

Miobe.

HURRIED TO DOOM

East St. Louis Deputies Fire Into an Excited Crowd,

And Precipitate a Riot of Large Dimensions.

In Which Nine Persons Lay Down Their Lives.

Illinois Militia Rapidly Sent to the Scene.

The Mayor of St. Louis Closes All

Saloons. Very Few Strikers Among the Killed and

Wounded.

Red Riot in East St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 9 .- Ever since the railroad employes in East St. Louis ceased work in support of the striking Knights on galation, but until to-day no serious conflict who are trying to hunt you down. Shun has occurred. The county sheriff has sworn | them, shun them as you would a murderer, in numerous deputies, and upon several occasions has brought to that city bodies of armed men to suppress an anticipated attack on railroad yards and their protectors. and the railroads have, with some few exceptions done their usual business. little prospect of serious trouble, although some of the strikers intimated that the than they had anticipated, and early in the scene. Switch engines were running backward and forward making up trains; platform men were busy loading and unloading freight, and trains were arriving and departing without any interference. This condition of affairs continued till noon, and it was thought the day would pass without any demonstration by the strikers. At that hour, however, the trouble which afterward grew to such alarming proportions began. A number of strikers, without apparently having formed any PRECONCERTED PLAN,

congregated at the relay depot and began discussion of the general situation. As time passed their number was augmented until the original knot of men increased to The discussion became animated, and the crowd more demonstrative, until some one proposed that they go to the Louisvi!le & Nashville yards and drive out the men employed there. The cry of "On to Nashville yard!" was caught up and the crowd advanced. As they proceeded their numbers again increased, some joining the mob simply as spectators, while others were in full sympathy with the movement until from 300 to 400 were advancing towards the yards. Arriving there they swarmed into the yards and persuaded the men at work to desert their posts.
The crowd remained in the yards for some time, and although considerable excitement prevailed no violence was resorted to. Just at this time, however, a Louisville & Nashville freight train was slowly passing guarded by eight deputy sheriffs armed with Winchester rifles. In the meantime crowds of men, women and children had congregated in Broadway, where the Louisville & Nashville tracks cross the street, and also upon the Broadway bridge, which spans the Cahokia creek, and in the open space to the east. Just as the train reached the Broadway crossing the trouble began. The crowd on the bridge began to yell and jeer at the officers, and it is asserted stones were thrown which struck two or three of them, and i is also said that a pistol was discharged. The deputies immediately leveled their rifles and fired two volteys into the crowd on the bridge with fatal effect, four men being killed and one woman mortally wounded. THE DEAD ARE:

PATRICK DRISCOL, a Wabash section hand, not a striker.
OSCAR WASHINGTON, a painter, not a JOHN BONNER, a coal miner, not a striker.
MAJ. RYCHMAN, a mill employe, not a MRS. PFEFFER, supposed to be the wife

of a striker, was shot in the back and mor-

The greatest excitement immediately pre vailed and pandemonium reigned. growd fled in every direction, and when the deputies realized how fearful was the result of their fire they sought means of escape, but rushed for the bridge with a view of fleeing to this city. At the approach, and just at the bridge tower the East side, they were met by Mayor Joyce, City Clerk Canty and a third man, who seized the deputies' guns and endeavored to turn them back. One of the deputies in his terror fired upon the trio. killing a man named C. E. Thompson, who stood between Joyce and Canty. Some shots were fired by the remaining deputies at the approaching strikers and all started over the bridge. The scene on the bridge was one of the wildest confusion and excitement. Coal teams and other teams with wagons were galloping westward and their drivers shouting to all pedestrians and teamsters to run back. Women and men on foot were running toward the city, and waving back all they met, while im-mediately behind came the deputies.

PURSUED BY THE VANGUARD of the crowd from East St. Louis. One of the frightened guards threw his gun into the river, while another hid his weapon in a wagon that was in full retreat. On arriving in this city, the deputies went at once to the Chestnut street police station. where after stating the facts they surrendered to the sergeant in charge, and were taken to the four courts, where they were placed in custody after giving the following names: P. G. Hewlett, John Hague, Sam Jones, John F. Williams, G. Luster, Stewart Martin, George Marnell and W. F. Laird. About half an hour after the shooting, an excited angry mob gathered in square between the city hall police station. A. named Dwyer, a gambler in no way connected with the strike, became a center of a crowd, who cheered the incendiary statements which he uttered. He urged the men to "hang and kill," and was in the midst of an appeal to the mob to follow him to the Ohio & Mississippi depot to hunt the deputy sheriffs. when John W. Hayes, a member of the general executive committee. Knights of Labor, M. O'Neill, and Knight of Labor Brown arrived from this side. Mr. Brown, who travels with the general board in the capacity of Knights of Labor orator and lecturer, mounted the stairs leading to the police station and yelled at the mob for attention, but the infuriated men answered

"Kill him!" Mr. Hayes, who was standing at Brown's side, turned to a prominent knight and asked him to introduce Mr. Brown to the mob as the representative of the Leneral executive committee. The man replied, in a frightened manner, "If 1 do they will hang me." Brown turned on him "Yes, if you don't they ought to hang you." Then turning to the mob, which kept up the cry to "kill!" "kill!" and burn!" Brown began in an impassioned appeal for quiet, law and order, and by sheer force of his earnestness riveted the attention of the crowd, but only for a few

away from his eloquence and take up their morning to make his official report to Grand GLADSTONE'S

evolutionary yells. He said: Men and Brothers: For God's sake keep quiet. I implore you, in the name of humanity, in the name of the great order of the Knights of Labor, in the name of every law, both of the order and your country, restrain yourselves and do no violence. Remember that you are our sworn brothers. Do not forget that you are the Knights, and that you are pledged to obey the laws of the order and are pledged to obey the laws of the order and he commands of your committeemen.

At this point Dwyer broke in with:

Yes: why don't you talk for Jay Gould and be done with it? They shot our men down, and you ask us to be quiet. I say hang

The crowd took up the words, crying "BURN, KILL AND SHOOT." Brown pointed his finger at Dwyer and

asked him: asked him:
"Are you a Knight of Labor?" Dwyer
dodged the question and yelled on, "Kill the brutes!"
"Are you all Knights of Labor?" asked

Brown.
"No," answered Dwyer, "but I am with them on everything, you can bet."
"I knew you were not a Knight," said
Brown. "I knew that no Knight would talk Brown. "I knew that no Knight would talk as you do. Again, brothers, I appeal to you, be calm and disperse to your homes. If you do not obey our laws, remember that you are foresworn that you are no longer Knights of Labor. Brothers, I beg of you do nothing rash. What, oh what will the Knights of the country think of you? Oh, what will the whole world think of our great order? Don't forget how hard we have worked to build up our order. Oh, do not tear it down in ruins by one rash act. All men who incite you to the Gould Southwestern system rumors of by one rash act. All men who incite you to

While Mr. Brown was speaking, Com mitteeman Haves walked excitedly up and down the platform, exclaiming in a despairing manner: "Oh, my God! my God! I wish this had not happened." His eyes Upon one occasion only, however, has the were watery. He was almost crying, and when he addressed the mob after Brown's harangue his voice failed and he was obliged to pause for utterance. Hayes' To-day opened with but speech was of the same tenor as Brown's, as was also that of Mr. O'Neil, who followed Hayes. Casper Keys, another prominent Knight, who had arrived in the meantime. roads would find it less easy to move trains | was busy among the crowd trying upon the

MORE EXCITED INDIVIDUALS morning the yards presented an animated the arguments which the committeemen were urging from the platform. After a while the temper of the mob cooled down and they dispersed with threats to avenge the deaths caused by the deputiy sheriffs. Mayor Joyce, after his encounter with the deputies on the bridge, when he attempted to arrest them in their flight, went through the excited crowds to his office. He attempted to calm the men, but found it use-The streets and sidewalks were blocked with men, women and children, who rushed in every direction. Reaching his office about an hour after the shooting, he at once issued a proclamation to close all saloons, and warning women and minors to keep off the streets. He was seen with Messrs. Bailey and Hayes of the Knights of Labor, who were urging him to do all in his power to calm the men. He said that he had notified the governor two weeks ago, but that he had done nothing and he was utterly powerless. At noon to-day Sheriff Knights of Labor. To the assembly word has been sent to make, upon notification, a the governor.

A mob of 200 men invested the entrance of he Lo uisville & Nashville yards and stopped he empl oyes of the road. When commanded by me and my deputies to disperse, they hooted and derided my posse and applied epithets, and refused to disperse in the presence of the city police officers. With the force at my disposal, I cannot preserve the peace and afford protection to the railroad companies. Under the circumstances I intend to send my posse to their homes. I hereby invoke the aid of the state for militia sufficient to aid me in the execution of law and protection of property. I will forward a written request for militia by the next SHERIFF ROPIEQUET.

DURING THE SHOOTING Sheriff Ropiequet sent the following dis-

Gov. Oglesby, Springfield: The mob is concentrating with rifles and guns to storm the Louisville & Nashville freight house. One man was killed on the bridge. Danger

To this the governor replied: Your telegram received at 2 p. m. I have given orders for a militia force to report at once under charge of a colonel, who will be on the ground to take charge of forces. several companies, possibly eight or more will go. You will have a reliable force upon which to depend. I will instruct the colonel to report to you, and I must exact of each of you the great care and earnestness in your councils and co-operation with the officers in command of the force. If Gen. Vance leaves here on the 4 p. m. train, will send him down. Please keep this dispatch for the present to yourself. Will communicate with you more fully in writing. Keep me advised of impor-tant events until the arrival of militia.

HUNTING FOR DEPUTIES. A few of the more violent strikers, after arming themselves, announced their intention of attacking the deputies on guard at the Ohio & Mississippi yards and advanced in that direction. When near the yards they were met by several deputies and fired upon, killing as they say, one of their number. Some of the deputies who failed to escape with those who fled to this city were chased by the crowd into the freight ware-house and offices of the Louisville & Nash-The warehouse was surrounded by ville. an immense crowd, who hooted and urged the men to attack the stronghold and drive the deputies out. Men went among the crowds urging others to procure arms and shoot all the deputies they could find. Some of the deputies watching their opportunity slipped out and worked their way among the freight cars unobserved. A Louisville & Nashville freight car backed down alongside the platform and took away the others to places of safety. Two were sighted by the strikers, who had procured arms, and were chased under the bridge. One of them was caught in front of Toney's house on the levee and was beaten to death by the mob. Another was reported to have been shot as he was escaping under the approach to the bridge. The other deputies escaped unharmed.

AT MIDNIGHT. The situation in East St. Louis, so far as can be ascertained at midnight, has been pretty quiet. Comparatively few people were on the streets after dark, and only small knots of men congregated and dis cussed the events of the day. Later in the evening two companies of militia, one from Decatur and one from Nashville, Ill., came in and were assigned quarters. a good deal of excitement was caused by the discovery of fire in a car loaded with hay in the Louisville & Nashville yards, ut no damage was done beyond the burning of the car. About 11 o'clock fire broke out in the Cairo Short Line yard, at the ower end of the island, and reports from there at midnight say three or four cars were burned, but no other damage was done. Two fire engines and a Babcock extinguisher were sent over from here soon after the fire in the Louisville & Nashville yard, and it was through their assistance that no more property was destroyed. Thre more militia companies from Springfield and one from Carlinville came midnight: The Louisville & Nashville freight house is now guarded by troops, and a company will no doubt be sent to the Cairo short line.

A THIRD FIRE started in the Cairo short line premises about 1 o'clock, and report says the machine and car shops are burning, but no definite information as to this has yet reached here. There is also a report that the Cuttle rolling-mill, a mile or more south, of the Cairo short-line, is on fire, but this was not verified at 2 a. m. Maj. Richman and Mrs. Pfreffer died to-night, and some man whose name is unknown is said to have been shot on Cahokia bridge, and that his body rolled into the creek but has not vet been found.

TURNER INTERVIEWED. He Doesn't Think the Engineers Will Strike.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 9 .- Mr. Frederick Turner, secretary and treasurer of the

Master Workman Powderly. Mr. Turner was asked this atternoon:

"Do you think the strike at St. Louis will be settled soon?"
"I don't know. Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Gould "I don't know. Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Gould have gone back on their agreement, and now when we issue an order to resume work they refuse to employ any Knights of Labor. The statement that trains are running on the Missouri Pacific as usual is untrue. They may be getting five or six cars out of East St. Louis a day. When the strike commenced there were a few loaded cars in the yard, and they may have succeeded in getting these they may have succeeded in getting the

"Are there any prospects of the engineers going out on a strike? "I cannot tell. It is not probable unless Mr. Arthur issues an order to that effect. The Brotherhood of Engineers is strongly in

sympathy with the strikers. "Is there no way in which the strike at St. Louis can be controlled?" "No, sir; none that I know of."

Mr. Turner left for Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m. Mr. Powderly to-day sent the folowing telegram:
To Hon. A. G. Curtin, Washington, D. C.:

Still No Agreement.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 9 .- Contrary to general speculation the conference between the manufacturers of the Western Nail association and the United Nailers' and Heaters' association of America adjourned to-day at noon without reaching a settlement, and matters are in the same shape as before the conference. The nailer's agreed to waive their objections to the continued employment of the non-union men but they demanded what is known as the Mingo scale for nailing and heating and this the manufacturers would not concede, declining to pay more than they now pay to the new men. They claim that ing as compared with what the mills that now use the gas furnaces actually pay, and this, too, was an obstacle to an agreement. Opinions differ as to what result will follow this failure to finally terminate the long-existing nail strike. By some it is claimed that a number of nailers will resume their old places in the mills at an early day.

Will Strike Gould's Mines.

St. Louis, April 9 .- It is thought that the Knights of Labor will soon strike a blow at the railroad companies by shutting down on the coal supply. The present plan of the strikers, which has been decided upon, is first to begin at the Ellsworth mine, owned by Jay Gould. The company employs a number of miners at Mount Olive, Stauton and Warden, where the shafts are A great proportion of these are demand upon the company to cease to load coal for the Missouri Pacific or any of its branches. Should this demand not be complied with a cessation of work is next on the program. Mr. Bailey of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor was seen and questioned concerning this He was reluctant to say anything, but finally admitted that the story was in

Fatal Labor Riot.

LYONS, April 9 .- A fatal riot occurred in this city to-day at Giraud's Silk mills. A sub prefect and a number of gendarmes atwith the mills, and were resisted by the operatives and local residents, and an open fight ensued. The populace, the major portion of whom were women, used stones and sticks and the soldiers used their firearms. One woman was shot dead and a number were wounded. The sub prefect and three of his gendarmes were wounded.

A Collision at Argenta. LITTLE ROCK, April 9. - Deputy Sheriff Williams was attacked at 1 o'clock this morning at the Iron Mountain roundhouse at Argenta by a mob of strikers. A hundred shots were fired and Williams badly

wounded. Four strikers were arrested.

The coal miners of Pittsburg district, who were recently granted an advance from 21/2 to 234 cents per bushel for mining, have vol-untarily notified their employers that they will not accept the increase until May 1, when a general demand for the 23/4 rate will be

The Chicago billiard table trouble is settled by the company granting the demands of the

An Energetic Spouse. Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9 .- Frank Hoefflin, who has at different times appeared in an unenviable light before the public is again in trouble with a charge of bigamy hanging over him. Hoefflin, about a year ago, left for Germany, for the ostensible purpose of securing a fortune which he claimed had been left him. During his absence his wife died in child-The case excited much attention at birth. the time, as the woman and family were found to have been suffering for the neces sities of life for some time prior to the death of the former. Hoefilin was arrested on his return for abandoning his family, but the case was settled. The man then mar-ried again, but soon after left his second wife. Recently a rumor reached the latter that he had married again. An examination of the records at the Capuchin convent proved the truth of the rumor. Mrs. Hoefflin has consulted a lawyer, and will probably have her erratic spouse arrested on a charge of bigamy. In the meantime she is endeavoring to secure a divorce.

LATE MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

Patsy Cardiff and Prof. Donaldson had a glove contest at the Theatre Comique last night. These sparrers have come together several times in Minneapolis, but they never gave a better or more scientific set-to. ouse was packed and everybody was satisfied. It was not child's play, as the black ened eyes of the contestants will show. Peter Boyle, a machinist who works on the East side, fell off the bridge across

River street over the Manitoba railway tracks last night, a distance of seventy-five feet and was painfully injured. The city physician was called and the injuries wer found to be only severe bruises. Ed Putnam, a hack driver, was arrested last night for getting into an altercation with the doorkeeper of the dime museum.

By the Morphine Route. Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9 .- W. D. Carpen ter, who lost his situation in the Burlington & Missouri River railway headquarters, about a week ago, died to-day from the effects of morphine, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent. This makes the fourth suicide from morphine in Omaha in five days.

A Disastrous Fire.

GERMANTOWN, O., April 9 .- An explosion of gasoline occurred this evening, which was followed by a disastrous fire. The loss is roughly estimated at \$80,000. John Koeppel, in whose store the explosion oc-curred, was dangerously burned.

Prominent Democrat Dead. INDIANAPOLIS, April 9 .- Patrick Shan oon, a banker of Terre Haute, and one of the best known Democratic politicians in the state, died at his home in that city

SCHEME

For the Rule of Ireland Given a Vigorous Turning Over in the House of Commons.

Violent Opposition Speeches by Liberals, Among Them Those of Chamberlain and Hartington.

Lubbock Says the Upshot Will be Dismemberment--Morley's Strong Defense.

Debate to Close on Monday' the Budget to Come Tuesday and the Land Bill Thursday.

Yesterday in the Commons. LONDON, April 9 .- The house of com

mons was again crowded. Among the visitors were the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge and many peers and ambassadors. Although the attendance shared the intense interest that is taken in the debate on the Irish bill, public excitement has somewhat abated. Mr. Gladstone was cheered when he arose and said that the debate would be continued until Monday, when he hoped to close the discussion. He announced that the budget would be intro-duced on Tuesday and the Irish land bill on Thursday, the latter being a necessary supplement to the home-rule bill. He pro-posed that the house adjourn for a week at Easter. Mr. Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. He said that he rose more for the purpose of making a personal explanation than with the object of entering upon a detailed discussion of the speech of Mr. Glad-stone. Continuing, he said that when he was asked to join the government he told Mr. Gladstone that he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate parliament at Dublin, as demanded by the Irish members. now pay to the new men. They cannot they can fill out their mills at they can fill out their mills at the security of the empire, and Mr. Gladthis scale, and after a ten-months' strike do the security of the empire, and Mr. Gladthis scale, and after a ten-months' strike do stone informed him that all he wanted then stone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent inquiry into the subject of the government of Ireland. He wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone on Jan. 3, in which he explained that he could not consent to the establishment of

A SEPARATE PARLIAMENT in Dublin, and it was on that understanding that he consented to join the cabinet. He had presumed from what Mr. Gladstone had told him that the whole cabinet would proceed step by step in consultation to build a scheme for home rule not involving sep-paration. It was not until March 13 that Mr. Gladstone startled the cabinet by bringing forward a scheme involving the issue of £150,000,000 in consols. At this point Mr. Gladstone interrupted and reminded Mr. Chamberlain that he had not received permission of her majesty's government to reveal the land proposals. Mr. Chamberlain continuing, said that he would reserve his explanation. He did not on the land-purchase proposals but on the whole scheme. Still, resign alone, he asked, how could he explain his position if his hands were tied. [Conservative cheers.] He asked if he might be permitted to read his letter to Mr. Gladstone. Here an angry discussion took place between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone. The latter declared that he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given Mr. Chamberlain, who thereupon complained that his explanation would be lame and incomplete. He would never be able to justify his conduct to the house and to the country. He took four principal objections to the scheme for the government of Ireland. The first was the proposal to exclude the Irish members from Westminster. His second objection was to renouncing, as proposed, the exercise of the right of

IMPERIAL TAXATION.

In the third place he objected to the surrender of the appointments of judges and magistrates, and finally he objected to the supreme authority given to the Irish parliament in matters not specially excluded from its authority. Since he had loft the cabinet, he said, an important change had been made by retaining power over the customs and excise duties but the proposal now appeared utterly inconsistent with the principal that taxation and representation should go together. He further objected to any scheme that laid upon the British taxpayer mendous liability with excessive taxpayer treas such a project could only be looked upon as a bribe to modify the estility of Irish land owners to home rule He did not believe that the Irish people vould agree to be deprived of all vo the control of matters and policies in which they were deeply interested, and he asserted that Ireland was being asked to occupy a degrading position, which the people would never accept. Further, the contribution which Ireland was to be called on to pay to the Imperial treasury was fixed by the scheme and could not be increased even in in a position of the direst peril, and where then, he asked, was the integrity of the empire? The financial question, he con-tinued, divided itself into ten parts. The English taxpayer would object to ANY ADDITIONAL BURDEN

peing thrown on him to make good Irish deficiencies, and the Irish taxpayers, if there was a deficiency in the budget owing failure of excise and customs duties, would be called on to pay new taxes, failing in which, the government would be obliged to repudiate their obligations. The schen would be accepted grudgingly, and in the course of two years there would be an at-tempt to revise or alter it. As for himself, rather than face the future agitation which would be certain to prevail between the two countries, rather than face the distractions and foreign complications which would arise by having a quasi-independent government, he would vote for separa-tion pure and simple. (Loud cheers). The opponents of the government's schen were told that the only alternative was coercion. That was not his alternative. The agrarian discontent had arisen chiefly through evictions by landlords. He would propose to deprive landlords of the power to evict for six months, quarantining them six months, the land being security for the sum advanced. During this period a peace commission, composed of members every section represented in parliament, could conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the land question. Besides this he looked for a soluion of the home rule matter in the direction of federation. He was not, he declared, pedantically pledged to his former proposals for a national council. Under a ederation Ireland would remain an integral portion of the empire. The principle of federation had been successful in Italy, Germany and America would be asserted Maintain the imperial unity, and at the same time satisfy the desires of the Irish people for local self-government.

MR. HEALY taunted Mr. Chamberlain with using his five years' experience to attack a minister of fifty years' experience. He ridiculed the scheme of Mr. Chamberlain as impracticable and as involving an indefinite post-ponement of legislation. How could they, he asked, set up a federation in Ireland without first starting some kind of a local legislature. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was received with marked coldness. Sir John Lubbock (Liberal) said he believed if the bill passed at all it would be against the wishes of the great majority of the people of the country. The bill was entirely opposed to the posed to the views expressed by the premier in his Midlethian speeches, and it; result will be the dismemberment of the empire. Marquis Hartington rose to speak at 10 p. m. and was loudly cheered. It required, he said, no prolonged examina-tion of the scheme submitted last night attention of the crowd, but only for a few Turner, secretary and treasurer of the the state, died at his home in that city with so much eloquence and ability to say minutes at a time, for they would break Knights of Labor, arrived in this city this

between this country and Ireland was one which it would be absolutely impossible for them to make themselves parties to. [cheers] The distinguishing feature of the act of union was the creation of one sover-eign legislature, which was to be the sole legislative body for the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was the kingdom thus legislatively united that was meant when they spoke of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland [cheers]. The country, he said, had no sufficient warning, and it had

NO WARNING at all that any proposals of the magnitude and vastness of those which were explained last night were to be considered in the present parliament, much less that they were to form the first subject for consideration. [Cheers]. The house of commons had no moral right to initiate legislation of which constituencies had not been previously informed. The result of the last election was not altogether what had been expected. The present triumph of the Liberal party was not as complete as had been anticipated, and if it had been known that the first work of the new parliament and the liberal ministry was to be the entire re-settlement of the legislative relations between England and Ireland, it was impossible to say the result might not have been the return of a large Conservative majority. [Opposition cheers.]
If the proposals of the prime minister were accepted by the Ir'sh members it would only give them vantage ground for demand-ing fresh concessions. Whatever might be the fate of the measure its introduction by a responsible minister would have done much that could never be recalled. [Cheers.] This measure would henceforth be the minimum of Irish demand. If, as he thought likely, it did not command the support of the people of the country, its introduction without adequate consideration or preparation would have added vastly to the great difficulties of the future government of Ireland. [Cheers.] He could not believe the people of England would consent to

THE LOYAL MINORITY in Ireland being handed over to the majority without more effectual and more adequate protection than was afforded by the provisions of this bill. [Loud cheers.] If the scheme was good for Ireland it was good equally for Scotland and Wales. If the latter demanded domestic legislatures of their own and the demand was conceded the result would be there would be a house of parliament with every Scotch and Welsh member excluded, acting as an imperial leg-islature for the whole of the United Kingdom. [Cheers.] If the people or England and Scotland thought injustice was being done to the minority in Ireland that minority would not appeal to them in vain, and he feared that in that way this bill, introduced in the interests of peace, was likely to occasion more serious disturbance than any that had yet arisen. We cannot escape from responsibility by the delegation to another body of executive power which we know would be used by it in a manner we should condemn.

Continuing, he said now that the people had been brought face to face with the alternative of disruption of the empire or evils and calamities that would follow from the rejection of this scheme, they would, he believed, require that their rep resentatives should in relation to Irish affairs agree to sink all minor differences opposition cheers and unite as one man o hand down to their successors the great empire

COMPACT AND COMPLETE as they inherited and maintain it through out its length and breadth, undisputed supremacy of the law. Lord Hartington's speech met with a better reception than did that of Chamberlain. John Morley, on rising, was greeted with vociferous cheers by the Parnellites. He said the debate toheen a n thought at the last election he would be called upon in parliament to yindicate his position against two of his oldest comrades n political arms, but the occasion had come and he agreed that the crisis found with them was they did not know what the suppression of the national league was. The failure of the policy of the present ministry would be the signal for the necessity of dealing with the league That was not to be done by a pen and ink proclamation. It would mean the passing of a coercion act giving the executive in Ireland power to suppress meetings, arres persons on suspicion, enter houses, and it would be necessary to lock up a good many priests. He called upon Lord Hartington for a statement as to how he would propose to rescue the country from a renewal of the past policy of vacillation, alternate hesita tion and precipitancy. The proposals of the ministry were. in their opinion, the only lines on which, under the system of FREE AND POPULAR

institutions, the government of Ireland could possibly be carried on, and he (Morley) believed Irish legislation would be as capable as one in which private feeling must yield to public consideration, though he had little to fear. In ransacking of past utterances about Ireland he thought it would be better for purposes of high constitutional debate to pass a great amnest and abstain from an attempt to prove political inconsistency. If members of par-liament thought so ill of the people of Ireland as to think they would be in sym pathy with burglars and conspirators, let them not talk about free institutions. them show the courage of their opinions and that Irishmen were not fit for self-govern-ment and not ripe for representative institutions. Liberal as he was, Radical as he was, he would rather go up in lines of strong repression than proceed upon the policy tha had been pursued for the last tifty years. Neither Chambellain nor Hartington appeared to realize that the immediate and pressing problem before parliament was now Ireland was to be governed. He gretted that Chamberlain should have ought it necessary to have referred to Gladstone's statement during the civil was in the United States that the South made MISTAKEN IN JUDGMENT.

a nation that was On a great historical occasion, but history would judge it very leniently when it looked back upon Italy, Greece* and Bulgaria, and now upon Ireland. As to the course which Chamberlin advised should be pursued in preference to the scheme of the government, it was the most extraordin ary proposal ever made by a person of Chamberlain's eminence and character. Prelimiuary measures would not pass in a nurry, and when passed they were only to prepare the way for a schem of federation which only existed in Cham way for a schem berlain's active and energetic brain. late government did not play with a serious danger. Those who recognized the danger would be disposed to give the government proposals for consideration. If they differed from them they ought to be prepared with an alternative policy, and they ought to make that policy conciliatory and com-plete. On motion of Lord Churchill the debate was adjourned.

HARTINGTON AND SALISBURY. Lord Hartington, in an interview with Lord Salisbury to-day, arranged that no motion should be made against the h rule bill until the second reading. Lord Hartington does not intend to propose an alternative scheme, though he will oppose Mr. Gladstone's bill root and branch. Mr. Chamberlain has also rejected overtures from the Conservatives for a coalition. Among the various Radical working men's clubs the feeling is in favor of Mr. Gladstone Several meetings were held to-night to dis cuss the project of a grand mass demon-stration in support of the home-rule bill. It is understood that the Tory and Whig leaders of the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme preferred to force a decision on the first reading of the bill, but abandoned the idea because of Mr. Chamberlain's strong opposition to it. Burns, the Socialist leader, in'defending himself and his colleagues to-day during their trial on the charge of having incited

SPOONER SLANDERED

The Claim That He Represented the Sioux City Before the Senate and Supreme Court False.

Woman Suffrage Receives a Boost in the Defeat of Eustis' Washington Territory Amendment.

A Chronic Objector Prevents the House From Sending Gladstone Its Sympathy.

Stilson Hutchins Refuses to Publish Rogers' Poetry for \$10,000 Pan-Electric Stock.

An Injustice to Mr. Spooner.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- This morning New York paper contained a story about Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, that is false in essential particulars and does him great injustice. Senator Spooner was the attorney for the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad company before the supreme court in the case recently argued to determine certain rights in the public lands. The senate recently passed a bill providing for the settlement in the courts of the rival claims of the road named and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company. The story published this morning is to the effect that Senator Spooner not only represented the Sloux City & St. Paul road before the supreme court, but also in the senate, and of the transactions:

made great efforts to attach to the bill An advertisement had appeared in the colmade great enorts to attach to the bill.

All advertsement had appeared in the columns of bis paper offering to purchase Pangreat interest to the Sioux City & St. Paul. but did not succeed. The fact is that the amendment the senator from Wisconsin offered was adopted by a very large majority, and it was in the interest of the Milwaukee and it was in the interest of the Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee company did comp road. The Milwaukee company did complete its road within the time stipulated,

and it DID NOT SEEM JUST that the lands it had earned should be thrown into litigation. The Sloux City & St. Paul never did complete its road, and it was proper enough that its claims should go to the courts. The Milwaukee road is a rival of the line for which Mr. Spooner has tor some years been the attorney, and it was the other party in the litigation in which Mr. Spooner represented the Sloux City & St. Paul, so that Mr. Spooner, as senator, was not even on the same side of the case as Mr. Spooner, the attorney. Furthermore, Senator McMillan offered the amendment which would have given the Sioux City & St. Paul its pro rate share of a land grant for two-thirds of a ten-mile section, which it did complete, and for which it never got any land patented to it because the law provided that the land should be certified to in ten-mile sections. Although Mr. Spooner had been the attorney of this road, he did not believe that, under the law, it was entitled to this piece of land claimed, and he voted against Senator Mc-Millan's amendment, which was defeated.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Eustis' Limitation of Suffrage Amendment Defeated.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Ingalls (by request) introduced in the senate a bill to provide for the appointment of a board of arbitration to examine and settle differences between railroad companies and their employes. Hon. George Hearst of California was sworn in as a senator. Mr. Frye took the floor in support of his resolution on the fisheries, urging that Great Britain had always had the best of the United States in regulating treaties and that this government had never derived any benefit from the treaty of Washington. Secretary Bayard recommended a joint commission and he and the president had fallen into the diplomatic trap of Mr. West. Mr. Morgan said the president simply proposed negoti-ation. The Washington Territory admis-sion bill was then placed before the senate, the pending question being on Mr. Eustis' proposed amendment limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new state to qualified male electors only. Mr. Butler said he would vote against the amendment. Mr. Beck favored the amendment and spoke in its support.

would do everything in his power, he said, to advance the condition of woman, but was not prepared to give them the right of suffrage now. His main reason for this was that the constitution prohibited any discrimination on account of race or color. Senators could not give the right of suffrage

to the most INTELLIGENT WOMAN

in America without giving it to the most ignorant negro woman of the South. He read the provisions of the United States constitution as to citizenship and naturalization, and said they ought to apply in Washington territory. Men who might be six months in a territory and might have declared an intention to become citizens, which intention they might abandon in a moment, were not the class of men who ought to be allowed to take possession of a great territory and frame its constitution and fundamental laws.

Mr. Teller said:

I hardly expected that the senator from Kentucky would have thrown any obstacles in the way of people becoming citizens of the United States. If that senator were now in United States. If that senator were now in his own country I doubt very much whether he would be a "home-ruler." I doubt whether Mr. Beck would be in sympathy with the struggling people of Ireland or with the great statesman who just made the world ring with noble utterances in behalf of self-government. Mr. Gladstone's speech was the greatest ever made on the subject to which it related, and made by probably the greatest man of the age. Gladstone's words will live as long as the English language lives. As to woman sufrage, I believe it would be one of the greatest blessings to civilization.

Mr. Eustis said: Mr. Eustis said:

My amendment limiting the right of suffrage to qualified male electors did not dis-franchise woman, because woman has no right to vote to-day, so far as the purposes of the bill are concerned. When congress authorized the formation of this territory it liuited suffrage to male citizens. Mr. Butler-The limit was only male at the first election under the territorial govern

ment. THE ATMOSPHERE OF REFORM Mr. Eustis-I am suspicious when I see Republican unanimity on the question of admission of a state. I am aware that we are

now living in a very highly-scented atmosphere of reform. [Laughter.]
Mr. Edmunds (sotto voce)—Yes, very highly scented, indeed. It "smells to heaven." [Renewed laughter.]
Mr. Eustis—I know that under the saintly leadership of the Eatonian school of political philosophy we are ceasing to be partisans, and are to become reconciled to a life of political monasticism, but I will continue to have one failing, viz.: In my humble way to be vigilant of the purposes, designs and craft of the Republican leaders as I have endeavored to do in the past. phere of reform. [Laughter.]

red to do in the past. Mr. Butler said: If I were to believe in woman suffrage and had the power to confer it, I would be far from conferring it on all women. If, too, I had the power of conferring manbood suffrage, I would be far from conferring it on all men. I believe many of the troubles of the country have arisen and will continue to

country have arisen, and will continue to arise, from universal manhood suffrage. That form of suffrage established by the reconstruction laws in the South, with almost universal ignorance among the class exercis-ing it, has kept the South long upon a vol-A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.

Mr. Voorhees said:
I am opposed to female suffrage, but regard it in this instance as a matter for the people of Washington territory to settle for themselves. I think the time is coming, too, when the question of woman suffrage will have to be faced squarley and intelligently. Burke has said that statesmanship was the science of circumstances, and circumstances might hereafter arise when it would be not merely policy, but statesmanship to give woman the ballot. I do not think the time ripe yet.
Mr. Blackburn thought the bill as it stood

ment, and said if the people of the proposed state wanted to confer suffrage on women, they could do so, without interference by congress, at the first session of the new state legislature. He would not consent that congress should by this bill strike from the people of Washington territory the power to fix the suffrage for themselves.

Mr. Morgan supported Mr. Eustis' amendment and strongly opnosed woman suffrage.

ment and strongly opposed woman suffrage. He paid an eloquent tribute to the graces and virtues of women and their centrolling influence upon civilization. The banner of Christianity, he declared, was upheld by the women. If it were to depend upon the men we would retrograde three centuries in three weeks. He would not put upon women the would retrograde three centuries in three weeks. He would not put upon women the burdens that should be borne by men. He would keep keep her out of politics and out of associations with dirty pot-house politicians. One bad woman could undo the good that many good women could do, and the ballot in the hands of a corrupt woman was the most dangarous instrumentality for sell the most dangerous instrumentality for evil that the world had ever seen.

The Eustis amendment was rejected—

yeas, 12; nays, 25.
The yeas were Messrs. Beck, Berry, Coke, Eustis, Gorman, Gray, Ingalls, Jackson, Maxey, Pugh, Saulisbury and Walthall. A number of pairs were announced, Mr. Morgan among them. Among the senators voting against Mr. Eustis' amendment was Mr. Edmunds. The senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

A PRINCELY OFFER DECLINED. Rogers Couldn't Bribe Hutchins to Publish His Poetry.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Mr. Stilson Hutchins of the Washington Post appeared before the telephone investigating committee to-day, and being questioned by the chairman as to his offer to buy Senator Vest's Pan-Electric stock, he gave a history

advertisement in his paper. Witness did not know, and after inquiry had failed to find out. He returned and told Senator Vest that he could not find out, and the senator said that he had a certificate for 100 shares of Pan-Electric stock. He said the news-papers were making so much clamor about it that if he could find a bona fide purchaser for it he did not know but he would sell it.

SPASM OF GENEROSITY.

witness supposed, he told Senator Vest that he would take the stock at the price the sena-tor had paid for it. The senator made no conclusive response at the time, but after-wards wrote to witness, thanking him for his offer and stating that considering the clamor to be unjust he had come to the conclusion that he would retain the stock. Witness had the note, if the committee desired to embelthe note, if the committee desired to embellish the proceedings with it. He never had a share of the stock and knew nothing about its value at the time he made the proposition. He had once been offered a considerable amount of Pan-Electric stock to publish Dr. Rogers' poetry, but he had declined. [Laughter.]

Mr. Oates—Did you think the poetry was as good as the stock?

Witness—I thought both very bad. I never read the poetry. I once read "Invocation to Jeff Davis." by Rogers, and mentally resolved never to read another poem of his.

Mr. Ranney—Was the stock sent to you as an inducement to read the poetry?

Witness—I think his letter stated that the stock was coming up in the market, that he

witness—I think his letter stated that the stock was coming up in the market, that he had written poetry which he would like to have published, and that if I would publish it he would give me \$10,000 in Pan-Electric

Adjourned.

Would Sympathize with Gladstone. WASHINGTON. April 9 .- The house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. When the committee rose Mr. O'Neil of Missouri asked unar consent for the present consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the house of representatives of the United States earnestly sympathizes with the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone and his associates in their efforts to secure a free parliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulate the people of that hitherto unhappy country on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for the rights of loyal self-government. government. Resolved. That the speaker of the house be

directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Cox of North Carolina objected and

the resolutions were not received. A recess to 7:10 was taken, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills. At its evening session the house passed twenty-five pension bills and adjourned till to-morrow.

Live Stock Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The house committee on commerce to-day instructed Representative Dunham to report favorably his bill to authorize the president to appoint inspectors of live stock, dressed meats and home products intended for foreign shipment, to a number not exceeding tifteen for any one customs district. It shall be the duty of these inspectors, upon application, to inspect live stock, hog product, or dressed meats submitted for their inspection, and to furnish a written certificate of the result of such inspection. This certificate shall accompany any of these articles which it is intended to ship abroad. The bill makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of goods to import into the United States any adultarated or unwholesome food or liquor, and authorizes the president to suspend the importation of any article which he has good reason to believe is injurious to the health or welfare of the people.

Somebody Has Lied.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The acting secretary of the treasury has received telegrams from the collector, surveyor and superintendent of the mint at San Francisco denying that any discourtesy was shown the Chinese embassador, asserting. on the contrary, that the envoy express thanks to the surveyor for the courtesy shown him, and invited the surveyor to call on him at his hotel.

Washington Waifs. Secretary Manning continues to improve slowly. He is very anxious to sit up again, and the doctor told him that he would allow

aim to do so to-day. The postmaster general, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Vilas, and several other ladies, visited several bureaus of the depart ment yesterday. The ladies were pleased with the dead-letter office.

Those Who Were Saved. Special to the Globe.

Boston, April 9 .- The mutiny which resulted in the burning of the Boston ship Frank A. Thayer in the South Atlantic ocean in Janury will be recalled as one of the bloodiest tragedies of the sea in recent history. Seven of the crew of the ship reached this city to-day from St. Helena. Their names are William St. Clair of San Francisco, August Koper of Germany, John K. Inman and Robert Sanborn of Sweden, Louis Ansen, H. Wilson and C. Henderson of Norway. They state that Capt. Clash and Mate Holmes were very abusive and that was the undoubted cause of the mutiny. It was a common thing for the noise of beating and elubbing sailors to be heard in the night and this accounts for no notice being taken the mutiny in which only were men concerned hey had secured possession of the ship, which they held for more than twenty-four hours. The two manilla men, who cemmitted the murders, were frequently beaten and it was the outrageous conduct inflicted on them which led to the mutiny. The men give detailed accounts of their brutal treat ment and also a story of the mutiny similar

The Russian ministry has opposed a project Mr. Blackburn thought the bill as it stood a departure from the settled practice of the government. He favored Mr. Eustis' amending pian sea, to Black sea ports.

to that which has been already printed.