GLADSTONE.

HIS GREAT SPEECH ON THE IRISH QUESTION YESTERDAY.

Ovation in the House of Commons—Waiting Eleven Hours to be Sure of a Seat.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Gladstone slept well last night. He was in excellent health and fine spirits. He seemed fresh, strong, and evidently enduring. Immediately after his breakfast Mr. Gladstone repaired to his official rooms. There he found prepared for his perusal the morning papers, scores of telegrams bearing on the task of the day, and more than one sealed letter from close personal friends and admirers bearing cheer and congratulations.

Mr. Gladstone was manifestly interested in everything which showed popular concern in the work before him. Before the night-watchmen in the House were relieved or the lights extinguished a number of the members of Parliament, gentlemen who were 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.

Mr. McDonnell Sullivan, Nationalist member from Southwest Meath, was the first man to gain admission 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 the way of the back stairs.

The rule regarding seats is practically "first come first served." Sullivan, therefore, had his pick of the whole floor. He chose the very best—the seat next to and immediately below the gangway or aisle 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 the seat just below the gangway on that side, Sullivan seemed *vis-a-vis* to the orator.

It was not long before all the Parnellites were in the House, and they preempted the best places in the locality invaded by Sullivan, and all got places to front Gladstone during his speech. In the rush of the British members, which followed close upon the advent of the Parnellites, it was yet early in the morning when all the seats on the floor was taken. The 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 for the maintenance of the rules on an occasion like that of to-day, and those retained possession of their chosen seats by remaining in them bodily all day.

The chamber is swept, cleaned, and dusted every morning during the session. To-day it was thoroughly scrubbed as well. Disagreeable as all this was, it did not dismay the gentlemen who were sitting for security, and they maintained their positions throughout the dust and through the damp. When they got hungry or thirsty they had food and drink brought in to them. Some of them had been up all night struggling to get in, and these generally fixed themselves as comfortably as possible and slept. Bolder pre-emptors, however, retreated before the dust-brooms and wash-tubs. They strolled about the lobbies and elsewhere through the great building. The dining-room was the chief place of attraction, however, to all these, and it was generally pretty well filled. When the sun rose and the day became warmer the river terrace was sought by a majority of the peri-ambulators, and here many expedients were resorted to to while away the time. The Parnellites were in a particularly happy frame of mind, acting as if, to use an expression of one of them, "they had a sure thing on that day for Ireland." A number of them borrowed a tricycle and had great sport racing up and down the terrace with it until finally it capsized, throwing P. J. O'Brien, the Parnellite member for Tipperary, who was riding it at the time, upon his head on the flagging. He was picked up bleeding profusely and very badly stunned. His forehead was deeply cut over the eye, and his face and hands were much torn and bruised. He was, in fact, so seriously injured that he had to be removed to a hospital, but he insisted on going bareheaded, and after his wounds were dressed he returned to occupy his seat.

No less than 450 of the 670 members had entered and secured their seats by "hatting" or personal occupation before 12 o'clock. Wives, daughters, and female relations and friends of these members thronged the waiting-rooms all the morning provided with buns, cakes, baskets, and novels, on which to subsist and pass the time during which the men were unentertaining. Soon after 3 o'clock the Parnellite members began to take possession of their seats. They arranged themselves in serried ranks on the opposition benches in front of the place where Mr. Gladstone was to speak.

Thomas Power O'Connor, the Nationalist member for the Scotland division of Liverpool, explained the haste exhibited by his party to secure seats by saying that the Tories had organized a plot to take possession of the seats in such a way as to make it impossible for the Parnellites to sit together, in order to rob Mr. Gladstone of the chorus of cheers which the full-throated Irish members would be sure to give him if they were in a body and the orator was to their liking. Mr. O'Connor said that when his colleagues discovered this conspiracy they at once took steps to circumvent it by reaching the scene in time to get the choice of places. Mr. O'Connor said that he was satisfied with the result, and added that the Irish chorus would be not only full-throated but unanimous.

The Speaker 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 doorway showed the hallways crammed with people, all craning to see and to hear. The weather at this time suddenly changed, clouds lowered, and thunder was heard. Nevertheless, the mass of people outside increased and became denser. Catholic priests were conspicuously numerous in the crowd, and no less than thirty-five branches of the London organization of the Irish National League were represented by full deputations, whose identity was easily established, even at a distance, by their green regalias. Political clubs beyond number were also present to take part in the popular demonstration. At 4 o'clock deputations from thirty-two Liberal clubs alone had been counted in the throng on their way to the House of Commons. Many of these had come from the country, and had left their homes early in the morning to be sure of being in time. The Parnellites had their own way 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.

Mr. 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 House of Commons' entrance was spontaneous and thrilling. It vented itself at the beginning of the journey in a roar of applause hearty and great enough to make most statesmen dizzy. When the whole immense multitude caught up 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 Mr. Gladstone had entered the 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 right and left to his acquaintances as he passed them.

As soon as the usual formalities attending the opening of Parliament were over it was voted to postpone the reading and announcing of all questions on notice paper. Hardly had this been done when, at 4:30 P. M., Mr. Gladstone entered the House. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheers, which were continued for several minutes. Among the Liberals and Parnellites the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and it is safe to say that no such scene was ever witnessed before in the House of Commons. As soon as the cheering had ceased Mr. Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation and to make provision for the future government of Ireland. In making this motion Mr. Gladstone said:

"I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House the whole policy and intentions of the Government with reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and the Irish Government are so closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions together. I do not know of any previous task laid upon me involving so diversified an exposition. In contemplating the magnitude of this task I am filled with painful mistrust; but that mistrust is absorbed in the feeling of responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and various aspects of the question. We should no longer fence or skirmish with this question. [Loud cheers.] We should come to close quarters with it. [Cheers.] We should get at the root of it; we should take the means not merely intended for the wants of to-day or to-morrow, but should look into the distant future. We have arrived at a stage in our political transactions with Ireland when the two roads part, one from the other, not soon, probably, to meet again. The time is come when it is incumbent on the duty and honor of Parliament to come to some decisive resolution on this matter. Our intention is therefore to propose to the Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Parliament from the restraints under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded courses, and, above all, establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland [Hear! Hear!] on a footing with those free institutions to which Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached. [Loud cheers, prolonged by the Home-Rule members.]

"Something must be done," continued Mr. Gladstone. "Something is imperatively demanded from us to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life—the free course of law, and liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right—their confidence in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country.

"What, then, was the problem before him? It was this: How to reconcile imperial unity with diversity of legislatures. Grattan held that those propositions were reconcilable. More than that, he demanded the severance of the Parliaments, with a view to the continuity and everlasting unity of the empire. Was that an audacious parody? Other countries had solved the problem, and under much more difficult circumstances. We ourselves might be said to have solved it with respect to Ireland during the time that Ireland had a separate Parliament. Did it destroy the unity of the British empire?" [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united upon a footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. Then there was, he added, the case of Austria and Hungary, and with regard to those countries he asked whether the condition of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, secure, and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Hungary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safety compared with that of the time when Hungary was making war upon her.

"The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied," continued Mr. Gladstone, "until the reign of George II. The Parliament of Grattan was as independent in point of authority as it could be. They (the Government) were not about to propose repeal of the union. It was impossible to propose repeal of the union until they had settled what was the essence of union. He defined the essence of union to be a fact that whereas before union there were two separate and independent Parliaments; after union there was but one. To speak of dismemberment of the empire was, in this century, a misnomer and an absurdity. The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was English. [Cheers.] The Government, therefore, felt that a settlement of the question was to be found by establishing a Parliament in Dublin [Irish cheers] for the conduct of business of both legislative and an administrative nature."

The speaker said he would now pass to the plan how to give Ireland a Legislature to deal with Irish, as distinguished from imperial affairs. [Hear!] He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma. Ireland was to have a domestic Legislature for Irish affairs. That was his postulate from which he set out. Were Irish members and Irish representative peers in either house to continue to form a part of representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic Legislature the Irish peers and Irish representatives could not come to Parliament to control English and Scotch affairs. [Cheers.] Then with regard to the question whether Irish representatives should come to the House of Commons for settlement of imperial affairs, he thought that could not be done. He had therefore arrived at the conclusion that the Irish members and Irish peers ought not to sit in the palace of Westminster. [Oh! oh! and cheers.] If Irish members were not to sit in the House of Commons Irish peers ought not to sit in the other house of Parliament. [Hear! Hear! and oh!] How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislators in both countries? He believed that Great Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and added: "If we were to have taxation without representation then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficulty, and that is, Are we to give up that fiscal unity of the empire? He did not think that by giving up the fiscal unity of the empire they were giving up the unity of the empire. He, however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be a public inconvenience and misfortune. It would be a great misfortune for Ireland. He conceived that the one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the imperial Government authority to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were, first, that the general power of taxation over and above those particular duties should pass unequivocally into the hands of the domestic Legislature in Ireland; secondly, that the proceeds of customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and the paymentof the balance after these obligations were discharged should be entered into the Irish exchequer and be for the free disposal of the Irish legislative body. The Government bill provided for this, and the bill then provided that the representatives of Ireland should no longer sit in the House of Commons or Irish peers in the House of Lords, but at the same time they would have the right of addressing the Crown and possess all constitutional rights they hold now. [Oh! and cheers.] It would therefore relieve Irish members from attendance at Westminster.

"Since the year 1833," Mr. Gladstone said, "only 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—the autocracy of the Government and the secrecy of public transactions. [The Parnellites cheer.] The mainspring of the law in England is felt to be English, in Scotland to be Scotch; but in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish. The first condition of civilized life in Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law and sympathy therewith. The problem, therefore, before Parliament at the present time is to reconcile imperial unity with a diversity of legislatures. He believed that the Government had found a solution of this problem in the establishment of a parliament at Dublin for the conduct of business, both legislative and administrative." [Loud cheers by the Parnellites.]

"The political equality of these countries," said Mr. Gladstone, "must be recognized. Therefore there must be an equitable distribution of the imperial funds. The peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland also make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that country. The Government will be obliged to consider the class connected with land and the relation which they will sustain with the Protestant minority, as Ireland is to have a domestic Legislature. It will, therefore, be impracticable for Irish representatives to come here."

"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 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 the 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 will not be expected to retire with the downfall of any British Ministry."

"The bill empowers the Queen to delegate to the Viceroy such of her prerogatives as she may choose. The Irish constabulary will remain under the same authority as at present. The bill provides that the 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 weights and measures, and postal administration. The bill will preserve the fiscal unity of the empire, but the entire proceeds arising from customs or 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 prerogative of the Crown, such as the army, navy, or other armed forces. It shall have nothing to do with foreign or colonial affairs."

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes. His speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration. He finished at 8 o'clock.

When the applause had subsided George Otto Trevelyan, who recently resigned the position of Secretary for Scotland, arose. After eulogizing Gladstone's speech Mr. Trevelyan proceeded to say that he interposed thus early in the debate in order to explain the reason for his resignation. He resigned with extreme compunction and regret; although the step when finally decided upon was taken neither with doubt as to its propriety nor with 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 the Home-Rule party. This was a confession which he should never be willing to make. He could never consent to such a scheme as Gladstone had proposed. He had done his best to prevent the Liberals from identifying themselves with what he regarded as neither for the welfare nor the 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, according to Gladstone's plan, for the money they would be called upon to vote for the purchase of 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 Trevelyan and reminded him that no land bill had yet been submitted to Parliament. Trevelyan acknowledged the correction and 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, I have no hesitation in saying that I think the complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of the Government that has just been proposed. We should then know the worst at once."

As an alternative scheme Trevelyan said he would propose that the execution of law and the maintenance of order should be retained in the hands of the central Government. Then he would propose the creation of certain local bodies which should be composed of members freely elected. These bodies should be intrusted with and held responsible for many of the subordinate functions of the Government, such as providing for education, superintending the details of the local government, providing for the relief of the poor, &c.

At the conclusion of Trevelyan's speech Parnell arose, and was greeted with cheers by the Irish members. He congratulated Trevelyan on being like a French general who had unsuccessfully defended Paris by his own plan—a plan, however, which did not seem to awaken much enthusiasm in the House. 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 benches.]

Parnell then went on to justify his past utterances and actions, which had been impugned by Trevelyan. Speaking of America and the assassination literature which came from America, Parnell said that most of the literature was neither American nor Irish-American. "If Trevelyan," he continued, "were to study the literature of America at this moment he would find that sympathy for a just settlement of the grievances of Ireland by concession of a domestic Legislature is shown by all classes, whether Irish or native-born Americans, and more especially that native-born Americans are welcoming the efforts of Gladstone in the belief that they will bring peace between England and Ireland, and 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, by editors and conductors of Irish-American newspapers. We regard the fact that during the last five or six months we have succeeded in entirely gaining the sympathy of the two great parties in America—the Democrats and Republicans—as a good omen for the future. [Cheers.] As to the bill before the House, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen the fact that there was still living an English statesman who could devote his attention to the important matter, he begged to thank Gladstone for what would not only prove a beneficial measure from an Irish point, but which he (Parnell) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill nevertheless contained blots which 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 to constitute the Irish Parliament on the ground that the first order, consisting of peers not subject to the influence of the popular vote, would have the power of hanging up measures demanded by the people and their representatives for two or three years. On the whole, 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 the long-standing dispute between the two countries, and as tending to prosperity and peace in Ireland, and to the satisfaction of England. [Cheers.]

David Robert Plunkett, Conservative member for Dublin University, said the bill was one that went much further than what was usually spoken of "as the repeal of the union," and he predicted that public opinion would regard the measure with consternation and alarm. He felt assured, however, that the bill, which was practically one for the erection of a Parliament of the National League, would never be passed. [Opposition cheers.]

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain the debate was adjourned, Sir William Harcourt previously stating that Mr. Gladstone would move to-morrow to give the debate precedence over other matters. Mr. Gladstone left the House ten minutes after concluding his speech. He was affected by reaction after the intense excitement of the day and was obliged to retire to rest immediately after dinner.

The Cabinet has been summoned to meet on Friday.

Dublin Greatly Excited.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, April 8.—The city has been in a state of political excitement all day. There has been feverish anxiety to hear from the House of Commons. The sole topic of conversation everywhere is home-rule. The Stock Exchange, club-rooms, and all places where telegrams are being received from London have been crowded all day. The excitement here over Mr. Gladstone's action concerning home-rule exceeds that caused by Catholic emancipation.

Formal Acceptance.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, April 8.—Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has telegraphed the Porte his formal acceptance of the protocol limiting his governorship of Eastern Roumelia to five years.

Juvenile Murderer Guillotined.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, April 8.—The juvenile vagabond who had been convicted of the murder of a workman on the Champ de Mars was executed to-day with the guillotine.

Resignation of the Italian Ministry.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, April 8.—The resignation of the Ministry is announced to-day. The Ministry was formed June 29, 1885, with Signor A. Depretis as president.

The Duchy of Lancaster.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, April 8.—Edward Heneage has resigned the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Schooner Wrecked.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SOUTHENEST HARBOR, ME., April 8.—During a fearful gale Tuesday night an unknown schooner went ashore here, and before morning was badly wrecked. It is supposed the vessel was the Chanticleer, of Vinal Haven. The body of an unknown sailor has been found, and it is supposed the entire crew are victims of the waves. It is thought five or six seamen were aboard the vessel.

NORTH STATE.

ORGANIZATION OF A CAMP OF EX-CONFEDERATES AT RALEIGH.

Would Not Submit to Tests—Prohibition—Shot and Fatally Wounded—A Durham Sensation.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8.—A camp of ex-Confederate soldiers was formed here last evening, with Colonel Thomas S. Kenan as commander. Many names were enrolled, and to-day others were added, bringing the number up to seventy-three. It will be twice as large in thirty days. To-day requests were sent to R. E. Lee Camp, of Richmond, for its constitution and by-laws. Another meeting is to be held next week. Steps will be taken to form a military organization.

There was a light frost here this morning which, it is thought, did no damage. The cold weather has undoubtedly done harm in all of the State from Raleigh east. It has set back the early track perhaps a fortnight.

Yesterday and last night physicians were at a place nine miles from here to examine the alleged John B. Sturdivant, who was then, as he claimed, deaf, dumb, and blind. Dr. Grissom, superintendent of the insane asylum, was present. Young Sturdivant refused to allow any tests to be made to ascertain whether he was really deaf, dumb, and blind. This ends the matter. The fellow is an impostor, and is now at the end of his tether. It is to be regretted that so many hundreds of the country people should have been imposed upon by him.

To-day Deputy-United-States-Marshal Temple came in and reported the arrest of four illicit distillers in Wake, Harnett, and Johnston counties. The revenue officials are stamping out this class of offenders quite rapidly. There are complaints of laxity in some districts, but they are probably unfounded.

To-day the county commissioners ordered a local-option election to be held in two townships in Wake and also in two towns outside of Raleigh. To-day an election was also ordered for the town of Littleton, Warren county.

A year ago a man giving his name as H. H. McCowan passed through Johnston county and borrowed money, representing that he was a detective in the service of the United States Post-Office Department, and that he was in pursuit of some persons who had robbed the mails. He disappeared, and last Monday reappeared. He was recognized and was arrested. He claimed that he had followed the mail robbers into Georgia and that he would repay the money, but he was sent to jail. He gave his name as R. H. McCowan.

The county of Haywood has offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the assassin of young Monroe Madison. It is said that the watch which was taken from him and was replaced at the spot of the murder by the assassin was once the property of President Madison. The dead man has many relatives in Virginia.

Yesterday, while raising a heavy sill with a windlass at the new railroad bridge at Smithfield, Johnston county, Bernard Gallagher, of Phœnixville, Pa., was instantly killed. The rope broke and the heavy beam fell upon his head.

The Board of Aldermen of Asheville yesterday ordered a vote May 18th on an issue of $100,000 for water-works, street lights, and street improvements. Of this $70,000 is for water-works.

Last night at Thomasville a negro named Terry Foster was shot and fatally wounded by Constable William Fife. Foster had resisted arrest and attacked Fife with a knife.

A large local prohibition club was organized at Durham last night, with James Southgate president.

The affray between R. C. Windley and Wilson Harris, prominent citizens of Beaufort county, growing out of a quarrel about some timber, will probably result in Windley's death. Harris struck him on the head with a piece of iron.

The dwelling-house of James E. Clark, just completed, in Beaufort county, was burned Tuesday night. The loss is $8,000, with $4,000 insurance.

There is a very exciting sensation at Durham. A negro woman attacked a white woman, who is a widow and defenceless, and treated her outrageously. A peace warrant was taken out, and afterwards the negro woman again attacked the lady and beat her terribly. The people were aroused, and a vigilance committee went to the negro woman's house. About 150 armed men have since sought her, but without success.

Murder in Reidsville.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

REIDSVILLE, N. C., April 8.—Joe Lawson, a negro bar-keeper of this place, shot another negro, Alexander Simpson, through the head at noon today, killing him instantly. Lawson is in jail.

The Unimprovable Fiddle.

[Gentlemen's Magazine.]

In walking through the Exhibition of Musical Instruments at South Kensington I was much struck with the contrast which does not appear to have thus forced itself upon general attention, if I may judge by the critical notices that have been published. I refer to the great and still continuing progress of improvement in the construction of the pianoforte, as compared with the absolute absence of even the smallest step of improvement of the violin, vilo, violoncello, or violone. The clavichords, harpsichords, clavicymbalums, spinets, *gravicembali col piano e forte*, were all mere tom-toms compared with the modern piano, while the fiddles, big and little, of the same date are the models which our manufacturers can only endeavor to approximately imitate. Helmholz has very profoundly worked out some of the leading problems of musical acoustics, but he has not succeeded in demonstrating the mathematics of the queer shape of the fiddle. Innumerable attempts have been made to improve upon the model of Stradivarius, but all have pitifully failed. Every curve of his models, their thickness, their bulge of back and belly, and even the queer, unaccountably ill-shaped openings must be imitated with abject servility in order to produce a fine instrument. Some even asset that the amber varnish is essential. Is it that the makers of Cremona attained absolute perfection, and that no further improvement is possible? or do our modern makers fail from the want of knowledge of the acoustic principles on which the efficiency of instruments of this class depends? Had the Cremona makers any theory, or did they work by "rule of thumb," or, more probably, did they by patient and persevering study of a number of failures arrive at practical truth by practical exhaustion of error?

Wife-Murderer Hanged.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—Robert G. Phillips was hanged at 12:21 o'clock this afternoon for wife-murder. Phillips attempted suicide at the same time he killed his wife by cutting his throat. The wound had never thoroughly healed, and he has breathed through a tube since June 24th last. His body was taken down in twenty minutes after the drop fell.

Failure in Montreal.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTREAL, April 8.—M. Mullarkly & Co., boot- and shoe-manufacturers, employing a large number of hands, have suspended payment. Liabilities over $100,000, principally due to leather merchants in Montreal and in the United States. Assets nominally as great as the liabilities. A compromise with the creditors is expected.

Personal.

Lionel Tennyson, the poet's second son, is ill in India.

General John C. Fremont, now in Washington, is at work on his memoirs.

Postmaster-General Vilas is to make the Decoration-day address at the New York Academy of Music.

Pauline Lucca has bought a palace belonging to Count Hoyos in Rasumowski street at Vienna, her birthplace.

Mr. Cleveland grows fat on White House fare. He is forty-one pounds heavier now than this time last year.

Max Muller has become president of the new Goethe Society in London, and he will make a Goethe address just after Easter.

It is reported that Mr. Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, who owns such extensive shootings in Scotland, has aroused much indignation through Ross-shire by proposing to close the hotel at Struy, the only one in the midst of a large district much frequented by tourists.

Charles Russell, member for Hackney, is the first Roman Catholic who has occupied the office of Attorney-General of England since the reformation. He was born at Newry in 1833, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 9—1 *A. M.*—*For the Middle Atlantic States, fair, warmer weather, variable winds.*

For the South Atlantic States, fair, warmer weather, variable winds, generally shifting to southeasterly.

For Southern Virginia, fair, warmer weather.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was partly cloudy, and clear at night. Temperature mild.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	40
9 A. M.	44
Noon	54
3 P. M.	56
6 P. M.	55
Midnight	45
Mean temperature	49

Neckwear Topic.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION FOR SOLUTION IS WHETHER THE SCARF INFLUENCES THE STYLE OF COLLAR OR THE COLLAR THE STYLE OF SCARF, AND IS ONE THAT ALSO VEXES THE TRADE, WE ARE INCLINED TO THINK NEITHER, BUT THAT THE STYLE OF VEST DICTATES BOTH; BUT WHATEVER MAY BE THE CASE, WE WILL ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK FASHIONABLE SCARFS.

IT HAS BEEN CLAIMED THAT IT IS MORE DIFFICULT AND REQUIRES MORE TACT TO SELECT GOODS FOR THIS MEDIUM THAN FOR THE EXTREMELY FINE TRADE. THIS ASSUMPTION IS BASED ON THE SUPPOSED FACT THAT A HIGH-TONED DEALER CAN DICTATE THE FASHIONS TO HIS CUSTOMERS. THE DIFFICULTY OF OUR POSITION IS APPARENT, WHEN WE STATE THAT WE ARE ENDEAVORING TO CATER TO BOTH THE ABOVE CLASSES.

A. SAKS & CO.

THE SILK IMPORTERS ARE MAKING AN EFFORT TO BUY NECKTIE SILKS FOR NEXT SEASON. THE KING OF ITALY IS SAID TO BE IN A POOL WITH THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILDS TO ADVANCE THE WAGES OF THE ITALIAN SILK-WORKERS, WHILE THE EMPEROR OF CHINA FINDS THE WORMS ARE KICKING AT THE LOW PRICES REALIZED FOR THEIR PRODUCTS.

WE HAVE ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED OURSELVES WITH THE CHOICEST OF THESE SILKS, MADE UP IN THE MOST ACCEPTABLE STYLES BY THE MOST REPUTABLE MAKERS. THERE IS AS MUCH DIFFERENCE IN THE GET-UP AND SET OF SCARFS AS IN ANY OTHER OF FASHION'S COMMODITIES, AND IN THIS, AS IN MOST EVERYTHING ELSE, IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST. FIFTY CENTS TO ONE FIFTY.

A. SAKS & CO.

THE FURNISHING GOODS TRADE IS AT ALL TIMES FULL OF PECULIARITIES, ECCENTRICITIES, AND VAGUE IDEAS, SOMETIMES RUNNING IN THE LINE OF SELLING GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES—NOT THAT SUCH IS THE CASE REALLY, BUT PERHAPS SO SEEMINGLY BECAUSE PURCHASERS ARE BUT IMPERFECTLY ACQUAINTED THEREWITH.

A LADY OF OUR ACQUAINTANCE, A REGULAR CUSTOMER, SHOWED US THE OTHER DAY A SCARF SHE BOUGHT OF ONE OF THESE BARGAIN HOUSES FOR TWENTY-NINE CENTS, WORTH ABOUT TWENTY. WHEN WE SHOWED HER OURS FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS SHE AT ONCE ACKNOWLEDGED HER MISTAKE.

A. SAKS & CO.

WE BELIEVE WE HAVE THE BEST ONES IN TOWN AT THAT PRICE, MOST OF THEM SPECIALLY MADE FOR US, IN SHAPES SUITABLE FOR BOYS AS WELL AS MEN. IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT WE ARE KNOWN IN THE LEADING MARKETS (NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA) AS THE LARGEST NECKWEAR HANDLERS SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA. HAS NOT THIS ITS OWN MORAL?

A FINE COLLAR AND HANDSOME SCARF ARE PASSPORTS TO GENTEEL SOCIETY, AND MAY BE SELECTED FROM OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE AS VARIETY IS GREAT WITH US.

A. SAKS & CO.,

1013 MAIN ST. | OPP. P. O.

[SP 9]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The stock market to-day was dull, and prices until late in the afternoon strong, but without any other special feature except trading in Jersey Central, Reading, and Pacific Mail, one third of the day's business being in these stocks. In the last hour the market weakened and closed barely steady at irregular quotations. Compared with yesterday a majority of the active list are a small fraction higher, while Jersey Central went up 1¾ and Reading was unchanged. There are a number of stocks showing small losses, the Grangers being conspicuous among these. Sales, 277,000 shares.

Noon.—Stocks dull and steady. Money, 2a3 per cent. Exchange—Long, 486¼; short, 488. Governments neglected.

Evening.—Exchange, 486¾. Money, 2 per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $128,044,000; currency, $10,899,000. Governments dull; 4 per cents, 126¼; 3 per cents, 101 bid. State bonds very dull.

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	100½
B, 5's, small	108
Georgia 6's	(bid) 100½
Georgia 7's, mortgage	102
North Carolina's	35½
North Carolina's, new	23½
North Carolina funding	12
South Carolina Brown con	109½
Tennessee 6's	58
Virginia 6's	(bid) 44
Virginia consols	54
Chesapeake and Ohio	10
Chicago and Northwestern	107½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	139
Erie	...
East Tennessee Railroad	9⅝
Lake Shore	81½
Louisville and Nashville	38¼
Memphis and Charleston	32
Mobile and Ohio	11½
Nashville and Chattanooga	46
New Orleans Pacific 1st mortgage	61½
New York Central	101½
Norfolk and Western preferred	27½
Northern Pacific	25
Northern Pacific preferred	56
Pacific Mail	55¾
Reading	23
Richmond and Alleghany	5
Richmond and Danville	84
Richmond and West Point Terminal	31¾
Rock Island	126
St. Paul	87⅝
St. Paul preferred	118
Texas Pacific	11½
Union Pacific	49
Wabash Pacific preferred	...
Western Union	69¾

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1886.

SALES—FIRST BOARD.—200 Richmond city 5's, due 1893, at 107; 1,000 Georgia Pacific 2d 6's at 45; 1,000 Virginia new 3's at 64¾; 1,000 do. at 64⅝; 10 shares Petersburg railroad stock at 62. 10 do. at 62¾, 50 do. at 62¼; 1,000 Petersburg "Class A" at 108.

SECOND BOARD.—1,000 Virginia new 3's at 64¼; 20 shares Petersburg railroad stock at 62¾, 20 do. at 61¾, 10 do. at 62⅝, 10 do. at 62½.

STATE SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia 10-40's	42	...
Virginia consols	57⅝	...
Virginia peelers	40	...
Virginia new 3's	64¾	64⅞
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83	64¾	...
North Carolina 4's	95⅝	96½
North Carolina 6's	118	120
CITY BONDS.		
Richmond city 8's	146	148
Richmond city 6's	124	...
Richmond city 5's	106	...
Richmond city 4½'s	101	...
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Va. & Tenn. extension 5's	100	...
Va. & Tenn. 3d mortgage 8's	123	...
Col. & Greenville 1st 6's	110	...
Col. and Green. 2d 6's	96	...
Virginia Midland income 6's	76	77
Petersburg 1st mortgage 8's	115	...
Petersburg Class A, 5's	108⅝	...
Petersburg Class B, 6's	108	...
Rich. & P. con. 7's	127	...
R., Y. R. and Ches. 8's	117⅞	...
R., Y. R. and Ches. 2d 6's	99	...
R. and D. gold 6's	115	...
R. and D. debentures	95	...
R. and A. 1st mort. 7's	70	...
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's	124½	...
A. and C. income 6's	104½	105¾
C., C. & A. 1st mort. 7's	116	...
C., C. & A. 2d mort. 7's	111	115
Western N. C. 7's, ex. int	109	110½
Western N. Carolina 6's	90	92
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	109	...
Georgia Pacific 2d 6's	44	...
Rich. & Meckl'g 1st 6's	102	103½
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	
R., F. & P. common	100 91	...
R. F. and P. dividend scrip	100 81	84
Columbia & Greenville pref.	100 41½	...
Petersburg Railroad	100 62¾	63
Char., Col. and Aug	100 36	38½
Atlanta and Charlotte	100 92¾	94½
North Carolina	100 99	101
Virginia Midland common	100 18	...
BANKS.		
Merchants and Planters	25