# The National Republican.

VOL. XXVI.---NO. 101. WASHINGTON D. C., W DNESDAY MORNING. MARCH 24, 1886. THREE CENTS.


## LAND LAW VS. HOME RULE.

THE EXPROPRIATION SCHEME EMBARRASSING ENGLAND'S LEADER.

**Irish Protestants Claim a Share of Patriotism—Mr. Gladstone to Fix a Date for His Plan To-Morrow—Spain and the Commercial Treaty—Bulgaria Hits Back.**

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Gladstone will announce in the house of commons to-morrow the date upon which he will make his statement in relation to Ireland. It is probable that he will also partially explain the nature of his proposals.

The *Daily News* believes that no definite home rule proposals have yet been submitted to the cabinet, the attention of the ministers being engrossed with the Irish land scheme.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL CONFIDENT.

LONDON, March 23.—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan were both absent from to-day's cabinet council. The meeting is said to have been an important one and to have included perhaps the final discussion as to whether, in view of the opposition of the Chamberlain faction, the land purchase bill shall be introduced. The liberals claim that they are gaining strength. The perfectly confident tone of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell throughout all their recent public utterances inspires confidence in the probability that they see their way clear to a settlement of the Irish question in spite of all alarming rumors. There is said to have been adopted by the liberals a programme of arousing public sentiment for Mr. Gladstone, and impressing parliament by means of monster mass meetings in all parts of the country, at which resolutions favoring his Irish plans will be adopted, and members of the house urged to support them.

ARCHBISHOP LORD PLUNKETT'S PLEA.

DUBLIN, March 23.—At the meeting of the synod of the Church of Ireland, Lord Plunkett, archbishop of Dublin, declared that a quarter of a million of churchmen in Munster repelled the monstrous idea that the nationalists have a monopoly of the patriotism of Ireland. He asserted that the fact did not admit of doubt that behind the nationalist demand for home rule stood ready to follow at the proper time a claim for entire separation which, if obtained, would eventually engulf Ireland in the whirlpool of socialism.

BULGARIA STRIKES AT RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 24.—The Bulgarian government has suspended all Russophile newspapers and has caused the arrest of thirteen conservative leaders, who are partisans of M. Zankoff, formerly prime minister of Bulgaria. A warrant was issued for M. Zankoff, but he escaped arrest by placing himself under the protection of the Russian consul at Sophia.

ENGLISH LANDOWNERS TAXED.

LONDON, March 24.—The house of commons last evening, by a vote of 216 to 175, adopted a motion in favor of local taxation, falling partially upon the owners of landed property instead of upon the occupants only, as now.

ATTENDING THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

LONDON, March 23.—The queen held a drawing-room in Buckingham Palace this afternoon. The weather was summer-like and pleasant, and a most brilliant assemblage of titled and noted persons were present. Mrs. Phelps, wife of the United States minister, attracted attention by the taste and elegance of her attire. She wore a skirt with a body of gray brocade and a train of gray velvet lined with gray brocade. Mr. Henry White, of the American legation, and Mr. Charles Phelps were presented to the queen by Minister Phelps.

DAVID DUNCAN'S ELECTION VOID.

LONDON, March 23.—The Barrow-on-Furness election, by which Mr. David Duncan, radical, was returned to the present house of commons, over W. H. Schneider, conservative, by a majority of 846 in a total vote of 5,070, has been adjudged void on the ground of illegal electioneering practices.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, March 23.—The African mail steamer which arrived at Plymouth to-day brings news of desperate fighting between the French and Hovas in Madagascar. About the end of February the Hovas, under Gen. Willoughby, attacked 3,000 French troops, routed them with heavy loss, and pursued them to Tamatave. The French houses and stores in Tamatave were shelled by the Hovas, and they took fire and were destroyed. The Hovas then returned to the capital. Their losses were small. A few days later Gen. Sherrington surprised in a forest 4,000 Sakalavas, preceded by 250 Frenchmen and three machine guns. The Sakalavas were routed, forty being killed, and many wounded. This is the first news of a fresh rupture in Madagascar, and has created a great sensation in Paris.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER'S ORDERS.

MADRID, March 23.—Senor Murnagto, the new Spanish minister to the United States, will start for Washington next week. Prime Minister Sagasta and Senor Moret, minister of foreign affairs, have instructed him to make every possible concession in order to secure a treaty of commerce between the United States and the West Indies.

A FRIENDLY POLICY TOWARD TURKEY.

LONDON, March 23.—Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to assure the sultan that Lord Rosebery, the British foreign secretary, will continue the friendly policy toward Turkey adopted by Lord Salisbury, and also to inform him that it is not the intention at present of England to recall Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British high commissioner in Egypt.

PASTEUR'S TREATMENT FAILS.

PARIS, March 23.—The Russians, one of whom has just died of rabies, arrived here and were placed under the care of M. Pasteur on March 15. They were Mujiks, and were nineteen in number. All had been attacked by mad wolves and terribly lacerated. Pasteur willingly undertook to treat them and at once placed them in his hospital. The man who died last night had been carefully operated upon and regularly inoculated with virus twice in every twenty-four hours since he arrived. His terrible death, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia in its worse form, has operated as a serious check to public confidence in the effectiveness of Pasteur's discovery. The first positive indications that the patient's system was resisting the treatment manifested themselves on Sundy, after the Mujik had been in the hospital over five days and been inoculated more than half a dozen times. He soon afterward became a victim of the most terrible suffering and this seemed to increase hourly up to the time of death, which occurred while the man was mad and wild with physical torture. The corpse has been removed to Pasteur's laboratory, where it will be made the subject of experiment by the scientist. M. Pasteur is much annoyed by the unfavorable comments caused by this failure of his method, but he insists that it establishes nothing.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES NOT ESTABLISHED.

THE HAGUE, March 23.—The lower house of parliament has, by a vote of 53 to 22, rejected the bill to re-establish differential duties in the Dutch East Indies.

### Hunting for Yankee Fishermen.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 23.—The steamer Landsdowne returned this morning after an unsuccessful search for American trespassers on Canadian fishery grounds. She went down as far as Southwest Cove, Grand Menan, without a sign of a Yankee fisherman. She will probably resume the search in a few days.

### San Francisco to New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has met the railroad out to San Francisco by a rate of $40, including beds and board; $20 steerage.

### Illness of Sir John A. Macdonald.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 23.—The illness of Sir John A. Macdonald has taken a turn for the worse, and he is now suffering severely from sciatica.

## ARGUING WITH RIFLES.

**An Attempt to Disable an Engine Checked—Serious Trouble Feared at Denison.**

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23.—The day has been one of considerable excitement, and rumors have flown thick and fast, yet nothing has occurred except the somewhat exciting scenes attendant upon the attempt of the Missouri Pacific to run out a freight train.

The result of the meeting of citizens called for to-morrow night will probably be awaited by all before any further steps are taken. The knights declare their readiness to either fight or settle, but are determined to participate in the settlement. The strikers have not yet been paid for February, neither have the employes who were suspended for lack of work, and considerable dissatisfaction exists on that score among both strikers and suspended men.

WINCHESTER RIFLES CHECK THE STRIKERS.

DENISON, TEX., March 23.—At 1 o'clock to-day a switch engine was brought out of the Missouri Pacific round house for the purpose of switching freight cars to be unloaded. Several cars of beer, ice, and oil were coupled on to and were switched to the unloading tracks. Fully 1,000 strikers and citizens had assembled to see what would be done. The strikers made a move to disable the engine, but, as if by magic, a force of deputy sheriffs appeared armed with Winchester rifles. They ordered the strikers to stand back, and stood ready to fire at the first man that made a break. The strikers made no further attempt to stop the work, but remained standing around.

Five of the leading knights were arrested and taken to jail. Excitement runs very high, and serious trouble is expected. The knights swear no freight train shall move, and it is evidently the intention of the officers to take freight trains out. Business is almost at standstill.

DOUBLE PAY WANTED FOR SUNDAY WORK.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., March 23.—Two hundred and fifty men in the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee freight house have struck for an advance and double pay for Sunday work. They have been getting 15 cents an hour, and want 20.

DISABLING RAILROAD ENGINES.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23.—A special from Palestine, Texas, to the *Post-Dispatch* states that the strikers invaded the Texas and Pacific railroad yards at that place this morning and disabled two passenger engines without any interference by the officers of the law.

A TRAIN DERAILED BY STRIKERS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 23.—The *Journal's* Sedalia special says: Shortly before 3 o'clock the Missouri Pacific people succeeded in getting out a freight train, composed of an engine and ten cars. As the train passed the stock yards the train was running ten or fifteen miles an hour, and several men jumped aboard. When the train was three miles out and going at a good speed the rails spread and the engine and four cars went into the ditch. Police Officer Mason had an arm broken and Special Policeman Nell had a leg broken. Division Superintendent Frey, who had charge of the train, was severely bruised, as was also Yardmaster Lyons. Engineer Bradley and Fireman Bresnahan escaped unhurt. Conductor Spangler was in the caboose at the time of the wreck. He states that a brakeman named King, who is a Knight of Labor, and who who was on the train, told him to "look out" at the crossing. The track was torn up for a distance of 200 yards, and will block the road until workmen can be sent out to repair it. An examination of the rails showed that the fish-plates had been removed and thrown upon an embankment. The bolts had been removed and the nuts then replaced. The Knights of Labor deny all knowledge of the villainous work. There is much excitement here to-night.

"KILLING" AND SEIZING ENGINES.

ATCHISON, KAN., March 23.—The ten men on guard at the Missouri Pacific round house were surprised at midnight by the appearance of thirty-five or forty masked men, some of whom stood guard, with pistols drawn, while others thoroughly disabled twelve locomotives. A large number of strikers and others seized a freight train below town bound for Kansas City at noon. They threw the links and pins into the river and "killed" the engine. Marshal Price was present, but the train was outside of the city limits.

### Telephone Companies Common Carriers

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23.—The supreme court to-day decided the last of the telephone cases. The decision was given by Chief Justice Niblack. It covers the constitutionality of the two laws passed by the last legislature for the regulation of telephone affairs, the points involved in the law reducing rentals having previously been decided in the cases of Hackett against the state, and in this the court reaffirmed its former opinion by simply calling attention to it. Regarding the non-discrimination act, the court holds, at length, that the telephone company is a common carrier, and, as such, is subject to all the regulations which the law imposes upon common carriers. It cannot, therefore, refuse service to any person who demands it and fulfills the legal requirement.

### Valuable Stock Lost by Fire.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., March 23.—The large barn on the farm of Charles Hoyt, at Lansdown, together with a smaller barn and the contents of both were destroyed by fire this morning. Four cows and five valuable horses perished in the flames. One of the horses was purchased yesterday for $500 and placed in the stable last night. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The fire was clearly the work of an incendiary, as nobody connected with the farm had been in the barn since the early part of the evening. Hoyt is one of the largest dealers in stock in Hunterdon county.

### An Indian Compact.

EUFAULA, IND. TER., March 23.—The delegates from the five civilized tribes of Indians in convention here have entered into a compact pledging themselves that no nation a party to the compact shall without the consent of all the other parties cede or in any manner alienate to the United States any part of their present territory. Provisions are made for the punishment of crime, restoration of stolen property, change of citizenship from one nation to another, and suppression of the sale of ardent spirits.

### Clerks Taken Into Partnership.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The large clothing firm of Rogers, Peet & Co. gave a banquet to their employes last night, and announced that they had decided to take the clerks into partnership. It is proposed to set aside a certain percentage of the net profits as ascertained at the end of each year, from which a dividend will be declared to the employes according to the wages each receives. Upon the basis of last year's business the men who earned $20 a week would get $90 as his dividend.

### Comstock in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Anthony Comstock, of New York, to-night addressed a large audience on the subject of "Vice in the Large Cities," and at the conclusion of his remarks steps were taken for the formation of a society for the suppression of vice. Many of the most prominent men in this city announced their intention to identify themselves with the movement.

### Circuit Courts Abolished.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The *Evening Journal's* Des Moines (Iowa) special says: The house passed a bill to abolish circuit courts and to reorganize judicial districts. It divides the state into nineteen judicial districts, with forty-three district judges.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

—Alderman Jachne is still in the Tombs.

—The impeachment trial of State Prison Keeper Patrick H. Laverty was begun yesterday at Trenton, N. J.

—The forgeries committed by the absconding accountant of the Bank Nationale of Montreal are assuming formidable proportions as the investigation progresses.

—At an immense meeting held at Salt Lake City Monday night resolutions were adopted approving of Gov. Murray's course and his efforts to establish good government.

—The presidents of the anthracite coal companies met at Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan's house in New York Monday night and unanimously agreed that the total output of coal this year should not exceed 35,000,000 tons.

—Constable Leibenthal, of Estoudown, who arrested "Mingo Jack" and lodged him in jail the night of the lynching, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter. The testimony at the inquest shows that he was criminally negligent in protecting his prisoner.

## MR. MANNING PROSTRATED.

HIS MYSTERIOUS MALADY VARIOUSLY DESCRIBED AND PROGNOSTICATED.

**A Fall in the Treasury Building from Vertigo and Accompanied by a Sprained Ankle—The Doctor Reports Improvement, But His Friends Fearful.**

Secretary Manning met with a severe, though not serious accident yesterday afternoon, and last night all sorts of rumors were afloat. It was said uptown that he had broken his leg, had a hemorrhage, had broken both arms, was cut in the fall, and had been killed outright. An army of newspaper reporters, special artists, and physicians went to the Secretary's house, and were assured that the Secretary would soon be at his desk again. Subjoined are two reports of the accident, the first furnished by the Associated Press:

"Upon inquiry at the Secretary's residence, it was stated that he had simply met with a painful accident while returning to his office from the meeting of the Cabinet. He had walked over from the white house, and, without waiting for the elevator to take him to his room on the second floor, walked up the two flights of stairs. On reaching the upper landing his foot suddenly turned under him, severely wrenching his ankle. He limped into his room without calling for assistance. Shortly afterward Dr. Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, happening to be in the building on business, attended to the injured limb, and the Secretary was then taken home in his carriage. When he reached home Dr. Lincoln, the Secretary's family physician, was summoned to attend him."

The following information was obtained by the United Press from Col. Daniel S. Lamont, the President's private secretary: "After Mr. Manning returned to his department from the Cabinet meeting to-day he was attacked with vertigo and dizziness, which, for a time, completely prostrated him. He was taken to his residence and attended by Drs. Lincoln and Hamilton. He soon rallied under their care, and no serious results are apprehended. In falling the Secretary sprained his ankle slightly. He will probably be unable to resume his official duties for a number of days."

DR. LINCOLN'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Lincoln, who attended Secretary Manning at his home, gave the following statement to an Associated Press reporter: "The Secretary was seized with vertigo on his return to his office from the Cabinet meeting. He had been working all day without taking any nourishment, and was feeling very weak. He walked up the two flights of stairs, and, on reaching the top, was attacked with vertigo, and partly fell and partly sat down. His sudden illness alarmed his friends very much. He was taken home. When I saw him his mind was perfectly clear and he had free use of all his limbs, and he gave me a very clear account of everything that occurred. Two or three hours after the accident he had improved very much."

A MIDNIGHT BULLETIN—FRIENDS FEARFUL.

At midnight Dr. Lincoln, who had just left the Secretary's bedside, said that Mr. Manning was holding his own, and had slightly improved since his last visit. The Secretary's mind, he said, was still clear, and there had been no change for the worse in his condition since his first visit, and he did not anticipate that there would be during the night. He had rallied from the vertigo and prostration, and was resting comfortably.

The Secretary's illness, Dr. Lincoln says, was caused by prostration from overwork. He has been working very hard and had a great many things on his mind lately, and the result was this prostration.

In spite of the hopeful view of the case taken by Dr. Lincoln, some of the friends of the Secretary are exceedingly anxious about his condition, and consider it quite serious.

### Allegations Against Solicitor General Goode.

The subcommittee of the committee on judiciary of the Senate, to whom was referred the nomination of Mr. John Goode for solicitor general, held a meeting yesterday and examined five witnesses in relation to the charges that Gen. Goode had held a seat in Congress to which he was not elected, and that he had accepted an improper fee in a bank case. The witnesses were from Virginia, and had been subpoenaed at the suggestion of Senator Mahone. The subcommittee will meet again to-day and continue the examination of witnesses from Virginia. Those witnesses are all against Gen. Goode, and are giving testimony in support of the allegation that although Mr. Goode was not elected to Congress he secured the seat.

### The Civil Service Commissioners.

Senator Hawley, who is chairman of the Senate civil service committee, is now at Fort Monroe, and it is understood that when he returns the latter part of this week, immediate action will be taken upon the nominations of the civil service commissioners. The position of chief examiner will remain vacant until aftersuch confirmations. Several names have already been presented to the President as candidates for the place.

### The Ohio Election Frauds.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—The house committee, which has been making an investigation into the election frauds at Cincinnati, will recommend that Harlan, Republican, be seated in place of Butterfield, Democrat. The report declares that all Republican members are entitled to their seats, which includes ten members who were given seats at the beginning of the session.

### Warren Knocks Barnes Out.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 23.—Tommy Warren, of Louisville, and Tommy Barnes, of England, fought with three-ounce gloves for $500 and gate receipts and the feather-weight championship at Mill Creek, Ky., this morning. It took three hours and a quarter and forty-five rounds for Warren to knock Barnes out.

### The Baltimore Collector Confirmed.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—The city council, which has for so long a time refused to confirm some seventy of the mayor's appointments, to-night lifted the embargo upon the office of city collector and permitted the confirmation of Samuel P. Thompson, who was named by the mayor last night for that position.

### Sale of Trotting Stock.

NEW YORK, March 23.—At the second day's sale of trotting stock in this city to-day $30,555 was netted. The average price was a trifle over $600. Miss Leland was the star to-day, selling at $5,800 dollars to W. P. Balch, of Baltimore; Phil Thompson brought $6,000; Smuggler's Daughter, $1,410; Smuggler's Lass, $1,420, and Bergen, $1,300.

### Afraid of the Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Letters are being sent out inviting a national meeting of business men and manufacturers to be held some time next month, to take action toward devising some means of defense against the power of organized labor.

### Ex-President Arthur Resigns.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur to-day resigned the chairmanship of the board of trustees of the Grant Fund Association. Five hundred dollars from the Emperor of Japan were received to-day. Total, $129,118.

### Shortage Discovered After Death.

DOVER, N. H., March 23.—An $8,500 shortage was to-day discovered in the accounts of City Treasurer Franklin Freeman, who died three weeks ago. He was a prominent church member and temperance advocate.

### Watterson Coming to Old Point.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Hon. Henry Watterson and Mrs. Watterson started last night for Old Point Comfort. Mr. Watterson has been steadily improving for two weeks.

### En Route for Bogota.

V. G. King, secretary of legation and consul general at Bogota, Colombia, a former Texas journalist, is in the city, en route for his new post.

### A Waste of Time.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 23.—The Republican executive committee met in this city to-day, and called a state convention to meet on June 23.

## EXAMINING THE OREGON.

**Mrs. Morgan's Diamonds Recovered—The Boat Broken in Two.**

NEW YORK, March 23.—A diver has succeeded in examining the submerged steamship Oregon. He walked the entire length of the vessel and found that all the hatches had been forced open. As far as could be seen the after part of the vessel was uninjured, although the cabin doors and skylights had been wrenched off and the water was washing through into the saloon. On the upper deck near the officers' quarters are two staterooms, one of which had been occupied by Mrs. E. D. Morgan. He found all the furniture in it floating around at the ceiling. He pulled out a trunk, hand-bag, and valise, and they floated up to the wrecking steamer and were brought to New York and restored to Mrs. Morgan. The bag contained valuable diamonds. The diver then went forward to the mainmast, which had fallen, and found that the ship was broken in two at that point. A passageway was then opened to the lower decks through which most of the cargo had washed out. No attempt was made to reach the hole in the ship's side. In order to examine it one diver will have to be lowered over the side with a rope by another diver standing on the deck. The vessel is not being imbedded in the sand as was feared. She lies on an uneven bottom, and rocks to and fro. Another visit to the wreck will be made as soon as the weather permits of operations for the recovery of some of the cargo.

## ANARCHIST ARSENAL FOUND.

**Police Hunting for a Murderer Hit Upon Socialists' Dynamite.**

CHICAGO, March 23.—When Lieuts. Bleitner and Bargall and Sergeant Kennedy, of the West Twentieth station, searched the little cottage in the rear of 231 West Twentieth street this morning in search of Christ. Komnes, the supposed shooter of Louis Freedman, and Bernard Barowsky, they found a regular anarchist arsenal. A number of revolvers of various patterns, most of them of large caliber and ancient make, were found in an old trunk, besides a number of loaded guns, knives, daggers, bombs, hand grenades, some loaded and some empty, a box of fuse, cartridges of different sizes, some dynamite and gun-cotton, and a book in the German language, but printed in Roman letters, entitled "The Revolutionary Art of War" and giving full description how to manufacture and use nitro-glycerine, dynamite, bombs, gun cotton, and poisons of various sorts. The book is edited by Herr Most and printed by the International *Zeitung Verein*, 167 William street, New York. Twenty or thirty officers are out looking for Komnes, and his capture is assured. He is described as being tall and stout, and wearing chin whiskers. Of his antecedents little is known.

## INIMICAL TO THE LEAGUE.

**Patrick Egan Denounces the Parliamentary Aid Association.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—The president of the local land league society to-day received a dispatch from Patrick Egan, at Lincoln, Neb., in reply to a request for his opinion regarding the Parliamentary Aid Association, which proposes to hold a meeting in this city. "I have no hesitation in saying that, while many persons have taken part in the movement with the honest intention of helping Mr. Parnell, the main object of its prime movers—and notably of the person who is described as its originator—was to gratify personal spite and jealousy, and to endeavor, if possible, to destroy the unity and harmony for which the Irish National League has so sedulously labored to bring about among the Irish race in America, and which it has in such a large measure accomplished. Thank God, the machinations of the intriguers have failed. The Irish National League of America embraces in its ranks every honest element of Irish nationality in America, and any man who would attempt to disrupt it, and especially at the present crisis, should be branded as a greater traitor to Ireland than a Carcydon or Carey."

### The Races at New Orleans.

There are five good races at New Orleans today, and speculators will have a good chance to use their judgment in guessing winners. The entries and pools as sold last night are as follows:

First race—Three-quarters of a mile—Diamond, 100, pounds and Rendall, 100, $20 each; Wauketha, 100, $12; Catherine M, 100; Josh Billings, 100; Wooderaft, 100; Leonard, 100; Claude Brannon, 100, $10 each.

Second race—One and one-sixteenth miles, selling—Tarwe, 108 pounds, $30; Flotch Taylor, 117, $20; Blizzard, 109, $8; Girella, 101; Termagant, 97; Brevet, 97, $5 each.

Third race—Seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Baton Rouge, 101 pounds, $30; Bee Jay, 99, $12; Jack Wren, 102, 27; Beechenbrook, 106; Planet, jr., 106, 33 each.

Fourth race—King Arthur, 100 pounds, $25; Violin, 106; Bowtie, 95, $15; Nellie Glennon, 99; Lizzie Brown, 100; Charley Lucas, 106; Joe Shelby, 106, $10 each.

Fifth race—Five-sixteenths of a mile, match race—Lela B, 110 pounds, $20; Gov. Roberts, 110, $25; John Bull, 110, $13.

### Victory for the Women.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Gov. Hill to-day appointed Mary Seymour and Mary Wilson, of New York; Mary P. Morgan, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Carrie L. Dinsmore, of Orleans county, and Ida M. Blake, of Putnam county, notaries public for their respective counties. This notice is regarded as a great victory for the women.

## NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

Favorable report was made to the House upon the bill to repeal the pre-emption laws.

A bill to extend the system for immediate delivery of letters was reported favorably to the House.

The duties paid by the state of New York on arms imported in bond are to be refunded by a bill reported yesterday.

The bill to establish a bureau of public health was favorably reported from the House committee on commerce.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported to the House a bill amending the act establishing a bureau of animal industry.

Mr. Ranney, of Massachusetts, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill providing for evidence in cases involving disputed handwriting.

About 100,000 copies of the recent speech by Senator Kenna upon the issue between the Senate and the President have already been ordered for distribution.

Senator Sewell reported favorably from the committee on the library a bill appropriating $9,000 for the purchase of the portrait of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas painted by Gen. S. S. Price.

The Senate passed the House bill granting a pension of $250 a year to the widow of Gen. Hancock, and it now only requires the approval of President Cleveland to make it law.

Mr. Reagan, from the House committee on commerce, reported back the Senate bill to establish a national live stock highway and promote commerce in live stock between the states.

Senator Beck withdrew the motion heretofore made by him to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House joint resolution to provide flowers for the new pension building.

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, from the committee on civil service reform, reported to the House a bill for the equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States.

Senator Logan introduced a bill repealing the provision of existing law which declares that when a vacancy occurs in the office of general or lieutenant general of the army such office shall cease.

Answer to inquiries: The Fitz-John Porter bill does not provide for "back pay." It contains the following proviso: "That said Fitz-John Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act."

Senator Ingalls's resolution of inquiry offered yesterday was agreed to asking whether the Postmaster General had received the Senate resolution calling for information as to the number of fourth class postmasters removed under the present administration.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to make the penalty for using the United States mails to circulate obscene books or other articles declared by section 3893, Revised Statutes, to be mailable $5,000 fine and imprisonment at hard labor not less than one year and not more than ten years for each offense.

## AN INTERNATIONAL THEME.

**The "Most Favored Nation Clause"—A Demand by Germany Refused.**

The Secretary of State yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution of that body, all the correspondence relating to the tonnage tax clauses of the shipping act passed by the last Congress. This act exempted from tonnage tax vessels arriving from ports in Canada, Newfoundland, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, provided there was no tonnage tax levied on vessels of the United States in the ports from which the vessel took its departure. It also reduced the tonnage tax to 3 cents per ton in case there was such a tax levied on vessels of the United States. The correspondence shows that the representatives of Portugal, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, and Germany all made application to have the provisions of the act extended to their respective countries on the ground that under the "most favored nation" clause of treaties between the countries they were entitled to the same benefits as the countries named. Germany demanded a repayment of tonnage taxes already collected.

The claim of Portugal was at first allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but that country was afterward informed that, under a decision of the Attorney General, the exemption was withdrawn. In all other cases the request was uniformly refused by Mr. Bayard, who in each case quoted from a decision of the Attorney General, holding that the discrimination mentioned was purely geographical.

Mr. Alvensleben, the German minister, under instruction from the German government, opposed the view taken by Mr. Bayard in a note to that gentleman. In this note Mr. Alvensleben says:

Such a line of argument is a most unusual one, and is calculated to render the most favored nation clause wholly illusory. On the same ground it would be quite possible to justify, for instance, a privilege granted exclusively to the South American states, then one granted also to certain of the nearer European nations, so that, finally, under certain circumstances, always on the pretext that the measure was one of a purely geographical character, Germany alone, among all the nations that maintain commercial relations with America, notwithstanding the most favored nation right granted to that country by treaty, might be excluded from the benefits of the act.

It cannot be doubted, it is true, that, on grounds of a purely local character, certain treaty stipulations between two powers, or certain advantages subsequently granted, may be claimed of third states not upon the ground of a most favored nation clause. Among these are included facilities in reciprocal trade on the border, between states whose territories adjoin each other. It is, however, not to be doubted that the international practice is that such facilities, not coming within the scope of a most favored nation clause, are not admissible save within very restricted zones. The explanation given by the United States government therefore cannot be justified.

This law grants definite advantages to entire countries, and these advantages are, beyond a doubt, equivalent to facilities granted to the trade and navigation of those countries, even if they do, under certain circumstances, inure to the benefit of individual vessels of foreign nations. It scarcely need be insisted upon that these advantages favor the entire commerce of the countries named in the act.

In opposition to the opinion of the Attorney General, a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is quoted by Mr. Alvensleben granting the privileges mentioned in the act to Portugal on the ground of the most favored nation clause in the treaty.

Mr. Alvensleben concludes with the hope that the position taken will be reconsidered, and that the government of the United States will grant to Germany the same privileges that have long been granted, without compensation, by the German empire to American vessels.

Mr. Bayard, in his letter to the Attorney General communicating the views of the various governments, submits his own opinion in regard to the question. He holds that the legislation referred to is geographical and not national, and that it is made for the purpose of promoting neighborly relations between places within a comparatively short distance of the United States, and all of them in North America or the islands commercially dependent.

Mr. Bayard says:

It could hardly have been the purpose of Congress to create a privilege which would necessarily and immediately extend to the commerce of distant and foreign ports, and so defeat the particular purpose in view. That this is so may be inferred from the fact that no discrimination of flags was therein named in the act under examination. There is no reservation of the benefits of the concessions to the vessels of the United States and of the countries possessing ports within the prescribed zone. All flags are treated equally in coming from the defined region. I do not find in the "most favored nation" clause sufficient warrant for this splitting up of the geographical privilege into several national shares, which are to be enjoyed by the several states, and which if the extension of benefits is contrary to the spirit of the most favored nation clauses, and creates a complexity of national flag discriminations which it is the obnoxious aim of such stipulations to prevent. It is clearly my mind that if the intention of Congress was to extend the privilege to neighboring ports not national, it is because of the vessels found comprised in the defined geographical zone.

Mr. Bayard cites the various reciprocity treaties and other special arrangements made between the various countries in support of his view that the "most favored nation" clause does not apply to this case, and also says he knows of no statutory provision which would enable the United States to treat vessels of the United States arriving from ports outside of the defined region with the same favor as is asked for their vessels by the various governments.

Secretary Bayard, in a letter to Secretary Manning, says the conclusions of the Department of Justice, holding the legislation to be geographical and not national, appears to him to be sound and indisputable. If any additional argument as to the intent of the framers of the act were needed, he says, one consideration should suffice. Supposing that the claim of Germany, for example, were yielded; a German vessel, from Hamburg, coming directly to New York, would pay but 3 cents per ton, perhaps less, if Hamburg rates proved to be less; but a vessel of the United States, making the same voyage, must be chargeable at the 6 cent rate, since the section referred to does not cover a German port, and our treaty with Germany cannot confer upon the domestic power to exempt an American ship from the statutory tax in our home port. I have, therefore, answered the applications of the several governments named, in the sense of the conclusions of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Manning, in a letter to Mr. Bayard, concurred in the views thus expressed.

### Discussed by the Cabinet.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted to the consideration of measures designed to secure a more rigid enforcement of the Chinese restriction act, particularly with reference to preventing the landing of Chinese laborers on fraudulent certificates. It was represented that trouble constantly arises in cases where immigrants claim to have lost or mislaid their certificates and bring witnesses to prove that they were in this country at the time of the passage of the act, and were actually provided with the certificate prescribed by law, which entitled such persons to return to the United States after a visit to China. Another question considered by the Cabinet was in relation to the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad Company, and the steps necessary to protect the government's interests therein.

### California's New Senator.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 23.—Gov. Stoneman appointed George Hearst United States senator, vice John F. Miller, deceased.

## LABOR NOTES.

All the morocco leather workmen in Wilmington, Del., have gone on a strike.

A new secret order called the Knights of Industry is being formed in Boston. It is similar in scope and object to the Knights of Labor.

All the bottle operators of New York, numbering 2,000, in dress and cloak making left work yesterday morning, pursuant to the call of the strike committee.

The great strike of the 4,000 workmen at the National tube works, McKeesport, Pa., has ended satisfactorily to the strikers, and work will be resumed at once.

Applications to the Knights of Labor for permission to organize new assemblies have been pouring in so rapidly that the executive board have decided not to admit any new assemblies to the order until after the next quarterly meeting in June.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BILL TAKEN UP BY THE HOUSE.

**Fourth of July Claims Bill Passed—Gen. Logan's Army Bill Discussed—"The Papers" Debate to Be Limited To-Day.**

Upon conclusion of the morning business, the Senate resumed consideration of Senator Logan's bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Manderson spoke in favor of the section increasing the force to 30,000 enlisted men. He read from testimony given and letters written by Generals Schofield, Pope, and others, to show the inadequacy of the present force of 25,000. One of these gentlemen stated that we had just enough display of military strength in the Indian country to provoke the contempt of the Indians. Referring to the efforts to civilize the Indians, Mr. Manderson said he would not discourage any practicable effort in that direction, but as things were we must treat the Indians as we find them, and they were still brutal savages.

Mr. Beck said there were now no questions of reconstruction or questions requiring soldiers anywhere but on the Indian frontiers. It would be very bad policy for this administration to increase the expenditures of the government by this proposed increase and thus make reduction of taxation more difficult. He had seen enough volunteer soldiers on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, when President Cleveland was inaugurated to carry on an Indian war of themselves, and a large standing army was not necessary here. If the late civil war was an unmitigated evil in many respects it was a good thing in this, that it showed it to be impossible for any army in the world to beat this nation when it was united. Our volunteer soldiers would come to the front and would maintain their rights and the rights of the people better than any mercenary troops the world ever saw. He admitted that a standing army would break up a mob better than volunteers, but the standing army would become the creature of its commander whenever he should make up his mind to become a despot. That was the lesson of European history. He strongly protested against the proposed increase, and saw no reason for the increase in the mere fact that it might meet the special wishes of some people. There were many people in this country who would like a large standing army—capitalists who were anxious to have it to suit their purposes in their designs on the people.

Mr. Logan said he would not use the word demagogism in respect to arguments made in the Senate; but he repelled any insinuation that the increase proposed was for the purpose of using it against the people. That was unworthy of the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck). Mr. Logan had been recommending this increase for the past ten years, and had introduced this bill.

Mr. Beck said he had never thought of the senator from Illinois in connection with this subject. He had not even known that the bill had been introduced by Mr. Logan.

Mr. Logan did not intend to have it thrown in his face that there was any other intention in advocating this increase than to increase the efficiency of the army. There was no change of front with him. He had for many years advocated this increase. He had always found, in the Senate, as elsewhere, that the men who had done the least in war were always the most statesmanlike in the discussion of matters affecting the army. Men who were of age when the war was on, and might have served their country, but failed to do it, became great leaders on army questions in the halls of debate. His friend from Maine (Mr. Hale), who for the moment was absent, he (Mr. Logan) would not refer to, but that senator (Mr. Hale) had been encouraged from the start to make war on this bill. He (Mr. Logan) knew where it came from. Mr. Logan thought fortune would have come to the bill if some body else had introduced it. That was all he would say at present. Before this matter closed he would have something more to say.

On motion of Mr. Van Wyck the pending order was laid aside and the bill to confirm entries heretofore made upon the public lands was taken up and passed. The bill provides that entries made in accordance with the rulings of the general land office at the time they are made shall not be affected by any subsequent change in or modification of the rulings.]

At 2 o'clock the judiciary committee resolutions were placed before the Senate, and Mr. Jackson resumed his speech in opposition to the majority report.

Mr. Jackson inquired whether it was in the line of the "calm and orderly administration of government" referred to by Mr. Edmunds that the Senate should permit all pending nominations to remain unacted on, so that offices vacated by recess remain unfilled, and have the session close, leaving all those troublesome constitutional questions to be raised in the recess? The papers called for were wholly irrelevant to the matter of filling the office in question. The power contended for on the other side, that the suspended official should resume the functions of the office when the Senate failed to act on the new nomination, was provided for, Mr. Jackson said, in the original tenure of office bill, but was specifically struck out by the committee of conference. It was also true, as a matter of fact, that Gen. Grant and other Presidents, in submitting nominations to the Senate, had used interchangeably the words "removed" and "suspended." Mr. Jackson had examined many such cases, and had found Gen. Grant using the word "removed" when, in fact, the person designated as "removed" had, technically, been only "suspended."

Mr. Edmunds asked whether such cases did not occur during the session of the Senate.

Mr. Jackson inferred that they did, but was not sure.

Mr. Edmunds thought they did. He said that President Hayes had been called on to explain whether that form of nomination (vice or "removed" person when, in fact, the person had been suspended) meant a "removal" or not; and President Hayes had replied that it did not imply anything of the kind, but only meant that the person was removed if the Senate should consent to the removal. That fact, Mr. Edmunds said, could be found on the journals of the Senate.

Mr. Jackson, in concluding his remarks, said:

I see nothing in this but an attempt to encro