"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

The Great Crisis in the History of Ireland.

MIGHTY ENGLAND

Face to Face with the Home Rule Question—Gladstone's Greatest Effort—Scenes and Incidents.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Gladstone slept well last night. He rose early, in excellent health and fine spirits. His voice was fresh, strong and evidently enduring. Immediately after his breakfast, Mr. Gladstone repaired to his official room. There he found prepared for his perusal the morning papers, scores of telegrams bearing on the task of the day and more than 100 letters from close personal friends, and advices bringing him words of cheer and congratulations. Before the night watchmen in the House were relieved or the lights extinguished a number of members of Parliament and gentlemen possessed of assured admittance, began to arrive to make themselves doubly certain of their privileges by getting to their seats eleven hours before Mr. Gladstone would reach the House and retaining them during the long interval. McDonnell Sullivan, the National member from Southwest Meath, was the first man to gain entrance to the house. He got in as early as 5:30 o'clock in the morning and at once proceeded to make sure of his place. It is alleged, however, that Sullivan secured his advantage by bribing a friendly policeman to permit him to have access by way of the back stairs. The south-west Meath member was not long the sole occupant of the echoing chamber. He was almost immediately followed by a score of Parnellite colleagues. The rule regarding seats was practically "first come first served." Mr. Sullivan, therefore, had his pick of the whole floor. He chose the very best seat next to, and just below the gangway, on the opposition or left side of the Speaker's desk. As the ministerial bench is situated just opposite on the right of the Speaker, and the Prime Minister has usually occupied a seat just below the gangway on that side Mr. Sullivan secured a *vis-a-vis* to the orator. It was not long before all the Parnellites were in the House and they pre-empted the best places in the locality invaded by Sullivan, and all got places to the front of Gladstone during his speech. A rush of British members followed close upon the advent of the Parnellites. It was yet early in the morning when all the seats on the floor were taken. A seat chosen, in order to be retained, must be ticketed with the hat of the member who means to occupy it, and the hat must be the hat he is wearing that day and no substitution is permitted. This rule retains the members within the limit agreeable to traverse with bare heads. The present generation never witnessed such a "hatting" scene as occurred in the House of Commons this morning. Long before London was awake a number of members were afraid to trust to the honor of their colleagues or the maintenance of rules on an occasion like that of to-day, and those retained possession of their seats by remaining in them bodily all day.

LONDON, April 8—2 P. M.—The weather is warm, clear and beautiful. After exhaustive expedients to kill the time outside, the members began to assemble in the House about 1 o'clock. In an hour the floor was pretty well covered with groups of members animately discussing the event of the day and debating the possible outcome. The crowds outside the House by this time had increased greatly, and at 3 o'clock the crowd outside the palace gates was enormous. It contained all the space down to Westminster bridge and extended pretty well up Parliament street towards Whitehall. At that hour a perfect jam of people filled Dowling street, where Gladstone's official residence is situated. This crowd patiently awaited for the Premier to make his appearance on his departure to the Commons. Mr. Gladstone finished reading his papers and telegraphic and mail correspondence at an early hour. He spent the remainder of the morning and part of the afternoon in contemplation. He refused to permit himself to be disturbed by calls from any of the large number of persons who attempted to see him. He made but one exception, that was in favor of John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, whom he sent for and conferred with for a short time. The enormous clock to which "Big Ben," England's giant bell, rings time in the Victoria Tower on the southwest corner of Parliament building stopped this afternoon. Its stoppage was noticed by the crowd in the streets who depended on its tones for knowing the time of day and was regarded by the thousands as an occurrence of ill omen. Soon after 3 o'clock all the thoroughfares about St. Stephens were so crowded with people that all attempts to carry on traffic in the neighborhood had to be suspended. Mounted police were placed on duty, patrolling, because it was impossible for the officers afoot to get about.

In the Commons, the members now began to divide themselves into parties with a view to their probable support or opposition to the coming speech. It was ascertained that no less than 450 of the 670 members had entered and secured seats by "hatting" or personal occupation before 12 o'clock.

"The intention of the Government bill," Mr. Gladstone said, "is that the Parliament at Dublin shall be a dual body. It is to be composed of two orders, each of which shall have the power to veto the acts of the other. The first order will include 103 members, the second order 206. Twenty-eight of the present Irish Peers will continue to sit in the House of Lords and they will be granted an option to have life seats in the first Irish order. The office of Viceroy of Ireland will not be discontinued. The bill intends that the Viceroy shall remain and that the office shall hereafter be non-political, that is, the incumbent of the office shall not be expected to retire upon the downfall of the British Ministry."

"The bill empowers the Queen to delegate to the Viceroy such of her prerogative as she may choose. The Irish Constabulary will remain under the same authority as at present. The bill provides that Parliament shall have no authority to establish or endow any particular religious sect. It will be empowered, however, to deal with laws affecting trade and navigation, affecting coinage, weights and measures, and postal administration, it will preserve the fiscal unity of the Empire, but the entire proceeds arising from customs and excise duties in Ireland will be held for the benefit of that country. These funds are to be used for the discharge of Irish obligations. Any balance which may remain after this is to remain in the Irish exchequer. The provisions of the bill vest in the Irish Legislature the general power of imposing taxes. It is proposed that the maximum duration of the Irish Parliament shall be five years. It shall have no power to interfere with the prognostications of the Crown, such as the army, the navy, or other armed forces. It shall have nothing to do with foreign or colonial affairs.

THE HOUSE OPENED.

4 P. M.—Mr. Peel, Speaker of the House, took the chair promptly at 4 o'clock. The chamber at the time was packed to the very extreme limit of its capacity and every door showed hallways crammed with people, all anxious to see and to hear. The weather at this time suddenly changed, clouds lowered, and the thunder was heavy. Nevertheless the mass of people outside increased and became denser. Catholic priests are conspicuously numerous in the crowds, and no less than thirty-five branches of the London organization of the Irish National League are represented by full deputations whose identity is easily established even at a distance by their green regalias. Political clubs beyond number are also present to take part in the popular demonstration. At 4 o'clock deputations from thirty-two Liberal Clubs were at once counted in the throng. Before going to the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone took a drive through St. James Park, going away from the crowd by the west end of Downing street. He desired to be awhile in the fresh air before going to Parliament. He returned by his residence and in a few minutes emerged on his way to the Commons. The police had opened a way for him to Parliament street and down that across Bridge street to the house. They had to work hard to make this passage way and harder yet to keep it open. Gladstone went in an open carriage, and his appearance was greeted with deafening cheers. The enthusiasm of the people all the way from the door of his house to the Common's entrance was spontaneous and thrilling. It vented itself at the beginning of the journey in a roar great enough to make most statesmen dizzy, and when the whole immense multitude caught the signal one tremendous long sustained cheer was sent up, the like of which was never before heard in London, and which was plainly audible in the House. The cheering continued until long after Gladstone had entered Parliament building.

Within the building the Prime Minister's reception, though less demonstrative, was equally enthusiastic with that he had just had without. He was apparently in the best of spirits and bowed to the right and left to his acquaintances as he passed them. At 5:30 he entered the House. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheers, which were continued for several minutes.

As soon as the cheering had ceased Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation and to make provisions for the future government of Ireland.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

On making this motion Gladstone said: The time had now arrived when both honor and duty requires Parliament to come to decisive resolution. It should be the endeavor to liberate Parliament from restraints under which during late years it had ineffectually struggled to restore legislation to its unimpeded course. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland, in which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen will have live interest. [Prolonged cheers.] As soon as quiet was restored, Gladstone entered upon a brief review of the general failure of past legislation for Ireland. He dwelt upon the coersive and repressive measures which had been put in force from time to time and the further resort to rude remedies of intimidation.

Since the year 1883, he said, two years have passed without coercive legislation for Ireland and in spite of all this the law continues to be disregarded because it is invested in the eyes of the Irish with a foreign aspect. Were further coercion to be successful it would require two conditions, autocracy of government and secrecy of public transactions. [Parnellite cheers.] The main spring of law in England is felt to be English; in Scotland to be Scotch, but in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish. As the first condition of civilized life Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law and sympathy therewith. The problem before Parliament at the present time is to reconciliate the imperial unity with the diversity of the legislature. He believed the Government had found a solution of this problem in the establishment of a Parliament at Dulin for the conduct of business both legislative and administrative. [Loud cheers by Parnellites.]

"The political equality of three countries," said Gladstone, "must be recognized; therefore there must be an equitable distribution of Imperial funds. The peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland also make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that country, and the Government will be oblighed to consider the class connected with the lands and the relations which they sustain with the Protestant minority. As Ireland is to have a domestic legislature, it will therefore be impracticable for the Irish representatives to come to her.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not deny the good intentions of the British Parliament to pass good laws for Ireland, but he said in order to work out the purposes of a Government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. [Hear, hear.] When I held the office of Colonial Secretary fifty years ago the Colonies were governed from Downing street, and the result was the Home Government was always in conflict with those countries which had Legislative Assemblies. We had a continual shock with the Colonies then, but all that has been changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the Colonies, but the Colonies said "we don't want your good laws. We want our own good laws" and Parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas and the House has now to consider whether it is applicable to Ireland. We now stand face to face with what is termed "Irish Nationality" venting itself in demand of general self-government in Ireland, but not in Imperial affairs. In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said: "I held that there is such a thing as local patriotism which in itself is not bad but good. [Cheers.] The Welshman is full of patriotism. If I read Irish history aright misfortune and calamity have welded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere and an Irishman is still more profoundly Irish, but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he is incapable of an imperial patriotism." There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued. One of them is to present what we now recommend as good and the other is to present it as a choice of evils, and as the last among the varied evils with which as possibilities we are confronted.

I do not know whether it may appear too bold. In my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved ere long good in itself. [Loud cheers.] "There is I know an answer to this, and what the answer is can only be found in the view which rests upon the basis of despair. Of the absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen, as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made in general Europeans, in particular Englishmen and Americans capable of self-government, it is said that an Irishman is *lusus natura*, that justice, common sense, moderation, natural prosperity have no meaning for him, that all he can understand and all he can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissension. "Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this House whether this view, this monstrous view, (Irish cheers,) is a correct one. I say an Irishman is as capable of loyalty as other men (renewed cheers,) but if his loyalty has been checked, why is it? because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England or Scotland with a native and congenial element. I have no right to say that Ireland, through her constitutionally elected members, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but have no right to assume it, nor have I any power to inforce it upon the people of England and Scotland, but I rely on the patriotism and sagacity of this House on a free and full discussion and more than all upon the just, generous sentiments of two British Nations, and looking forward, I ask this House to believe that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in this work we have undertaken, a work which we believe will restore Parliament to its free and unimpeded course. I ask them to stay the waste of public treasure under the present system of Government and Administration in Ireland, which is not a waste only, but a waste which demoralizes while it exhausts. I ask them to show to Europe and America that we too can face political problems which America had to face twenty years ago and which many countries in Europe have been called on to face and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often inculcated in others; that the concession of local self-government is not the way to impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on mere written stipulations and more on those better stipulations written on the hearts and minds of men. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where the course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or theory, but as a matter of practice and of life that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on, is a foundation offerded by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once social happiness, power and permanence of the Empire."

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiasic cheers which were sustained for several minutes.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration, and he finished at 8 o'clock.

VOICE OF A DESERTER.

When the applause had subsided, Mr. Geo. Otto Trevalyan who recently resigned the position of Secretary for Scotland, arose and after eulogizing Mr. Gladstone's oration, Mr. Trevalyan proceeded to say that he interposed thus early in the debate in order to explain the reason of his resignation. He resigned with extreme compunction and regret although the step when finally decided upon was taken with neither doubt as to its propriety nor the least hesitation. He had joined the Cabinet because as he considered at the time to have remained outside would have been tantamount to a confession that the Liberal party was a Home Rule party. This was a confession which he should never be willing to make. He could never consent to such a scheme as Mr. Gladstone had proposed. He had done his best to prevent the Liberals from identifying themselves with what he regarded as neither a forfeiture nor benefit of the country. Not longer ago than last June the whole Cabinet was of the same opinion as himself. What was it, he would like to know, that had happened since then to change them. The only security, he urged, that Parliament would have in acceding to Mr. Gladstone's plan for the money they would be called upon to vote for the purchase of the Irish landlord estates would be the willingness of Irish farmers to keep up their payments. How much dependence could be placed upon that. The speaker at this point interrupted Mr. Trevalyan and reminded him that no land bill had yet been submitted, and he proceeded with his speech by asking "How long would it be if the measure that has been submitted, should become a law before the Irish contribution to the Imperial Exchequer would be denounced by the Irish and reprobated as an English tribute? For my part," said he, "I have no hesitation in saying that I think a complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of government that has just been proposed. We should then know the worst at once."

PARNELL TALKS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelyan's speech Mr. Parnell arose and was received with cheers by the Irish members. Mr. Trevelyan, he said, had stated why he had left the Government but not why he had resigned his post as Chief Secretary. [Cheers from the Irish branches.] Mr. Parnell then went on to justify his past utterances and actions which had been impugned by Mr. Trevelyan.

Speaking of America and the assassination literature which came from America, Mr. Parnell said that most of the literature was neither American nor Irish. "If Mr. Trevelyan, he continued, "were to study the literature of America at this moment, he would find that the sympathy for a just settlement of the grievance of Ireland by concession of domestic legislation is shown by all classes, whether Irish or native born Americans, who welcoming the efforts of Mr. Gladstone in the belief that they will bring peace between England and Ireland, more especially between Irish-Americans and England. It is a remarkable fact that the great meetings now being held in favor of an Irish Legislature are mainly called together and organized by native born Americans, and by editors and conductors of Irish-American newspapers. We regard the fact that during the last five or six months we have succeeded in nearly gaining sympathy of the two great parties in America—Democratic and Republican—as a good omen for the futue. [Cheers.] As to the bill before the House, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen the bill.

Mr. Parnell congratulated the House on the fact that there was still living an English statesman who could devote his attention to this important matter, and begged to thank Mr. Gladstone for what would not only prove a beneficial measure from an Irish point of view, but which he (Parnell) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill, nevertheless, contained blots which the Irish representatives would do their best to remove. One of these was to be found in the financial proposals of the bill, which he regarded as very unfavorable to Ireland especially, in regard to the Irish tribute to the Imperial Exchequer. He also complained of the proposition relative to the two Orders intended constitute the Irish Parliament on the ground that the first order consisting of Peers was not subject to the influence of a popular vote and would have the power of hanging up measures demanded by the people and their representatives for two or three years or wholly. However, apart from these defects, he believed the measure would be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people and their representatives as a satisfactory solution of a long standing dispute between the countries, and as tending to prosperity and peace in Ireland, and to satisfaction in England. [Cheers.]

FINDING THE DEAD.

Latest From the Railroad Wreck in Massachusetts.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 8.—It is thought twenty persons have been seriously injured, and seven killed, with a score of others more or less injured. Two more bodies, the last to be extracted from the wreck, have been identified as

C. T. TEMPLE, of Wakefield, Massachusetts,

CHAS. H. DURGIN, of Boston.

Two young girls, whose names are unknown, are reported to be among the killed.

Engineer Littlejohn cannot live till night. Two bodies were brought here this morning by the wrecking train. One was

E. E. HAYDEN.

The other man was about 65 or 70 years old, and was identified as

J. R. GASLOF, of Abington, Connecticut.

John Crowls, of North Adams, was on the train and insane. These bodies have been found and are at Shellbourne Falls, as are also

VIOLA LITTLEJOHN,

E. F. WHITEHOUSE, of Boston,

MARK SPENCER, Brooklyn,

CHARLES TEMPLE.

The body of Whitehouse was found in the river under a car. A body has just been found at the wreck. It is believed to be that of Agent Whitehouse, of the New England and Boston line. The body of Charles Durkin, of Boston, has also been recovered.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 8.—Eight bodies from the wreck at Bardswell Ferry have been brought here up to 10 o'clock this morning.

MERRITT SEELY,

Superintendent of the National Express Company, injured last night in the accident, died this morning. Brakeman Spencer's body has been found with the bodies of two unknown travelers.

Ed Whitehouse probably never knew what killed him. The wound over his eye was a terrible one and must have produced utter unconsciousness. When the car struck the water he was buried under its weight and his body was found in six feet of water.

E. E. Hayden must have died in frightful agony, for when found his right arm was raised above his head as though he had attempted to clutch some support. The fingers of his hand were burned to a crisp and the top of his head was literally roasted. His mouth was open as though he had been shrieking with agony. Since last night not less than 1,000 persons have visited the spot, some of them walking from six to seven miles to view the wreck. As viewed by daylight, the scene is far worse than reported last night. It is considered marvelous that any one escaped alive. The descent is 130 feet by actual measurement. Crowds of people hovered about the precipice to-day and hundreds descended to the river by means of strong cables, which the wrecking crew had stretched to the river bank. Four cars were thrown into the river along with which was the sleeper. The tender was thrown to the very bottom of the precipice, a mass of twisted and broken iron and steel, robbed of all semblance of their former shape.

Frank Lane, of Boston, was standing on the platform of the rear car at the time of the accident. He said he was startled by the bumping of the cars along the ties and he knew they had left the track and jumped just as the train went whirling down the awful chasm. It was an awful night, not a star was to be seen and no light of the moon illuminated the fearful blackness of the scene.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

Ugly Reports From Texas—Quiet at Other Points.

WACO, Texas, April 8.—It is rumored that early this morning masked men began tearing up the rails of the Missouri Pacific track nine miles south of this city and were preparing to burn the long bridge near there. The sheriff and a large posse have gone to the scene.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS ARMED.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—All the roads at East St. Louis have been largely reinforced by deputy sheriffs, who have been armed with revolvers and Winchesters. The depot employes frightened away yesterday are returning and trains are moving without molestation.

America Threatens Parnell.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—The following cablegram was sent from here to-day and is its own explanation.

Charles S. Parnell, House of Commons, London, England:

The friends of Ireland, of yourself, of President Patrick Egan, and ex-President Alexander Sullivan are continuing to make war upon and injure you in the usual way. In evidence thereof I send you draft to-day for £12,000 for the Parliamentary fund. We hereby threaten you that we will continue to wage just such a warfare until Ireland is governed by her own Parliament.

(Signed) CHAS. REDLEY,

Treasurer Irish National League, America.

ROBBED OF OUR RIGHTS.

Free Coinage Defeated In the House of Representatives.

VOTE IN DETAIL.

Statehood in the Senate---Washington Territory Discussed---Mr. Eustis on Female Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate this morning unanimously passed the House bill for the erection of a building for a Congressional Libray without amendment.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting to the Kansas & Arkansas Railroad Company the right of way for a railroad through the Indian Territory. The bill passed 36 to 8.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Washington Territory bill was placed before the Senate and Mr. Voorhees spoke in advocacy of his amendment which consists of an enabling act for the admission of Washington Territory.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Harrison opposed the bill and Mr. Teller and Mr. McMillan favored the bill now before the Committee on Territories. Mr. Voorhees amendment was voted down by a party vote. Yeas, 19; nays, 29. The Democrats voted in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative.

Mr. Eustes moved to amend by confining the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified electors only. He supported his amendment in some remarks in which he maintained that if Congress agreed to the bill as it stood, admitting female suffrage the State of Washington could elect a female Senator, one result of that would be the problem the secret session would be instantly solved. (Laughter.) On the question of constitutional qualification of female suffrage, for example as respects age, (great laughter,) in which the remainder of Mr. Eustis' sentence was lost. Mr. Breck remarked (*sotto voce*,) that "women would never be bold enough to come within constitutional limitation as to age." (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Eustis characterised woman suffrage as a demoralizing proposition, and as "offensive and destructive to the institution of a family." A long discussion ensued, but without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

House.

In the House to-day Mr. James, of New York, called up the Silver bill. Messrs. Anderson and Kinsay inquired if opportunity would be given for offering an amendment. The Speaker said that according to the order of the House the previous question was to be considered as ordered at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Anderson then asked that at 4 o'clock opportunity be given to members to offer amendments. Mr. Randall objected to any change being made in the order of the House. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina then spoke in opposition to the bill. He favored the suspension of silver coinage for a definite period, one or two years.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, premised his speech with a declaration of faith in the President, and in the success of his Administration lay the hope of the Democratic ascendency, and he had no sympathy with those Democrats who seemed to think the hope of the Democracy lay in the destruction of the present Administration. He favored the rehabilitation of silver, but did not think this Government by itself was equal to the task of rehabilitating it.

An amendment offered by Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, suspending the further coinage of silver under the Bland act after July 1, 1889, was defeated. Yeas, 84; nays, 201.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, advocated the unlimited coinage of silver and Mr. Little, of Ohio, took the opposite view.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, spoke in support of the double standard and vigorously combatted the proposition to suspend silver coinage.

Messrs. Hiscock and Bennett, of New York, opposed the bill.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, then obtained unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. James, of New York, then took the floor and yielded to Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, to offer an amendment providing that unless in the meantime through the concurrent action of the Nations of Europe with the United States silver be remonetized to the first of July, 1889. Then and thereafter so much of the act of February 28, 1878, as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion and cause the same to be coined shall be suspended until further action by Congress. The amendment was defeated—yeas 84, nays 201.

The question then recurred on the engrossment and third reading of the bill and it was decided in the negative. Yeas, 126 nays, 163. So the bill was killed. The following is the vote in detail:

OUR FRIENDS.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson (Kansas,) Ballentine, Barksdale, Barnes, Barry, Bennett, Bland, Brady, Breckenridge (of Arkansas,) Brumm, Barnes, Bynum, Cabell, Caldwell, Candler, Carleton, Clarry, Clements, Cobb, Comstock, Cowles, Crisp, Croxton, Culberson, Curtin, Daniel, Dawson, Dockery, Downs, Eldridge, Ellsberry, Ford, Forney, Frederick, Funstan, Glass, Goff, Green (North Carolina,) Hale, Halsell, Hammond, Hanbark, Harris, Hatch, Heard, Henderson (Illinois,) Henley, Herman, Hill, Holman, Houck, Howard, Irion, Johnson, (Indiana), Johnston, (North Carolina), Jones (Texas), King, Kleiner, Laffoon, Landes, Lanham, Lawler, LeFevre, Loutilt, Lowry, Markham, Matson, Maybury, McMillan, McRea, Miller, Morrill, Morrow, Neal, Nice, Deffarell, O'Hara, O'Neill (Missouri), Owen, Payson, Keel, Perkins, Perry, Plumb, Price, Reagan, Reed (North Carolina), Reese, Richardson, Riggs, Robertson Rogers, Ryan, Sayers, Seney, Sessions, Singleton, Skinner, Snyder, Springer, Stewart, (Texas,) St. Martin, Stone, (Missouri,) Tarnsey, Taulbee, J. M. Taylor, (Tennessee,) Zach Taylor, (Tennessee,) Throckmorton. Trigg, Van Eaton, Wade, Warner, (Ohio,) Warner, (Missouri,) Weaver, (Nebraska,) Weaver, (Iowa,) Welborn, Wheeler, White, (Pennsylvania,) Wilkins, Wise, Wolford, Woodburn and Worthing—126.

OUR ENEMIES.

Nays—Adams, (Illinois,) Allen, (Massachusetts,) Anderson, (Ohio,) Arnett, Atkinson, Baker, Barbour, Bayne, Beach, Belmont, Bingham, Blanchard, Bliss, Blout, Bound, Boutelle, Bogle, Breckenridge, (Kentucky,) Brown, (Indiana,) Brown, (Pennsylvania,) Buchanan, Bunnell, Burleigh, Burrows, Butterworth, Felix, Campbell, (New York,) Campbell, (Ohio,) J. Campbell, (New York,) Cannon, Catchings, Cole, Collins, Conger, Cooper, Cox, Cain, Cutcheon, Davenport, Davidson, (Alabama,) Davidson (Florida,) Davis, Dibble, Dingley, Dorsey, Dougherty, Dowdney Dunham, Eden, Ely, Ermentrout, Evans, Everhart, Farquhar, Felton, Findley, Fischer, Fleeger, Forman, Fuller, Gallinger, Gay, Geddes, Gibson, (Maryland,) Gilfillan, Glover, Green, (New Jersey,) Grosvenor, Groutt, Guenther, Hall, Hammer, Haynes, Hemphill, Henderson, (Iowa,) Henderson, (North Carolina,) Hepburn, Herbert, Hewitt, Hiestand, Hieres, Hilt, Holmes, Hopkins, James, Johnston, (New York,) Ketcham, Lafollette, Lair, Lehbain, Lindsley, Little, Long, Lore, Lovering, Lyman, Mahoney, Martin, McAdoo, McComas, McCreary, McKenna, McKenley, Morgan, Millard, Milliken, Mitchell, Moffatt, Morgan, Morrison, Muller, Murphy, Norwood, Oates, O'Donnell, O'Neil, (Pennsylvania,) Osborne, Outhwaite, Parker, Payne, Phelps, Pinden, Pulitzer, Randall, Rowell, Scott, Sawyer, Scranton, Seymour, Lanney, Reid, (Maine,) Rockwell, Romeis, Shaw, Smalls, Snowden, Spooner, Spriggs, Stahlnecker, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart, (Vermont,) Stone, (Massachusetts), Storm, Strait, Strohle, Swinburne, Swoope, E. B. Taylor, (Ohio,) Thomas, (Wisconsin,) Thompson, Tucker, Turner, Veile, Wadsworth, Wait, Wakefield, Ward, (Illinois,) Weber, West, White, (Minnesota,) Whiting, Willis and Wilson—163.

At 6:30 the House adjourned.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following is a copy of a telegram sent by Acting Secretary Fairchild, to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco yesterday, in regard to the treatment of the Chinese Minister: "The Secretary of State intimates that proper courtesies of welcome were withheld on the arrival of the Chinese envoy. Have the Department's instructions to you of the 3d ultimo enforced, and promptly extend all facilities and courtesies therein requested."

Nothing has been heard from the Collector in response up to noon, but an early answer is expected.

THE NEW IDEA CLAIM.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining to-day agreed to report favorably a bill to refer the McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims.

CABINET MEETING.

One of the questions considered by the Cabinet to-day was the alleged discourteous treatment of the new Chinese Minister by the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

A BAD BREAK.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Smith to-day received a letter from Tacoma, Washington Territory, signed F. C. Miller, M. D., in which the writer asks to be appointed as a Reservation physician and says that if Mr. Smith will secure him the appointment he will forward to him a draft for $100 to reimburse him for his trouble. The Assistant Secretary replied that no person fit to hold any office would make the proposition contained in the letter and that he had enclosed a copy of it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with an expression of opinion, that the writer is unfit for any appointment.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Timothy A. Burns to be Indian Agent at Yahima, Wasoington Territory.

CARRIES A CANE AND SHOOTS.

A Dominie Disliked by His Flock Because He Wears Good Clothes.

DOVER, N. H., April 8.—Rev. C. A. Phelps has resigned because of dissatisfaction and opposition manifested toward him. In his farewell sermon last night he sharply criticised the conduct of those members who caused the trouble. He called them by name, and said their opposition was simply because instead of wearing a workingman's garb he dressed well, wore collars, cuffs, white necktie, carried a cane and shook hands and hobnobbed with prominent citizens; also because he participated in rifle shooting with the Cocheco Rifle Club, and so on. He gave his opponents an effective dressing down, though in rather respectable style. It was expected, and the church was packed full.

Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Orders were received here this evening to advance the rates by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Kansas City to San Francisco, for first-class limited, from $5 to $12, making the rate from this city $21.50 instead of $14.50. The round trip rate is thus advanced to $43. The $57 round trip rate good for thirty days, and $94 round trip rate good for six months, still remains in force. The second-class rate from Kansas City is advanced to $7, making the rate from Chicago $14. The Santa Fe people say they are compelled to make this advance solely owing to their inability to care for any more travel than is already coming to the road, owing to the former low rate for unlimited tickets.

An Improbable Story.

DENVER, Col., April 8.—The *Tribune-Republican* this morning publishes the following incident connected with Capt. Crawford's death, which it claims has never been made public. At the time of the shooting of Crawford, Lieut. Maus, who was then in Crawford's command, at once crossed over into the Mexican camp feeling confident the fatal shot had been fired under a misapprehension. To his surprise he was taken prisoner and the Mexicans refused to liberate him until his men ransomed him by the payment of six mules. When the Mexican soldiers took Lieut. Maus prisoner, one of them said to him, "If you fellows haven't enough now we are ready to give you more."

Costly Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—A fire broke out this morning in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many valuable pictures were burned and many pieces of statuary damaged. The amount of the loss cannot be estimated easily, as much that was burned could not be replaced by money. One of the largest painting burned was Harrison's "Bord de Mer."

A Portland Fire.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 8.—Smith Bros. & Co.'s frame saw mill at the foot of Columbia street, was burned at 9 o'clock this evening. Loss, $40,000, no insurance. Cause, lamp explosion. Thirty men are thrown out of employment. The firm will probably rebuild immediately.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The New Board Effects a Permanent Organization.

Last evening the new Board of School Trustees for this district met in the office of Mr. Brownlee, a full Board and Clerk Evans being in attendance.

Trustee M. S. Brownlee was unanimously chosen as chairman of the Board for one year.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That in future teachers, from necessary causes requiring substitutes, be empowered to furnish the same, provided such substitutes possess the necessary certificate, and subject to the approval of the City Superintendent; the said teachers to be responsible for the compensation of substitutes."

A. C. Newill was agreed upon as temporary District Superintendent, and F. K. Wilson was selected as his assistant, the duties of the latter to be confined exclusively to Walkerville and Centerville.

The clerk was instructed to publish a notice in the city papers asking bids for the purchase of the Central school building.

The Board then adjourned.

Won Their Suit.

Mr. Saloy Raunheim was yesterday feeling in the highest of spirits over the result of a long-continued litigation. The parties in New York with whom he is connected informed him by telegraph that they had gained their suit against the Old Dominion Mining Company, of Globe, Arizona. The action was brought for $25,000 damages, and during a number of years has been pending in the courts of New York, Baltimore and Globe, until now the costs alone foot up fully $20,000. Mr. Raunheim and his associates have displayed great pluck and energy in thus pushing the matter to a successful conclusion, and well deserve their reward.

CHAINED DOWN TO HIS BED.

The Poundkeeper of Newark a Victim of Hydrophobia.

NEWARK, April 9.—George W. Neal lies chained to his bed in his home, suffering with a well-developed case of hydrophobia. Neal was one of the keepers of the dog pound, which was opened here last December after the children had been bitten by a dog in the Fifth Ward. On January 19 Neal was in the pound tying up some dogs, when a small white spitz suddenly sprang at him and sank its teeth twice in rapid succession in the back of Neal's left wrist. Blood flowed profusely, and Neal, after washing the wound, had it bandaged.

Neal continued on the discharge of his duties until last Thursday, when he complained of a pain in the wounded wrist. This increased in violence and extended up the arm to the back of the neck to the base of the brain.

Neal grew rapidly worse, and yesterday the first paroxysm developed. It was when Mrs. Neal, at the request of the Doctor, brought in some food and water, of which Neal had not partaken since Saturday. When she got to within ten feet of the patient he was seized with a spasm which lasted several minutes. Dr. Bradin administered hypodermic injections of bromide of potassium, chloral and morphine, which in a measure quieted the patient. Soon after noon, however, the paroxysms returned, recurring every few minutes. It was while they were at their height that he rose from the bed and drove every one from the room except his wife.

The police ambulance was called, but on the arrival of the officers he became quiet and positively refused to go to a hospital. The officers, however, produced handcuffs, and with them fastened Neal securely to the bed, but notwithstanding these his spasms were at times so hard that they were almost broken. Neal is about 42 years old, a blacksmith, and has a wife and two children. This man is the second victim to injuries received at the dog pound, Alderman George S. Smith having died a few weeks ago from a malignant carbuncle caused by handling the putrid meat given to the dogs.

Paid the Penalty.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—Robert G. Phillips (colored) was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife, one year ago, through jealousy. Phillips at the time attempted to commit suicide.

THE COPPER MARKET.

The Latest Eastern View of the Standing of the Metal.

The New York *Engineering and Mining Journal* of the 3d instant contains the following relative to copper:

This market is decidedly quiet, and it is even said that some brands have been sold during the week at lower prices than a week ago. Thus we hear of Baltimore in Boston at 10.: 0c., delivered; but though quiet, it cannot be called weak, for there is no anxiety to sell, more especially in Lake. There are practically no stocks of copper in this country, and there is no desire to sell Lake copper abroad at anything like present prices when none could be delivered for two months, and when even four months' output, if all stocked, would not exceed a usual supply.

American furnace material, and even ingot copper, have come back from Europe to this port, some being now on the way here, so that the European market is certainly not going to be "deluged" with American copper this year.

The Boleo (Lower California) Company has blown in its small (36-inch) furnace, and we are told produced as the first week's run ten tons of copper and forty tons of matte. The vein contains some gypsum, which furnishes the sulphur for the matte. This output is not very promising, but the company, we believe, has not been fortunate in its selection of at least its furnace manager. We quote Lake Copper 11¼c. Orford and Baltimore, 10⅝@10½c., according to quality.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

London cables to the Metal Exchange today quote Chili Bars £41 17s. 6d., which is a decline of 12s. 6d. during the week. Best Selected is quoted £47. The Wallaroo sale of 6,000 tons noted in our report a week ago is said to have been made at £45.

There were exported from this port during the week 557,150 pounds of copper matte and 67,500 pounds of ingot copper.

Henry Bath & Son, under date of London, March 16, say:

"It is pleasing to note a heavy reduction in stocks amounting to 1,663 tons, imports having been 2,296 tons, while deliveries amounted to 3,959 tons. The total visible supply shows a diminution of 766 tons.

"American imports continue on a decreasing scale, being for this fortnight only 170 tons into England and 100 tons into France—270 tons. As it was from this quarter the large quantities came that drove prices down to the present level, and lower, these figures are most significant. The imports from the beginning of the year have been 2,749 tons, against 6,940 for the same period last year. It may be advanced by some people that supplies are being kept back, but we can only say that smelters can not supply their wants on the the other side, and that reshipments of copper are now in course of being made. We note shipment of 200 tons of bars directly from Chili to the United States, no doubt in connection with the market for Chili bars recently made on the New York Metal Exchange.

"The quantity of Anaconda matte available for shipment from the mine in January, 1200 tons, has been sold at 8s., while the February quantity, 1000 tons, fetched 8s. 3d. per unit, and more money has since been refused. Transit takes from six weeks to two months.

"During the last few days, our smelters have cleared the market of nearly all the furnace material available."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

How Purchasers Frequently Pay High Prices for Their Goods.

If there is one thing which Butte needs just at this time it is someone whose duty it shall be to see that a person who buys a quart of any liquid or a pound of any article shall have delivered to him or her a full allowance. In many instances, of course, the seller is not aware of the shortage in the goods delivered, but it too often happens that the merchant or huckster is aware of the condition of his weights and measures and is only too well satisfied that he can thus make a larger profit by "skinning" his patrons.

A gentleman yesterday bought what he supposed to be 25 pounds of potatoes and paid for that amount. Out of idle curiosity he took them into a butcher shop, not far away, and to his surprise ascertained that he had only 22½ pounds. He took them back to the place of purchase