Daily Globe.

VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1886 NO. 155

COOING AT DEER PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Begin Their Honeymoon Amid the Mountains of Maryland.

They Reached Their Retreat in the Early Morning and Amid a Drizzling Rain.

They Again Appeared to the Public Gaze About Noon, and Went for a Walk.

A Dozen Detectives Prevent Intrusion on the Sacredness of Domestic Privacy.

The Day at Deer Park.

Special to the Globe.

DEER PARK, Md., June 3.—In a snug ten-room cottage, 500 yards from Deer Park station, and 137 miles from Washington, President Cleveland and his bride are enjoying the first hours of their wedded life. A more picturesque spot could not be imagined. On either side of the glades, as the country for miles around is called, are seen the peaks or the Allegheny mountains, rising in some places 3,000 feet above the sea. The country around Deer Park is a series of graceful slopes, and it is one of them, to the east of the railway, that the executive cottage stands at the rear of a bunch of cottages half hidden by the trees. The cottage which the president occupies is of the Queen Anne order with peaked roof, and is situated on a knoll, commanding a sweeping view of the country below. The ten rooms of the house are divided into three floors, their being four rooms on the first and second and two in the attic. A spacious piazza runs half around the cottage, and tall trees hide the upper windows. There was

A DRIZZLING RAIN COMING DOWN

when, at 4 o'clock, the train of three cars halted, after an easy and comfortable journey at the platform and the two carriages sent here on Tuesday by Wash Naylor of Washington waiting at the depot. The trip was without incident and the president and Mrs. Cleveland sat up until Washington junction was reached, talking with J. W. Davis, the assistant to President Garrett. The party then retired and were not aroused till Piedmont was reached. The president remarked, on alighting, that he had a pleasant trip. The president and Mrs. Cleveland entered one of the carriages, and St. Clair, the president's valet, two colored servants, and Mrs. Cleveland's French maid entered the other. Upon arriving at the cottage, a blazing fire was found burning in the sitting room and the house was comfortably warm. The furnishing of the house are of simple yet convenient pattern, and there is no display. It was not until noon that the president and Mrs. Cleveland

MADE THEIR APPEARANCE

on the piazza. Just before they came out, two ladies in a phaeton drove slowly past and acted as though they were on a neighborhood visit. They did not stop, however, and the president will decline to receive any visitors. He will not even see a newspaper or open letters, and intends to have a quiet rest, which he will not allow to be broken. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Mr. Davis went over to the cottage and joined the president and Mrs. Cleveland, sitting on the piazza. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and at 2:40 the landau, drawn by four horses drew up in front, and the president and his wife entered and were driven toward Oakland, returning by the way of Mountain Lake and Deer Park village. Mrs. Cleveland wore a cloth suit of light brown and a walking hat. After returning to the house the president and Mrs. Cleveland sat on the piazza on the low rocking chairs and looked at the beautiful landscape stretched out before them. Mr. Davis returned to Baltimore to-night, but the special train will be left at the disposal of the president so that he may leave at any moment he desires. He and Mrs. Cleveland will certainly remain until Saturday and probably until Monday. A ridiculous story reached here by telegraph, coupled with an inquiry if the president had been hurt. The president was seen and laughed at it when told. During the day

OVER FIFTY TELEGRAMS

addressed to Mrs. Grover Cleveland were received at the telegraph office and sent up to the cottage. They were receipted for by St. Clair, who laid each as it came in a wicker work-basket. Before long the basket was completely filled. None of the telegrams were opened until 5 o'clock, when the president and Mrs. Cleveland took seats on the little piazza, at the front of the cottage, and the president opened the telegrams and read them aloud. They proved to be from prominent society people all over the country. All the members of the cabinet sent hearty congratulations, and the head of one of the up-town departments addressed his message to "Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Executive Mansion, Deer Park." No mail was sent up to the house, and, in fact, none was received at the station. Shortly after dinner, which was served at 7 o'clock, the president and Mrs. Cleveland started out for a stroll. The president carried a heavy cane, and this he swung, knocked pebbles out of the way with it, and carried it across his shoulders. Mrs. Cleveland was attired in a mixed gray suit, with flowing panels and a snug-fitting jacket of the same material and a gray felt Scotch cap, walked with a springy step and seemed in excellent spirits. She stopped to pick flowers occasionally, and the president and she stopped several times while the former pointed out some especial place of interest. In their walk they passed the telegraph station, where half a dozen correspondents and telegraph operators were at work. The president

LOOKED IN THE WINDOW AND SMILED

and then continued the walk. It was dark when they reached the cottage again, and the only life to be seen at Deer Park after 8 p. m. was that carried out by the correspondents. The cottage occupied by the president and his bride is No. 2, President Garrett's being No. 1. On the other side of the house is the chapel, and about 100 yards away is the hotel where the caterer is stationed. No cooking is done at the house. The meats are prepared at the hotel and brought in. The approaches to the cottages are guarded by a dozen muscular detectives commissioned by Gen. Lloyd of Maryland, and all attempts to go within sight of the cottage are met by these officers, who politely inform all comers that it is against the rules to allow anyone to proceed further. These men have been instructed to know nothing, but this precaution is hardly necessary. The seven correspondents, who arrived a half hour after the president, have

KEPT THE DETECTIVES BUSY.

all day watching them. The president had hoped that he would not be followed and was greatly surprised to find that the leading papers of the country had their representatives here almost as soon as he arrived. No one is allowed to linger on the 500 acres of the company, and no accommodations of any kind are to be had at any price. "You must keep moving, gentlemen," is what the detectives say and there is no appeal. The only persons occupying cottages here are ex-Senator Davis, wife, and two daughters; five children of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins; J. W. Williams of Philadelphia, with his wife and two daughters, and Mrs. Hulenbeck of Philadelphia and two daughters. The cottages, which will be occupied in a few days, are those of Secretary Cowan of the Baltimore & Ohio, Harrison Garrett, Miss Mary Garrett, Vice President Spencer, Ex-Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore, and Capt. A. Bergher of Cincinnati. The baggage of the president and wife consists of six pieces. Mrs. Cleveland brought only a few of her dresses. The president did not forget a reel and line, for a few rods down on the western side of the railway, in a gully scarcely six feet wide, is one of the best trout streams in the Allegheny mountains. This flows through the estate of Senator Davis and is guarded jealously by half a hundred watchmen. The senator has placed the stream at the pleasure of the president and he will begin his amusement to-morrow.

THE MINISTERS IGNORED.

The West Virginia M. E. conference, which has been in session here for several days, passed a resolution appointing a committee of five to wait on the president and ask for an interview. Some one suggested that the committee be instructed to congratulate and kiss the bride. A member suggested that as Mr. Elkins had arranged for the privacy of the presidential party, his wishes should be respected, but another said that as Mr. Elkins was not friendly to Mr. Cleveland during the campaign, his wishes would have no weight with Democrats. Quite a discussion followed, but the committee was finally appointed and a request for an interview was sent by special messenger, but up to 7 o'clock the conference had not been honored by a reply.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Nearly 2,000 people, principally ladies, entered the White house grounds to-day in hope of being able to inspect the floral decorations and particularly in the blue room, where the marriage ceremony was solemnized last evening. All, however, were doomed to disappointment, and none of them were allowed to get farther than the main entrance. Inside workmen had been engaged from an early hour removing the tropical plants and all floral decorations, and cleaning the house generally. Most of the flowers used in the decorations were distributed among the city hospitals. The sensational statements that the diplomatic corps as a body are dissatisfied because they were not invited to the president's wedding are inaccurate. Some of the younger members of the corps were guilty of intemperate speeches, but the British and German ministers will call upon Secretary Bayard and ask that a day may be fixed when they can call upon the president to congratulate him.

One of the last official acts of the president previous to his marriage was the pardoning of B. F. Bigelow, the defaulting teller of the National Bank of the Republic of this city.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The Amalgamated association adopted the following resolutions to-day:

Resolved, That the convention extend its most heartfelt congratulations to President Cleveland on the event of his most happy journey to the state of matrimonial bliss. We hope his journey through life will be both prosperous and happy, and that all bachelor presidents will profit by his example.

The introduction of the above caused considerable hilarity, because the closing suggestion was aimed directly at President Weihe of the association, who is also a bachelor. The resolution was unanimously apopted. The iron workers were a unit in the cordial expression of the sentiment of Rip Van Winkle that Grover and his bride may live long and prosper.

About 500 telegrams congratulating the president on his marriage have been received at the White house. They include messages from ex-President Arthur, Mrs. Grant, Ministers Pendleton and Phelps and many public men throughout the country. None of the dispatches will be given out for publication.

Gen. McCook Married.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Gen. Anson G. McCook of this city was married this afternoon at the residence of his brother, Gen. J. C. McCook, on Fifth avenue. The bride was Miss Kittie McCook of Steubenville, O., a distant relative of the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Paxton in the presence of the immediate relatives.

The Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The oleomargarine bill as it passed to-day contains the following features: Butter is defined as a food product made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without additional coloring matter. Oleomargarine is defined as: All substances made of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral, all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral, all lard extracts and tallow extracts, and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, annatto and other coloring matter, intestinal fat and offal fat made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made, calculated on or intended to be sold as butter or for butter. Special taxes are imposed as follows: On manufacturers, $600; on wholesale dealers, $480; on retail dealers, $48. The existing internal revenue laws, so far as applicable, are made to apply to these special taxes. Penalties are imposed on any person who shall deal in oleomargarine without paying the special tax. Provisions are made for the proper stamping and labelling of every package of oleomargarine. A tax of 5 cents a pound is imposed on all oleomargarine manufactured and sold, and a penalty is prescribed for the purchase or reception for sale of oleomargarine not branded or stamped according to law. A number of sections of the bill are devoted to providing machinery to carry the law into effect.

The St. Louis Low Bridge.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The protest, in which the St. Paul chamber of commerce has taken an active and prominent part, against the St. Louis low bridge will unquestionably defeat the bill authorizing that structure. The passage of the Arthur Kille bridge for the Baltimore & Ohio road, one which is eminently deserved, and which is protected with most stringent requirements, for a time had a favorable effect upon the St. Louis bridge, and the St. Louis delegation sent on here to look after the interests of that bridge were quite hopeful of success. It is said that the friends of the Arthur Kile bridge will unite in the house with Jay Gould and that both bridges will be put through under this alliance. Senator Vest speaks quite confidently of the passage of the St. Louis bill, and it is quite likely that it will pass the senate, but it is decidedly doubtful whether it will ever come up in the house. There are so many bills of importance which are now driving every weaker interest out of all hope of consideration, that it is likely that this bridge bill will share the common fate. It is still possible that the senate commerce committee will not give a favorable report, although Senator Vest claims with great confidence that it will. Knapp, Stout & Co., the great lumbermen, are fighting the bill with great skill and intelligence, and it is possible that they have wires to pull of which Jay Gould knows not.

Poisoned by Pie Plant.

Special to the Globe.

ERIE, Pa., June 3.—The family of William Harper was found to-day in convulsions, and several of them speechless. The family consisting of nine, had eaten heartily of stewed pie plant, or rhubarb, and when overcome were unable to make an outcry. The medical fraternity believe that the corrosive nature of the plant had united with the lead in the tin vessel in which the vegetable was stewed, and formed an oxylate of lead, a deadly poison. Great alarm has been caused by the experience of the Harper family. All are recovering except the parents, and their condition is yet critical.

Injured by an Explosion.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—Late last night, n Ecorse, a small town west of here, an explosion wrecked the store of Joseph Shalliotte and badly injured four persons. The house is a complete wreck. Loss about $4,000. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

THEIR WORK IS DONE.

Conclusion of the Convention of the Knights of Labor Aften Ten Days' Session.

The Final Meeting Marked by General Harmony and Settlement of Quarrels.

The Home Club Issue Put in the Background, at Least For the Present.

An Address Sent Out To the Workingmen -- The Nailers Admitted.

The Knights' Labors Ended.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3.—The Knights of Labor convention is over. The general assembly at 5 o'clock this evening, after a ten days' session, adjourned sine die. The convention was called for the purpose of considering five subjects—the Southwestern troubles, the regulation of strikes and boycotts, the relation of the order with trades unions, the rapidly increasing memberships and labor legislation. The general assembly has given to the world no token that it has touched upon the Southwest question. It is said that something has been done to shut off indiscriminate striking and boycotting, but the methods to be used have not been divulged. The assembly has regulated the reception of new members by recalling the commissions of its 600 organizers. In legislation, it has petitioned congress to give American land to American citizens, to appropriate non-resident aliens' property, and has also asked congress to regulate the banking system by establishing loan offices in every county. The crowning act was the reply to the circular of the trades unions, which it was hoped would restore harmony between the orders engaged in labor reform. The last session was a veritable love feast, and every member who had said any thing against any other member extended the hand of fellowship. The home club department of the Knights of Labor were, it is said, a trifle more liberal to-day, and after securing seven members of the enlarged executive board allowed two of their opponents to become members. Barry is opposed to the club, and Powderly is uncertain. On Wednesday afternoon a nomination ballot was taken for the fourth associate member of the board and David R. Gilson of Hamilton, Ont., a home club man, said to be antagonistic to the trades' unions, was in the lead. On the second and final ballot this morning he was elected. The fifth member put through was Joseph R. Buchanan of Denver, the editor of the Labor Enquirer, and a strong opponent of the home club. The sixth man was Ira Baylesworth of Baltimore, a member of the Carpenters' and Joiners' brotherhood and a strong trade unionist. At 12 o'clock the convention took its noon recess, reassembling at 1:30 o'clock. The first business taken up was the report of the committee on the state of the order, and with but little discussion

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS WAS ADOPTED.

Brothers in the Cause of Labor—We, the Knights of Labor in general assembly convened, extend our heartiest greetings to all branches of honorable toil, welcoming them to the most friendly alliance in a common work. This organization embraces in its folds all branches of honorable toil and conditions of men without respect to trade, occupation, creed, color or nationality. We seek to raise the level of wages and reduce the hours of labor to protect men and women in their occupations, in their lives and limbs and in their rights as citizens. We seek also to secure such legislation as shall tend to prevent the unjust accumulation of wealth; to restrict the powers of monopolists and corporations, and to enact such wise and beneficial legislation as shall promote equity and justice, looking forward to the day when co-operation shall supersede the wage system, and the castes and classes that now divide men shall be forever abolished. We recognize the service rendered to humanity and the cause of labor by trade organizations, but believe the time has come, or is fast approaching, when all who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow shall be enrolled under one general head, as we are controlled by one common law—the law of our necessities—and we will gladly welcome to our ranks, or to the protection of our banner, any organization requesting admission, and such organizations as believe their craftsmen are better protected under their present form of government, we pledge ourselves as members of the great army of labor to co-operate with them in every honorable effort to achieve the success which we are unitedly organized to obtain, and to this end we have appointed a special committee to confer with a like committee of any national or international trades' union which shall desire to confer with us on the settlement of any difficulty that may occur between the members of the several organizations. We have received a communication from a committee of the national officers of some of the national and international trades unions requesting certain specific legislation at our hands, but as we believe that the object sought and stated in the preamble to the communication above referred to can best be accomplished by a conference between a committee of the association and a committee of any other organization, and as the propositions contained therein are inconsistent without our duty to our members, we therefore defer action upon said propositions until a conference of committees can be held. The bases upon which we believe an agreement can be reached would necessarily include the adoption of some plan by which all labor organizations could be protected from unfair men, men expelled, suspended under fine or guilty of taking the places of union men or Knights of Labor while on a strike, or while locked out from work, and that, as far as possible, a uniform standard of hours of labor should be adopted so that men of any trade enrolled in one order and members of trades unions may not come in conflict because of the difference in wages or hours of labor. We also believe that a system of exchanging working cards should be adopted so that members of any craft belonging to different organizations could work in harmony together; the card of any member of this order admitting to work in any union shop and the card of any union man admitting him to work in any Knights of Labor shop. We further believe that upon a demand for increase of wages or shorter hours of labor made by either organization a conference should be held with the organized laborers employed in the establishment. When the demand for the increase of wages or reduction of hours is contemplated, action upon a proposed reduction of wages or other difficulty should be agreed upon in like manner, and in the settlement of any difficulties between employers and employes the organizations represented in the establishment shall be parties to the terms of settlement. Trusting that the method proposed herein will meet with your approval, and that organized labor will move forward and in harmony of effort and of interest, we are, Yours fraternally.

The trades unionists to-night declare that

THE ADDRESS IS UNSATISFACTORY

to them. The general assembly before adjournment issued an address denying that the home club was engaged in plotting against the welfare of the order and saying that the very best of feeling prevailed among all the delegates. An address was also issued to the granges, complimenting them and asking their aid. Powderly will leave for Scranton to-morrow.

Will Resume Work.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 3.—On the first of the month mining was resumed at the Stone Cliff mines in the New River region. Strong threats were made against the new hands by the striking miners and to-day Sheriff McVey of Fayette county went to the place with a large posse of men to prevent any serious trouble. The Cedar Grove Coal company and Bean's Coal company will resume to-morrow.

The Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—At the afternoon session of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, a proposition was read from Samuel Duff of Steubenville, O., in which he offered the association forty acres of ground and the muck iron necessary to start a co-operative mill. It was referred to the committee on the good of the order. The question of readmitting the nailers was then taken up. It was debated for three and one-half hours and resulted in an affirmative vote. The admission of the nailers is accompanied by certain restrictions, which will not be made public. Adjourned till to-morrow.

A Boycott Declared Off.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The boycott against the Phœnix mills, instituted by the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades, has been declared off, and the lockout threatened by the master builders will not be carried into effect.

Three Were Killed.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 3.—A Baltimore & Ohio local freight engine, while standing on the track in the yard at Bellaire, O., this morning, exploded her boiler with terrific force, killing Engineer Johnson, Fireman John Vandevoort and Matt Hammond, engineer, all of Newark, O. The bodies were blown 100 yards.

JUST FOR FUN.

Minneapolis Defeats St. Paul in an Exhibition Game.

Results of Ball Games and Other Sports in Many Fields.

Monkeying With the Ball.

The exhibition game of ball played by the St. Paul and Minneapolis league teams yesterday on the West Seventh street grounds was a farce from beginning to end. The score is as follows:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Minn'apolis	R	B	P	A	E
Adams, 3b	1	1	1	2	1	Foley, 3b	2	1	0	2	0
Frazee, cf	0	1	2	1	1	O'Rourke, cf	1	0	2	0	0
B'kst'k, rf	1	0	1	0	2	Schaffer, 2b	1	2	2	4	0
Tray, lb	0	0	15	0	3	Morrison, rf	1	1	2	0	1
O'Brien, p	1	0	1	5	4	Webber, c	2	2	0	3	1
Sage, lf & c	1	0	0	0	4	Cantill'n, lb	2	1	13	0	1
Clark, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Sowder, p	0	1	2	10	2
Douthett, 2b	1	1	4	5	1	Driscoll, ss	2	0	1	3	2
Don'h'e, c, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Horan, lf	1	1	0	0	1
Totals	5	4	27	16	17	Totals	12	9	27	22	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

St. Paul	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	2— 5
Minneapolis	0 2 0 0 0 4 4 1	1—12

Struck out, Sowder 3, O'Brien, 6; wild pitches, O'Brien 3, Sowder 1; passed balls, Webber 2, Sage 1; struck by ball, Minneapolis 2, St. Paul 1; bases on balls, off O'Brien 4, off Sowder, 2; double play, O'Brien, Douthett and Tray; left on bases, Minneapolis 2, St. Paul 4; two-base hits, Cantillion and Douthett.

The National League.

At Washington—										
Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
National	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2
At New York—										
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—3
New York	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	*	—9
At Philadelphia—										
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
At Boston—										
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0—5

American Association.

At Philadelphia—										
Athletic	2	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	2	—12
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	— 5
At Brooklyn—										
Brooklyn	4	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	—11
Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2
At Baltimore—										
Baltimore	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	— 5
St. Louis	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	— 9
At New York—										
Metropolitan	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	3	—12
Cincinnati	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	—11

Brainerd vs. Elk River.

To the Editor of the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., June 3.—The game of base ball here to-day between the Brainerd and Elk River clubs was a rather tame affair all around. Up to the fifth inning the contest was about even, the score then standing 3 to 3. The brainerd boys by a succession of bad blunders allowed the visitors to walk all around them Thirteen to six was the score. C. D. Johnson of Brainerd was the umpire.

Events of the Turf.

JEROME PARK, June 3.—The first race for two-year-olds, one-half mile, Queen Elizabeth won. The second race, a handicap for all ages, one mile, Dry Monopole won. The third race, the Winchester handicap, one and three-eighths miles, Maumee won. The fourth race, selling allowance, one and one-fourth miles, Phil Lewis won. The fifth race, a handicap steeple chase, short course, Abraham won. Jim McGowan finished first, but was disqualified for going wrong.

PITTSBURGH, June 3.—At the Exposition Park races the weather was cool and the track heavy. The first race, 2:30 class, Maggie S. won the second, fourth and fifth heats and the race. The second race, 2:22 class, pacing, Excelsior won the the third, fifth and sixth heats and the race.

Small Talk.

The indications are that the old fair grounds at Minneapolis will no longer afford our turf men with a race track. Yesterday the matter of the petition of the residents of that section of the city came up before the council committee on roads and bridges. The council was asked through the petition to lay out streets, and set forth as a reason that the petitioners were greatly inconvenienced by the want of such thoroughfares. The committee took the question under consideration for a time and decided to recommend that Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth avenues south be opened up to Franklin avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

The Red Caps will open their new base ball park on the West side at 3:30 o'clock, in a match game with the Elk River nine. The grounds are large and in good condition, both clubs will put strong teams in the field and a fine game is expected. The Red Caps are well-known players, and their positions as follows: Henry Martin, c.; Paddy Egan, p.; William Grey, s. s.; Al Sibley, 1st b.; Paul Martin, 2d b.; William Allen, 3d b.; P. Morisarity, l. f.; William Fitzer, c. f.; William Egan, r. f.

The Cardiff-Mitchell glove contest is daily discussed by Minneapolis sporting people, and the opinions expressed are quite diverse. Some say Cardiff has no earthly show with Mitchell, who is considered next to the great John L. Sullivan in the arena. Mitchell has never been bested by any one else in this country, and the opinion prevails that Mitchell would have a picnic with Dempsey, and there are among Cardiff's admirers many who think the Minneapolis man will carry off the laurels.

Matsada Sorakichi writes the GLOBE saying he will not wrestle Tom Cannon on Sunday.

Yesterday's St. Paul-Minneapolis game does not count in the record.

STAGE DRIVER AND HEIRESS.

They Make a Match, to the Delight of Oyster Bay.

Special to the Globe.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 3.—This village is greatly disturbed over the elopement of Miss Carrie Mason, aged 27, with William Underhill, aged 21, who is an oysterman in summer and a stage driver in winter, and is therefore supposed to occupy a lower social stand than Miss Mason, who is a sister-in-law of ex-Assemblyman W. J. Youngs, and whose family have plenty of money and associate with the Roosevelts and other New York people who own cottages here. The couple yesterday went to Cold Springs, and were married by the Episcopal rector. On returning the lady notified her sister, Miss Young, and their mother, Mrs. Mason, both of whom immediately fainted. It seems that it was young Underhill's fine baritone voice that first impressed Miss Mason, as she heard it in church, where he was a member, of the choir. The Mason ladies have a magnificent residence on Fifth avenue in New York, but live here most of the time, Mr. Mason being dead. The villagers seem much pleased that the handsome and stalwart young stage driver should have married the heiress. Bonfires were lighted in the streets last night to celebrate the event, and the brass band serenaded the happy couple, whereupon Mrs. Underhill made herself solid with the community by publicly kissing each member of the band.

Mary Anderson.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Among the passengers for Europe to-day was Miss Mary Anderson, the actress.

THE TORIES' TACTICS.

How the Conservatives Coquetted With the Parnellites Before the Last Election.

Mr. O'Connor Makes Some Interesting Disclosures in Last Night's House of Commons Debate.

Monday Fixed by Gladstone as the Date for Division on the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. John Morley Pays His Respects to the Coalition Which Opposes the Government.

The Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, June 3.—It is probable that the Conservatives will to-morrow move in the house of commons that cloture be applied to the home rule debate, in order to secure a division on the second reading before Whitsuntide. It is not likely the government will oppose the motion.

In the house of commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, pressed Mr. Gladstone to fix a date for a division on the second reading of the home rule bill. Mr. Harry Labouchere, Radical, protested against the fixing of an early date, announcing that twenty-seven supporters of the measure desired to speak before the vote. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, Radical, supported Mr. Labouchere's protest. Mr. Gladstone fixed Monday for the division. The debate was resumed by Mr. O'Connor. He said he thought that he was justified in saying that the argument of separation had vanished from the minds of all reasonable politicians. [Cries of dissent.] He contended that there was no country in the world where history taught so eloquent a lesson against establishments and endowments of religions as Ireland. He called attention to Mr. Bright's advice in his letter to the recent Chamberlain meeting, and held that members who voted against the bill would incur a serious responsibility, and would run the risk of not being returned. Mr. O'Connor protested against imputations on Mr. Gladstone, contending that Mr. Chamberlain had insinuated that Mr. Gladstone was capable of cheating the house, and asserted that so long as the five conditions laid down by Mr. Gladstone for carrying out the main principle of the bill were observed the house and government would be free to accept any other plan. If the present bill were defeated a weak Tory government, being revolutionary, would submit another home rule bill immediately. Mr. O'Connor quoted statements made by Tories to the effect that another election would result in favor of the Nationalists. He held that the principles and

TRADITIONS OF LIBERALISM

required Liberals to support Mr. Gladstone, who had the opinion of the whole world on his side, that those who brought forward the seperatists argument overlooked the fact that a peasant proprietary was a great obstacle to revolution. There was not a single section of Catholics that would for a moment tolerate the endowment of a state church in Ireland. Mr. Bright's letter to Mr. Chamberlain ought to be published in order that the people might know whether he advised a vote calculated to precipitate a dissolution. In the last election he (O'Connor) tried to return a weak Conservative government. If the Conservatives had been successful a home rule bill would have been introduced on the day the house met. During that election every branch of the National league in England was a Tory committee room. The Conservative agents at Bolton paid for printing and circulating the Parnell manifesto. (Mr. Bridgeman, Conservative member for Bolton, interposing said he knew nothing about it.] Mr. O'Connor replied that Mr. Bridgeman was responsible for the acts of his agents, with whom he still had an account to settle. [Cries of "Oh."] Continuing, Mr. O'Connor said that honorable consideration restrained him, otherwise he could startle the house by revelations concerning the Chamberwell election with reference to Mr. Blunt, the personal friend of Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Randolph Churchill interposing said he would take it as a favor if Mr. O'Connor relieved himself from restraint. [Conservative cheers.] Mr. O'Connor replied that he would require Mr. Blunt's permission before complying with Lord Randolph's request. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh supported the bill. He said that the objectors to the details of the measure if they voted for a second reading would have full opportunity to discuss the details in committee. The choice lay between Gladstone and coercion.

Mr. Morley, referring to Sir Julian Goldsmith's proposal that an understanding be arrived at on a basis similar to that adopted in the case of the seats bill, said he would not object to the adoption of such a course if conditions favorable to a consensus of opinion were first necessary. Did Sir Julian think a modus vivendi possible with the opposition advocating twenty years of coercion? [Cheers and cries of "no, no, withdraw.] I will withdraw," responded Morley, "if a single member on the opposite bench shall disavow Lord Salisbury's speech." Regarding the talk of ostracism Morley thought the supporters of the government had the most right to complain of threats in that direction after what had been said lately about the long purses with which they were to be fought at the next election. Members told the house they would willingly affirm the principle of home rule and yet they decided to oppose the bill, thus defeating their own object.

THE CRISIS WAS A GRAVE ONE.

The case to-day was different from that of O'Connell to which Lord Harrington had referred. A great transformation had occurred. There was no longer an alien church in the ascendancy. The landlords no longer had the absolute power they formerly had. The people have been enfranchised and were no longer serfs. [Cheers.] There had been much talk of dismemberment. The disperson of the Irish across the seas for many years was the real dismemberment. In regard to local government which many members were disposed to grant, Lord Salisbury, speaking at Newport in 1885, argued it was impossible to ignore the advantage of a large central authority over merely local ones. Moreover in Ireland they had a pretty large experience of the action of local authority. He instanced trial by jury and asked how members could talk as they did of governing Ireland, when the people were against them and how Lord Hartington's proposed reform of the Irish administration would be brought about. Regarding the suggestion that neither Parnell nor any of his colleagues would accept office he said if they did they would soon lose their whole influence with the existing state of things. (Irish cheers.) What was wanted was to get hold of those having an interest in the system and desirous to carry on a regular orderly method of government. His opinion was that had the country spent half the money and attention bestowed on Egypt and other foreign countries Ireland would have been a support instead of a taunt to us. We taught Ireland to be a mendicant, instead of self-reliant, by alternative bribes and subsidies and by bolstering up the wost land system in the world. It was absurd to compare Ireland with Scotland. The government had chosen to proceed with the home rule bill, instead of the resolution affirming the principle, because it felt it ough to be prepared with a plan. It never expected to succeed by one blow, or to carry the scheme by a rush. It was anxious and willing to consider any proposal which did not interfere with the principle of the bill, nor substantially with the power it intended to confer on the new Irish legislature. To vote for the second reading of the bill was to vote for the principle of autonomous legislation for Ireland. The government denied that the vote could mean more or less, because the bill to be produced in the autumn might contain modifications of certain general proposals.

JOHN BRIGHT'S LETTER

had been referred to but not published. Chamberlain here interposed with the remark that there was no objection to the publication of Bright's letter if Mr. Bright would consent. Morley continuing said he thought the letter had more force with Lord Hartington's meeting, because Lord Hartington, like Bright, objected to the principle of the bill, whereas Chamberlain accepted the principle but objected to the plan. In conclusion he referred to Lord Salisbury's remark about not paying attention to what the people said on their death beds and declared it was well known that sometimes men on their death beds left their last will and testament. This bill might be regarded as the last will and testament of the present government. The division about to be taken would not be the end. Even an electoral campaign might not be the end. [Loud cheers]. Let not the opponents of the bill imagine that by driving the government from the stage the curtain would fall on the last scene of the fifth and final act of the Irish question. If the house refused to accept the solution here offered, it might rest assured that no other measure, unless based upon the lines of this measure, would be carried a single effective stage further. [Loud cheers]. The debate adjourned on motion of Illingworth, a Liberal.

Spurgeon Changes His Views.

LONDON, June 3.—One hundred nonconformant ministers of Derby and Nottingham have signed an address of confidence in Gladstone's Irish policy. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, one of the signers, has written a second letter, in which he asks if it is impossible for those desirous of the welfare of Ireland and the uniting of the empire to devise a more acceptable scheme: "I cannot," says Mr. Spurgeon, look forward with complacency upon the possibility of the Ulsterites being abandoned, and of an established Irish church; yet these are by no means the greatest evils we forsee in the near future should the suggested policy become a fact."

Pronounced a Slander.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times publishes a letter from a correspondent at St. Louis, who says it is a slander upon the American people to say that twenty or even ten millions of them are ready to back the Irish in the home-rule fight, with either their money or their influence. The The letter asserts, without fear of contradiction that there are not 5,000 American-born citizens of the United States who have ever contributed a cent to the home-rule fund.

Clicks from the Cable.

The Paris Intransigeant, Henri Rochefort's paper, states that it has special advices from Madagascar that the Malagassys have refused to abide by the terms of the treaty made with France and have revolted at Tananirivo and overthrown Premier Rasormina, who was friendly to France. The last government news from Madagascar was up to the 6th of last month, and it showed that then the country was undisturbed.

M. Freycinet maintains that the French government expulsion bill should be passed as introduced in its permissive form, and not in the amended mandatory form recommended by the committee of the chamber of deputies having the measure in charge, the government to immediately enforce the bill against the direct legitimist and Bonapartist pretenders, and to use the power of expelling other members of French royal families whenever their exile be found expedient.

The police yesterday surprised two parties of unarmed Orangemen which were drilling near Armagh and Pontadown. The Orangemen made no attempt to conceal their actions, which they believed to be lawful. The police took the names of all who were engaged in drilling.

The council of Limerick has rejected a renewed appeal for an appropriation to defray the cost of the extra police. Magistrate Hall, in an address to the council, says the government seemed determined to prove its impotency.

The sculling race between George Bubear of England and Christian Nelson of Australia, was rowed yesterday over the Thames championship course and was won by Bubear by two lengths. The match was for £100 a side.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and his Sargent gave a brilliant reception at Dr. Priestly's London residence last evening. The elite of the world of fashion, literature and art were among the guests.

IN A TANGLE.

The Business of the House Not in Promising Shape.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There will soon be a conference of the chairmen of the committees of the house for the purpose of considering the state of legislation, and determining what ought to be done. The business of the house is in an almost hopeless tangle. There is great danger, as those who are anxious for a general legislation put it, that nothing can be accomplished except to pass the appropriation bills. It has been suggested that chairmen of committees may be able to agree on three bills, which shall be presented to each committee when it shall in turn be called, and that by agreeing in advance upon the bill the time which otherwise will invariably be consumed in fruitless wrangles for the floor and for precedence, will be saved for legislation. The greatest obstacle to this program will be to secure an agreement of the chairman, and if that shall be obtained, to secure the consent of the committees and of the majority of the house to decision of the chairman. The majority of the committees may not be agreed as to the three bills which the chairman ought to select for consideration and the Republican minority may not consent to any such regulation of the control of legislation to the caucus dictation of the chairman of the house, and at this stage of the session the Republican minority is a very important factor in the legislation of the house. The Republican minority, if it should unite upon a policy, might prevent the Democratic majority from executing a contrary policy.

Death of a Millionaire.

Special to the Globe.

ERIE, Pa., June 3.—James Casey, a millionaire and retired railroad contractor, died here to-day after a short illness. The deceased was prominently known in his latter days by his liberal gifts to the Roman Catholic church and