



IRISH HOME RULE.

Gladstone Introduces his Bill in the British Parliament.

HE RECEIVES A GREAT OVATION

And Makes a Great Speech—He Explains the Measure and Eloquently Advocates its Features Which are Designed to Give Ireland Local Self Government—Exciting Scenes in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Gladstone was in admirable form and looked forward with pleasure to the exertion of the day. He slept well during the night and began work at half-past nine o'clock this morning, assisted by his secretaries. From early morning the scene in the palace yard, Westminster, was of the most animated description, groups of people assembling to watch the arrival of members. When the doors opened there was a rush for the seats. The veteran Caleb Wright, Liberal, M. P. for Southwest Lancashire, who is 82 years of age, was unable to hold his own in the crush, and fell down and was trampled upon. The melee settled down at last and all got in their seats and waited for the feast of Gladstonian eloquence. Every seat in the house, except the government bench, was occupied when Mr. Gladstone entered the house at 3:30 o'clock. Every Liberal and Irish Nationalist in the house stood up and greeted him with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. When Mr. Gladstone arose at 4:30 minutes past 3 to introduce the home rule bill, there was another demonstration, so earnest, so enthusiastic and irrefragable, that it was several minutes before he could be heard.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH. Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows in a clear, strong and resonant voice: "I may without impropriety remind the house that the voices which usually pleaded the cause of Irish self-government in Irish affairs have within these walls during the last seven years been almost entirely mute. I return, therefore, to the period of 1836, when a proposition of this kind was submitted on the part of the government of the day, and I beg to remind the house of the position then taken by all the promoters of these measures. We said that we had arrived at a point in our transactions with Ireland where the two roads parted. You were to choose one or the other. One is the way of Irish autonomy according to the conceptions I have just referred to; the other is the way of coercion. That is our contention. It will be the recollection of the house how that contention was most stoutly and largely denied. It was said over and over again by many members, 'We are not coercionists; we do not adopt that alternative, and neither can we adopt it.' [Ministerial cheers.] That assertion of theirs was undoubtedly sustained by the proposals, especially from the dissenting Liberals, of various plans dealing with Irish affairs. Those plans, though they fell entirely short in principle and in scope of Irish self-government, were of no trivial or mean importance. They were far beyond what had been before proposed in local self-government in Ireland.

THE ROADS REMAIN. "Well, what has been the result of the dilemma as it was then put forward on their side of the house and repelled by the other? Has our contention that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion been justified or not? [Liberal cheers.] What has been one of each and all of these important schemes for giving Ireland self-government in provinces and giving her even a central establishment in Dublin with limited powers? All vanished into thin air, but the reality remains. The roads were still there—autonomy or coercion. The choice lay between them, and the choice made was to repel autonomy and embrace coercion. You cannot follow coercion in an absolute uniform method. In 1836, for the first time, coercion was imposed upon Ireland in the shape of a permanent law added to the statute books. This state of things constituted an offense against the harmony and traditions of self-government. It was a distinct and violent breach of the promise on the faith of which union was obtained. That permanent system of repression inflicted upon the country a state of things which could not continue to exist. It was impossible to bring the people of the country under coercion into sympathy with the coercive power."

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to dilate at length upon the circumstances under which the act of union was passed, and the promise of equality in the laws and of promissory equality under which the union was effected. "It is to me astonishing that so little weight is attached by many to the fact that before 1836—before 1835, indeed—Irish wishes of self-government were represented only by a small minority. Since 1835, when the wide extension of the franchise was protected by the secret ballot, Ireland's situation has been improved in parliament. In 1839 there were 85 nationalists, or more than four-fifths nationalists. They have been reduced to 80 under circumstances somewhat peculiar. [Hear, hear, and I must frankly own to myself for reasons totally and absolutely unintelligible. Were Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow. [Hear, hear.] Ireland is not united in this sense; in one portion of the country, not a mere majority of the higher classes, but a considerable popular feeling, is opposed to the present national government. It will not attempt to measure this numerical strength of the minority. It is said by the party opposite that the minority in the north of Ireland is arrayed in unalterable opposition to home rule. Unhappily, at the successful instigation of those whose plot it was to divide the people of Ireland when they were united at the close of the century through the medium mainly of orange lodges and through religious animosity, there was an alteration of feeling; but the Protestants of Ireland, during the period of the independent Irish parliament, were themselves not only willing but zealous supporters of Irish nationality. Inasmuch as their political life was at that period more highly developed they led

the Roman Catholic population in the political movement which distinguished that period." [Cheers.]

HE WOULD NOW, he said, ask the patient indulgence of the house while giving a review of the bill. [Cheers.]

He could not undertake to supply a mere table of contents. The bill, if he did, would probably bewilder his hearers. He would rather seek to present the salient points, hoping to leave a living impression on the minds and memories of his hearers. If he might omit what in view of some member ought to be mentioned, therefore he begged them to wait and consult the bill itself, which he hoped would soon be in their hands. It would be remembered that the bill of 1836 laid down five propositions as cardinal principles to which he endeavored closely to adhere. Changes there were, but no trenchant change he declared from the principles of 1836. The object of the bill remained, as in 1836, to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish as distinct from imperial affairs. [Cheers.]

The limiting conditions which were then observed, and have since so far as we were able to do, been sedulously and closely observed, were these: "We were to do nothing inconsistent with imperial unity. Of this I will say, whatever our opponents may say, that so far as our convictions and intentions are concerned they would be feebly stated couched in the declaration that we do not mean to impair it. We wish to strengthen it [Cheers.] We wish to give it greater intensity than it had ever yet possessed. First, then, imperial unity is observed and the equality of all is observed; secondly, the equality of all the kingdoms would be borne in mind; thirdly, there would be equitable re-partition of imperial charges; fourthly, every practical provision for the protection of minorities would be included.

"The plan proposed ought to be such as to present the necessary characteristics of real and continued settlement. In the first place, we have made it a desire to meet what we thought no unreasonable demand for the express mention of the supremacy of the imperial parliament. There were two methods in which that might be done. It might be done by clause; it might be done in the preamble. With reference to the charge frequently made with good faith made against us, that we are destroying the act of union, I wish to challenge inquiry upon this fundamental point. What is the essence of the act of union [Hear, hear] That essence is to be appreciated by comparing the constitution of things found in the country before 1800 with the constitution of things now subsisting in England. Before 1800 we had two sovereignties in the country, one of those was collectively lodged in the king, the house of lords and commons of England, and the other lodged in the king and house of lords and commons of Ireland. There was no more right in a true historical and legal sense in the sovereignty residing in Great Britain to interfere with the sovereignty of Ireland than the sovereignty of Ireland to interfere with the sovereignty of England. The bill respects and maintains these rights of sovereignty equally throughout the entire range of the three kingdoms. Then the bill constitutes the Irish legislature. Power is granted to the Irish legislature which consists, first of all, of a legislative council; secondly, of a legislative assembly empowered to make laws for the police, order and good government of Ireland in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland or to a part thereof. That power is subject to a double limitation. First of all it is subject to necessary and obvious limitations, imposing certain incapacities on the Irish parliament, including all that relates to the crown, a regency, or the vicereignty. The subjects of peace and war, public defense, treaties and foreign relations, dignities, titles, law and treason do not belong to the Irish legislature."

An important provision is for the appointment of an executive committee of the privy council of Ireland. We propose to make this an executive council for the ordinary affairs of the cabinet of the viceroy. Next, as to the legislative council, Mr. Gladstone said he did not think they would have been warranted without some strong necessity in establishing the system of a single chamber; but in Ireland, he added, far from finding any such necessity, we look to the legislative council as enabling us to meet the expectation that we shall give to the minority some means of freer and fuller consideration of its views. Regarding the legislative assembly, the 103 members must be elected for Irish legislative business by constituencies in Ireland. The bill must include a provision for meeting what is called a deadlock. In a case where a bill has been adopted by assembly once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions, or a dissolution of parliament, then upon its second adoption the two assemblies may be required to meet and the fate of the bill is to be decided in joint assembly. [Cheers.] Next, all appeals shall lie to the privy council alone, not to the council and lords. The privy council may try the question of the invalidity of any Irish act, that is, try it judicially and with reasonable judgment, under the initiative of the viceroy or secretary of state. This judicial committee is now recognized by us as the only approach we can make to the supreme court of the United States. In composing this judicial committee due regard must be had to the different elements of nationality. [Cheers.]

"We propose a gradual reduction of the consular, and the ultimate dissolution or disappearance of that force with the discharge of every obligation towards them in such a way as will not adversely affect the interests of that honorable force.

AN IMPORTANT PHASE. "On the important subject of the retention of Irish members in the imperial parliament, I do not regard, and never have regarded, it as touching what are sometimes called fine principles of the bill. It is not included in any one of them, but whether it be a principle, or whether it be not, there is no question that it is a very weighty and organic detail, which cuts rather deep in some respects into the composition of the bill. Of the argument of those who say unless you retain the Irish members there is no parliamentary supremacy over Ireland, I entirely decline to admit that argument. I say that if you do admit at a stroke you shatter parliamentary supremacy in this country. Although I do not at all

admit that parliamentary supremacy depends upon the retention of Irish members, yet I quite admit that the retention of members has great practical importance because it visibly exhibits that supremacy in a manner intelligible to the people. Besides it gives Ireland a voice and a full voice in all imperial matters. [Hear, hear.]

Ireland is to be represented here fully, that is my first postulate. My second postulate is that Ireland is to be invested with separate powers, subject, no doubt, to imperial authority, yet still as we must from experience practically separate a certain independent power has been done in other parts of the empire, Ireland is to be endowed with separate powers over Irish affairs. Then the question before us is: Is she, or is she not to vote so strongly upon matters purely British? I propose this question in the true parliamentary form—aye or no. There are reasons both ways. We cannot cut them off in a manner perfectly clean and clear from those questions. We cannot find an absolutely accurate line of cleavage between questions that are imperial questions and those that are Irish questions. [Cheers.] I do not see that it is possible to exclude Irish members from voting on great subjects.

NO PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. Gladstone continued on this point at length. He then said: "We provide that revenue levied in Ireland shall be revenue really belonging to Ireland—that is, revenue from goods consumed in Ireland. It is not so with the customs. With the customs there is a large debt from Ireland to this country. It is not so large as involved in the case of excise, but still it comes up to several hundreds of thousands. If we adopted the method of a quota we should expose Irish finance to large and inconvenient shocks from changes introduced in English budgets. Imperial reasons also would perhaps make it necessary for us to do what we are, I think, very unwilling to do—namely, to give imperial office a meddling and intervening power in relations to Irish affairs. With regard to customs we propose to leave them in our hands, so that there can be no difficulty in adapting contributions, so far as customs are concerned."

MR. GLADSTONE CLOSED AS FOLLOWS:

"Let me entreat you—if it were my latest breath, I would so entreat you—let the dead bury their dead, and cast behind your former recollections of bygone evils; cherish love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in times that are to come." [Prolonged Liberal cheering.] At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Gladstone was overwhelmed with congratulations.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Bill Occupies the Attention of the Senate—Its Provisions. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The bill which is intended to secure the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal occupied the attention of the senate to-day. It provides that 3 per cent bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000 shall be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the government of the United States, these bonds to be issued according as money is actually paid out and expended by the company in the construction of the canal.

The government is then to own the capital stock of the company with the exception of twelve millions of it, which is to be retained by the company and except the shares to be delivered to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The importance of this guarantee to the government was demonstrated in a speech by Mr. Frye, who undertook to show that the work would (with the guarantee) be finally completed at a cost of one hundred million and that its fixed charges would be only \$5,000,000 a year (outside of a sinking fund), whereas, (without the guarantee), the cost would be not less than two hundred million dollars and its fixed charges fourteen millions a year. The Nicaragua bill went over till tomorrow and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

The Investigation Continued—President Greenhut on the Stand. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The whisky trust investigation was continued to-day. President Greenhut, of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, was examined. He testified that he had been president of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company since its organization. Its stock was \$35,000,000. It originally had eighty-two distilleries. They were located in Chicago, Cincinnati, Peoria, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha and other places. They were all bought by the corporation at the time of its organization.

Mr. Greenhut replied to a question that the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue had recommended an increase of the tax and the papers had been full of it. The people engaged in trade took advantage of such thing and made a grab for all the liquors in sight. He knew of no government official who had stock in his company at this time. Mr. Bynum asked what the market value of the stock of his company was. Mr. Greenhut replied that it was variable, being just what gamblers choose to make it.

WILL BE CONFIRMED.

Judge Jackson's Nomination Will Not be Opposed by Republicans. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The senate judiciary committee this morning in a very brief session decided to report favorably the nomination of Judge Howell E. Jackson, to be one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States. It is understood that the Republicans will vote as a unit for confirmation.

DR. GREEN'S FUNERAL.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—The funeral of Dr. Norvin Green, late president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will draw to Louisville a notable gathering of the high officials of the company from all parts of the country. It is announced this afternoon that Colonel R. C. Clowry, vice president and general manager, will leave here Wednesday at 9:45 a. m. in his private car Electric, arriving at Louisville at 7:40 a. m. He will be accompanied by a number of district superintendents and others prominent in the company's service.

GRESHAM'S POSITION.

He is a Good Democrat on the Tariff Question, but

FURTHER DEPONENT SAITH NOT.

Mr. Cleveland's Prospective Secretary of State the Central Figure of Another Political Sensation—A Democratic Friend Tells a Little Inside History Connected with the Minneapolis Convention—Gresham Said he Could not Accept the Republican Nomination, Because he was Opposed to the Republican Tariff.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Judge Walter Q. Gresham is the central figure in a new political sensation. Judge Egbert Jamison, of Chicago, a personal friend of the presumptive coming secretary of state, sprung the matter to-day. The disclosure was elicited by expressions of opinion here that President-elect Cleveland had not only made a mistake in calling Gresham into his cabinet, but that the judge had violated political decency in accepting the office in the light of the fact that the appointment might be construed as a reward for deserting the party that had honored him.

Judge Jamison said: "I do not speak from hearsay, but from direct personal knowledge. Part of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican national convention stopped over in this city on its way to Minneapolis. The day of their arrival I was invited by a prominent member of the delegation to meet a number of them at the Auditorium. I went there and it was explained to me that, while Pennsylvania was for Blaine, the contingency of a failure to nominate him had entered into their calculations. Gresham was their second choice, and they recognized in him elements that might consolidate the anti-Harrison strength to a greater extent than Blaine. It occurred to me that it was not my funeral, and I laughingly asked what was wanted of me in connection with a national Republican convention or a Republican convention of any sort.

"I want you," said my friend, "to see Judge Gresham and find out if he will let us put him in training for the nomination in case it is ascertained that we can win with him and not with Blaine." "You are sending a Democrat on a rather queer mission," I replied, "but being your friend and a friend of Judge Gresham I will do what I can." "I found Judge Gresham in his chambers and had a conversation with him that lasted over an hour. I told him frankly what I had called for, and outlined the situation as it had been given to me.

"The judge said he appreciated the high compliment paid him, but that under no circumstances could he be considered as a possibility. 'I do not think it is possible to defeat Mr. Harrison for the nomination,' he remarked, 'but even if it were and the nomination were offered me I could not as an honest man accept it.' "He then went on and defined his views on the tariff. He was in thorough accord with Mr. Cleveland and came out flat-footed for revenue reform. 'On the tariff issue,' he said, 'I am as much of a Democrat as you are, and entertaining such views you must see that I could not be a candidate of the Republican party for President.' "There could be no mistaking his position. It was clear as sunlight."

Economy Bank Run.

BEAVER, Pa., Feb. 13.—The big run on the Economy bank on Saturday was only a slight warning of what was to follow to-day. This morning before the bank opened the stone steps leading to the bank were crowded with people anxious to draw out their money, and through the entire day the rush continued. At times it was almost impossible to get inside the bank for the crowd. All demands were met promptly and Cashier Reeves says there is more than enough money on hand to pay all depositors.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The senate refused to consider the New Mexico statehood bill yesterday by a vote of 14 to 30.

The directory of the Western Union Telegraph company took appropriate action on the death of Dr. Norvin Green.

The stage of the flood in the Ohio river at Cincinnati at 10 o'clock last night was 49 feet and 3 inches, and it was rising less than half an inch per hour.

The executive committee of the Commercial Telegraphers is in session at Pittsburgh. It is secret, but the business is routine and no strike will be ordered.

Mrs. Cleveland is to have a private secretary. She will employ, at a salary of \$2,000 per year, Mrs. Toumy, who is an accomplished linguist and was recommended by the late Mrs. Whitney.

Following are the steamship arrivals: At Gibraltar, arrived, Fulda, New York for Genoa. At New York, arrived, La Bourgogne, Havre; Dania, Hamburg; At Boston, arrived, Kansas, Liverpool.

A parlor fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue Washington has been rented for Mrs. Cleveland, from which she will view the inaugural parade. The sum paid for the use of the parlor for one day was \$400.

His royal Majesty Rex held high carnival at New Orleans last night. Proteus and his crew appeared in one of the most magnificent pageants seen for years. The subject was "Kalevala Depicting the Mythology of Finland."

Judge John Schiefel, for the past twenty years a member of the supreme court of Illinois, died yesterday afternoon at his home at Marshall. In 1880 he declined the chief justiceship of the United States supreme court tendered him by President Cleveland.

VOTING BY ELECTRICITY.

A Proposition to Adopt the Plan in the Ohio Legislature.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.—Representative Heinlein, of Belmont, this afternoon introduced a novel proposition, and one which, if adopted, would save a great deal of time now wasted in the legislature. It is in effect a resolution to do away with the present method of roll calls, and to bring into play electricity. The resolution calls for a committee of three members to be appointed to contract for and then have constructed in the hall of the house an electrical device or apparatus so arranged and constructed that the desk of each member of the house shall be connected by wires and other necessary material or fixtures thereto with a contrivance or instrument to be located near the clerk's desk whereby the members may vote upon measures presented for action and answer to roll calls by the use of an electrical button or key or other means, and by the use of which their respective votes and answers can and will be registered or voted, such contrivance or instrument to be located near the clerk's desk; and said committee shall advertise for bids and specifications in journals devoted to electricity, the contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder. The plan has been in successful operation in the French chamber of deputies for some time.

PANAMA INVESTIGATION.

Xavier Boyard on the Stand—He Declares Everything was Square.

New York, Feb. 13.—The special committee of the house of representatives appointed to investigate the affairs of the Panama Canal Company met here to-day. Xavier Boyard was the first witness.

He said he had been the agent for the Panama company in 1882 and came to New York 1883, where he acted as secretary to the purchasing agent until 1887, when he succeeded Mr. Salea as purchasing agent, and in 1889 he became agent for the liquidator appointed. During the time he was agent he kept the books of the company so far as they related to purchases and disbursements made by him. The account books, papers and check books used by Mr. Boyard were then produced.

He came from Paris to New York in 1882 to take a position with the Panama company, he said. It was under the instructions of Mr. De Lesseps that he came. He did not have all the books with him which pertained to the purchases he had made for the company. He was told he must go and get them during recess.

Witness swore his checks were drawn on Jesse Seligman during the time he was purchasing agent.

"Did you ever use any money of the Panama company for other purposes than making the disbursements which you were officially authorized to make?" was the direct question asked by Mr. Patterson.

"No, sir, never," promptly replied the witness.

Mr. Colne, secretary of the American committee, was now asked what had become of his books as secretary of the American committee.

"I surrendered them to Gen. Brislow six months ago," answered Mr. Colne. The committee took a recess until 2 p. m.

Nathan Appleton, of Boston, was the first witness called after recess. He said that in the year 1869 he went with General Banks as a delegate from the Boston board of trade to attend a conference with European capitalists and engineers and to the building of a canal across the Panama isthmus. When Count De Lesseps in Paris. He met Count De Lesseps in Paris. When he returned to this country in 1870 he had a letter from the United States consul in Paris to President Grant favoring the Panama route. President Grant expressed approval of the plan and it was during his administration that surveys were made by the government. Mr. Appleton then related the story of the various projects for a canal.

PUT UP OR SHUT UP.

Peter Jackson Calls on Corbett for an Ultimatum.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Through Parson Davies Peter Jackson to-night delivered his ultimatum to James J. Corbett. He wants a definite, unequivocal, final reply from Corbett within ten days, or he will withdraw all challenges and take down the \$2,500 recently put up in New York. "My proposal is this," said Mr. Davies to-night. "I want Corbett to sign an agreement within the next ten days to fight Jackson at any specified future time. I am tired of hearing Corbett's conditional and indefinite promise to meet Jackson after he has fought Mitchell. I want this matter considered altogether independent of Mitchell. What I am anxious to know of Corbett is, will you fight Jackson or not? And, further, I want to know within ten days. Articles can be signed now, but Jackson is willing to give Corbett the naming of time and terms. If Corbett does not reply within the time named all negotiations will be broken off."

Corbett Puts Up.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 13.—Corbett has signed a check for \$10,000 to be taken to New York by Manager Brady to deposit for a portion of the stakes for a match in December with either Mitchell or Jackson. Brady leaves for New York to-day.

SHARP SPORTING NEWS

As a Result of Olympic Negotiations. Fitzsimmons in Bad Shape.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A special from New Orleans, La., says: Some sharp news came out of the Olympic club officials' visit to Joe Goddard and Joe Dawson, at Biloxi. Goddard said that after defeating Smith he would post \$10,000 for a match for any amount with either Corbett or Jackson and give either thirty days in which to accept. The Olympics will add a huge purse to the stakes for either pair.

The winner of the Dawson-Ryan fight will be matched against the winner of the Boston Smith-Tom Williams fight; and should Smith defeat Goddard he will be matched against Joe Cheynski. Bud Ruden has a \$10,000 nomination to bet on Fitzsimmons against Hall at events, but so far has placed none. Fitzsimmons' feet are troubling him and he has been compelled to reduce his road work. He took too much pedestrianism early and both feet have peeled and blistered badly.

O'DONNELL'S TRIAL.

The Leader of the Homestead Strikers Again in Court.

THE ONCE POPULAR LABOR LEADER

Now Without Friends—All Seem to Have Forsaken him except his Faithful Wife—He now Stands Charged With Murder Growing out of the Famous Riot—His Connection With the Memorable Affair—His Mysterious Actions—The Jury Secured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 13.—By far the most interesting and important trial growing out of the Homestead riot, that of Hugh O'Donnell for murder, was taken up this morning before Judge Stowe. Hugh O'Donnell was unquestionably the leader of the Homestead men in the earlier and more stirring period of that famous struggle. His strong personal magnetism impressed his fellow workmen long before June 29. He had been, unconsciously, perhaps, their leader for several years, and when the crisis came on the 29th of June he was by outspoken and unanimous consent made dictator. In that position he became the idol of his followers and of the workmen of the entire country for weeks. He had but to appear and a golden shower followed his appeal for aid. He was offered many positions, but elected to remain at home as chairman of the advisory board, and at that time Mr. O'Donnell was the advisory board. His downfall was even more sudden than his elevation. The cause was never satisfactorily explained. But one day it was announced that Mr. O'Donnell had gone east. He disappeared for two weeks, returned for one week and again left with the same meteoric suddenness. It was contended by his friends that jealousy on the part of other members of the advisory board led to his transportation from Homestead. At all events he had scarcely left when the advisory committee gave out that he had resigned, and Thomas J. Crawford was elected in his stead.

About one week after Hugh O'Donnell was arrested and cast into jail, from where he has only been out twice—once to an alderman's office and another time into court on an application for bail, which was refused. It was astonishing how soon O'Donnell passed from the public mind of Homestead. After his disposal from the board the strong influence which secured that also sealed the tongues of gossip and O'Donnell's name seemed tabooed there. Even in jail, save for his faithful wife, he had few social callers, and when his trial called him once again into public attention, O'Donnell had been practically forgotten, even by those who once did most delight to couple his name with extravagant praise.

Hugh O'Donnell was the sole occupant of the prisoners box at 10 o'clock. Long confinement had intensified the natural pallor of his cheeks, and his night-black hair and eyes and moustache accentuated this, making him a very striking figure. He was attired in sallow clothes too, a departure from the dressey, jovial O'Donnell of one year ago. He wore a black Prince Albert coat, black tie and turned down collar. As he sat in the box he looked weary and pressed his head with his handkerchief to relieve the aching caused by a sleepless night. When his attorneys came and shook hands with him his face brightened and he said he felt fairly well considering his long confinement. He is indicted for the murder of T. J. Connors, as were Clifford and Critchlow. When the indictment was read to him and he was asked whether he was guilty, O'Donnell replied in a clear, ringing voice, "Not guilty."

The work of selecting a jury was tedious and occupied the greater part of the morning.

With but two exceptions the members of the jury are workmen and this seemed to please the defendant greatly.

When court resumed in the afternoon Attorney Patterson, in the absence of the prosecution, reviewed the circumstances leading up to the riot at great length, giving every detail of the trouble from the time of the lockout until the surrender of the barges on the evening of July 6th and said the prosecution will prove that Connors came to his death from a gunshot wound fired by some one of a crowd of persons on the river bank at the Homestead mills; that the common purpose of this crowd was to kill, and that Hugh O'Donnell formed one of the number.

Captain Cooper, of the Pinkerton force, took the stand. He repeated the story of the trip on the boat and fight and surrender at the mill landing. When court adjourned he was still on the stand.

One More Unfortunate.

New York, Feb. 13.—Maggie Manzoni, the young woman who has been lying critically ill for the past few days at the house of "Dr." Sarah B. Chase, suffering from the effects of malpractice, died there this morning.

Florence F. Donovan, ex-member of the state board of arbitration, is accused of being responsible for her illness, and "Dr." Chase and Diemer, who treated her, are also under arrest for the crime. Donovan cannot be found.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The sundry civil bill as reported to the senate to-day, carries a total appropriation of \$40,350,114, an increase of \$24,621 upon the bill as it passed the house. The corresponding bill for last year appropriated \$17,664,076.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, warmer and fair during the day; rain or snow on Tuesday night or Wednesday; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, GERMIST, ORDER Market and Fourteenth streets.