Daily Globe.

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COERCION CONQUERING.

Gladstone's Policy of Conciliation and Home Rule for Ireland Fails to Find Favor.

But in the Hour of Victory the Tories Stop to Tremble at the Possibilities of Their Triumph.

Conservatives Elected to Date 210; Unionists 43; Gladstonians 99, Parnellites 43.

John Bright's Reply to the Premier--Inquiry Into the Bloody Riot at Dublin.

The English Elections.

LONDON, July 6.—The Right Hon. J. Goschen, one of Mr. Gladstone's bitterest Unionist opponents, has been defeated in the east division of Edinburg by Mr. Wallace, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,339 in a total poll of 5,937. In the last election Mr. Goschen was elected as a Liberal by a majority of 2,405, in a total vote of 6,266. Then Mr. Goschen received 4,337 votes. This time he polled but 2,249. Mr. J. Wilson, Unionist, has been defeated in the central division of Edinburgh. Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed to the Liberals of Edinburgh congratulating them upon having wrested the seat belonging to the central division from J. Wilson, Unionist, and that belonging to the east division from Mr. Goschen. The premier's telegram reads:

I rejoice that the capital of dear old Scotland has shaken off the chains and once more spoken with a voice whose sound will ring throughout the land in behalf of justice and peace for Ireland.

There were

THREE COUNTS IN LONDONDERRY,

The second made the election a tie, the third gave Mr. Lewis a majority of three. Mr. Justin McCarthy has given notice that he will demand a scrutiny of the poll, and if necessary a recontest of the district. Mr. T. Sutherland, Unionist, has been reelected from Greenock by a diminished majority. Mr. H. C. Childers, home secretary, has been elected by a vote of 3,778 against 2,191, over Mr. Purvis, for the Southern division of Edinburgh. Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has been re-elected from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by a vote of 10,861, an increase of 552 in his vote, Mr. James Craig has been elected as a Gladstonian to succeed Mr. Joseph Cowen (who has retired from public life) for Newcastle-near-Tyne, by a vote of 10,172, which is 317 less than the vote given Mr. Cowen in the last election. Sir W. G. Armstrong and Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Conservative candidates who opposed Mr. Morley and Mr. Craig, received respectively 9,757 and 9,580 votes.

THE TORIES CONTINUE TO GAIN.

Their victories to-day include Chester, East Bradford, Cleysham, Mile End, East Islington, South Islington and Bow and Bromley. The Gladstonians gained Wolverhampton. The net Conservative gain at midnight to-night is twenty-one. Messrs. Barry and O'Shea, Parnellites, have been returned without opposition in Wexford and Donegal, respectively. In Newry J. H. McCarthy, Parnellite, received 1,183 and his opponent, Mr. Saunders, 716. Messrs. Ashmead Bartlett and Howard Vincent, Conservatives, and A. J. Mundella, Gladstonian, retain their seats for Sheffield, and Messrs. Illingsworth and Shaw Lefevere, Gladstonians, for Bradford. R. Chamberlain, Unionist, a brother of J. Chamberlain, retains his seat for Islington by 1,200 majority. P. J. Foley, Parnellite, has been elected for the West or Connemara division of Galway, and J. D. Pyne, Parnellite, for the west division of Waterford. J. Stock, Parnellite, has been elected for the north division of Kerry, J. Jordan, Parnellite, for the west division of Clare, James Leahy, Parnellite, for the southern division of Kildare, E. D. Gray, Parnellite, for the St. Stephen Green division of Dublin. Mr. Gray received 5,008 votes while his competitor, Mr. Sullivan, received only 2,568. Among the other candidates returned today are Capt. James McCulmont, Conservative, for Antrim, John Dillon, Parnellite, for the east division of Mayo, E. M. Marum, Parnellite, for the north division of Kilkenny. They we all unopposed. Messrs. D. Sheehy, Parnellite, for the south division of Galway; Thomas Mayne, Parnellite, for the middle division of Tipperary; Col. Nolan, Parnellite, for the north division of Galway, have also been elected. The Tory candidate for Dudley, Worcestershire, Mr. Robinson, carried the district by a majority of 2,000. In the last campaign the Liberals carried the district by a majority of 1,166 in a total vote of 11,588. The case affords an instance of

THE GREATEST POLITICAL CHANGE

in so short a time in any recent election in England. The Pall Mall Gazette (Liberal) commenting on the results of the election, says:

We are beaten. The total of the votes polled gives a clear majority against the ministry. The only question remaining is whether the Marquis of Salisbury will not sweep the country.

The tide of Unionist success is unabated. The London divisions are going wholly Unionist. All four seats in Islington, hitherto a Radical stronghold, have returned Unionists. In the working class districts of Tower hamlets five Unionists and two Gladstonians have been returned. Elections were held to-day in twenty-four county seats. The results of most of thefe contests will be known to-morrow. The active stumping of the Unionists is

SAPPING THE STRENGTH

of the Gladstonian vote in the farming districts. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The outlook in the counties is becoming worse on the Gladstonian side. The ministerial party can have little hope of holding its own, yet it must win many seats in order to escape a disastrous defeat."

Mr. Goschen's defeat is attributed to the local popularity of his opponent, Mr. Wallace. The latter has been a professor in an Edinburgh college, a minister at Grey Friars and editor of the Scotsman. He is now a barrister. Mr. Goschen will contest Leith if Mr. Gladstone elects to sit for Midlothian. The Liberals are alarmed lest the Conservatives obtain an independent working majority. The Conservatives have gained Portsmouth and Monmouth and the Gladstonians have gained Wednesbury. The totals now are: Conservatives 210, Unionists 43, Gladstonians 99, Parnellites 43. Joseph Chamberlain to-day addressed 5,000 electors at Llanelly, Wales. He implored them to refuse to submit to a rupture of the Union, to buckle to sedition or to surrender to assassination and outrage mongers, to whom the Liberal government had submitted. He likened the land purchase scheme to the Emma Mine and the Honduras bond schemes. He said that Gladstone had become

A MAN OF MYSTERY

springing concealed designs and shattering his party. He urged the electors not to consent to be ruled from America. Lord Salisbury has contributed to the Quarterly Review an unsigned article which has been eagerly awaited as his final manifesto. The author does not, however, state the Irish policy of the Conservatives. He indicts Mr. Gladstone as a "persistent political apostle, discarding by wholesale doctrines solemnly advocated and adopting totally new doctrines whenever the shifting wind of popular favor seems to call for them. He states that he once heard Cornwall Lewis say that if Mr. Gladstone should ever become premier he would lead the Liberal party to perdition. Referring to Mr. Chamlain, the author declares it childish to think that the Conservatives and Radicals will continue to act together except in union against separation. In conclusion he says:

Whether Mr. Gladstone succeeds or fails in his present enterprise he will still leave a legacy of woe to the country. If his plans be carried civil war will be certain, as surely as an explosion follows the application of the torch to the magazine. A foreign war is also possible. If his plans be rejected we shall forthwith pass into the most critical stage of Irish and English history.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

Three Victims Dying and a Score More Wounded.

DUBLIN, July 6.—The riot at the Conservative workmen's club house here last evening was provoked by the men in the club, and they committed nearly all the breaches of order. A Catholic procession passed the club house, which was crowded with men at the time. They attacked the procession with bottles. This attack was answered with threats and some stones. The club people then literally showered bottles at the procession, and also fired a number of shots into it from revolvers. The police surrounded the house, getting control of the premises, and finally arrested seventy of the inmates. It has not yet been ascertained how many of the processionists were hurt, but three of the injured Catholics were in a dying condition this morning, and twenty others were lying helpless in hospitals, all suffering from wounds inflicted by bottles or bullets. There is a general

FEELING OF INDIGNATION

against the Orangemen of the club on account of the attack. Joseph Hyland, one of the injured men, was seen by an Associated Press reporter in the hospital to-day and asked for a history of the riot as he saw it. Mr. Hyland said:

I was walking quietly along in the procession down York street when suddenly, and without the slightest provocation, a lot of bottles crashed down upon us from the club window. This attack with bottles was kept up continuously for a long time, until the police formed a cordon around the club house and got the upper hand of the inmates. The club men did not stop at bottles; they shot revolvers at us also. The people on the street retorted as well as they could with such stones and other missiles as they could find, and in this way smashed the club house windows. A bottle struck me in the ribs and then a bullet pierced my thigh. I fell to the ground. This was just as the police stormed the building. I was afterwards carried to the hospital.

The lord mayor has issued a proclamation entreating the people to preserve order. Crowds are gathering on the streets to-night, and

THE EXCITEMENT IS INTENSE.

William and Robert Long, brothers, and Archibald Crookshanks, member of the Dublin Conservative Workingman's club, have been remanded on charges of firing upon and wounding Catholic processionists yesterday. The other prisoners were discharged.

Campaign Riots.

DUBLIN, July 8.—A riot followed the first announcement of the result of the contest between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Justin McCarty at Londonderry to-day. The cause of the disturbance was the discovery, after the election had been declared in favor of Mr. Lewis, of a ballot box, the contents of which had not been counted. A recount followed which almost made the election a tie, giving it to Mr. Lewis by a majority of only three. The police interfered and attacked the Loyalists, who had assembled in front of the hotel where Mr. Lewis was standing and were having a demonstration in celebration of this victora. A large number of persons were injured. There was much excitement in the city over the affair.

LONDON, July 6.—A mob of unionists to-day tore down a green home-rule flag which was hanging from the window of a priests house at Brigg Lincolnshire. The flag was cut into hundreds of pieces, which were strewn about the street. The priest subsequently displayed fresh banners and hired a guard to protect them.

JOHN BRIGHT.

He Replies to the Recent Inquiries Made by Gladstone.

LONDON, July 6.—John Bright has repliep to Mr. Gladstone as follows:

"I am sorry that my speech irritated you. It has been as great a grief to me to speak as I have spoken as it can have been to you to listen or read." Mr. Bright then argues that Mr. Gladstone's asking last November for a majority to enable him to be independent of Parnell was, by the country as well as by the Liberals, understood to mean a majority to resist Parnell, and not to make a complete surrender to him. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's objection to his quotation of the phrase describing the Parnellites as "marching through rapine to the disruption of the empire," Mr. Bright says that he believes that the Irish movement is now such a conspiracy, and that it is expecting and seeking its further success through Mr. Gladstone's measures. Concerning the Irish land purchase bill, Mr. Bright thinks that both Mr. Gladstone's friends and enemies throughout the country have a right to know the premier's intentions concerning his future action on the measure, and adds: "Your language seems to me rather a puzzle than explanation, and the language of your colleagues is contradictory, though a little clearer."

In conclusion Mr. Bright says; I have urged no man, in or out of parliament, to vote against you. I abstained from speaking until I was in the face of my electors. I adhere to what I said. I shall be surprised if the new parliament be more favorable to your Irish measures than the one you thought necessary to dissolve. Though I thus differ with you now on the question, do not imagine that I can ever cease to admire your great qualities, or to value the great services you have rendered to the country.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Aid From America.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer of the National league, to-day cabled £3,000 additional to the trustees of the parliamentary fund in London. This makes £20,000, or $100,000 remitted by the league within the last ten days. Prof. Charles M. Gayley of the Michigan university is to stump Ireland for the Nationalists. Prof. Gayley is an Irishman, the son of a Presbyterian minister now resident in the west of Ireland. He left here two weeks ago and is now in London.

Trying the Nordenfelt Gun.

LONDON, July 6.—The trials of the new Nordenfelt gun and carriage to-day at Dartford, in Kent, were entirely successful. The weather was clear and bright. The trials were witnessed by a small but brilliant assemblage, numbering 200 all told, and including the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, and Gen. Lord Wolseley. A number of prominent Americans were present, including French E. Chadrick, naval attache of the American legation at London.

The Cholera.

ROME, July 6.—The cholera returns today are as follows: Brindisi, 11 new cases 7 deaths; Francavilla and Fontana, 82 cases, 35 deaths; Latiano, 58 cases, 26 deaths. One case is reported at Venice. The Popolo Romano asserts that the official figures are lower than the actual figures.

Fatally Wounded.

Special to the Globe.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Hampton McRobie shot and fatally wounded Robert Jackson, at Altamont, Garrett county, Md., yesterday. There had been an ill feeling between them for some time, growing out of an alleged too intimate friendship between Jackson and McRobie's wife. Jackson is in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. The frequent visits of Jackson to McRobie's house aroused the latter's suspicions, and he warned Jackson that if he didn't keep away he would kill him. Yesterday Jackson went to Piedmont, and McRobie, learning upon what train he would return, armed himself with a rifle and waited a short distance from the railroad. Mr. Jackson got off the train at the station and came whistling along by the road. McRobie, without any warning, fired upon him, the ball entering Jackson's right side. McRobie was arrested.

RAP AT SAM RANDALL.

Mr. Morrison's Committee Summarily Throttles the Pennsylvanian's Proposed Tariff Measure.

The Senate Puts In the Day Debating Regarding the Proposed Sturgeon Bay Canal Purchase.

Fitz John Porter Nominated For A Regular Army Colonelcy By the President.

Death In Iowa Of Col. Corkhill, Noted As the Prosecutor Of Guiteau.

Honors are Easy.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The ways and means committee to-day ordered an adverse report to be made on the Randall tariff bill. Mr. Kelley moved to strike out all but the administrative features of the bill (the Hewitt provisions), but this motion was lost, although Mr. Hewitt voted with the Republicans. Messrs. Reed and Hiscock were absent. A motion was then made to report the entire bill adversely and, upon the roll being called, all of the Democrats voted in the affirmative, carrying the motion. The Republican members abstained from voting on the ground that the bill contained meritorious features along with objectionable provisions, which could not be disassociated. Under motion, Mr. Morrison will prepare the adverse report on the bill, while the Republicans will not make a report. The committee also authorized Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky to report adversely Mr. Findlay's resolution declining it to be the sense of the house that the revenue tax on tobacco should be removed. A favorable report was ordered on the resolution granting free entry to articles imported for the exhibition at the Bottlers' Protective association meeting in Boston next fall.

A SENATE SQUABBLE

Over the Item for the Purchase of the Sturgeon Bay Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A very large number of petitions were presented by various senators praying for the passage of the bills forfeiting railroad land grants. The petitions are all uniform, and are those that have been got up and signed through the exertions of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Ingalls, at the request of the Social Purity Alliance of the District of Columbia, introduced three bills for the protection of women and children in the District of Columbia. Referred. The senate took up the bill to secure the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of lands. Mr. Ingalls, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a substitute for this bill. It appropriates $75,000 for the purpose, and directs how the amount shall be distributed. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed. The senate then proceeded to consider the amendment to the river and harbor bill. The first amendment that was questioned was an item appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal and harbor of refuge.

Mr. Ingalls made the point of order that the paragraph was new legislation. This was not a bill to buy canals. The item was general legislation not connected with the bill. The chair overruled the point of order, holding that as the amendment was reported by a standing committee (the committee on commerce), and in pursuance of an estimate of the head of the war department, it was in order. Mr. Edmunds made a new point, that this commercial transaction (the buying of a lot of private property) had nothing to do with the general scope of this bill, which was for improving rivers and harbors. It was, therefore, irrelevant. The chair submitted the question of relevancy to the senate, and the amendment was decided to be relevant and in order; yeas 31, nays 9. Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment. He said that at least 200,000 acres of land in that region (and he did not know how much more) had been granted to the state of Wisconsin to build this canal, and now the government was

ASKED TO BUY THE PROPERTY

which it had already paid for, for the reason (as he supposed), first, that it would be a refuge to mariners, and, second, a refuge to the stockholders. He put it in that way so as to be polite. Mr. Ingalls characterized the amendment as shameless private speculation. It was an old customer and an ancient and venerable corner. But he had no doubt that by means of combinations that had been formed this gratuity and donation of $150,000 would be given to this company for a work in which the company said it had no further pecuniary interest. Mr. McMillan advocated the amendment, illustrating the way in which opinions in regard to the river and harbor bill were formed. The amendments had been reported, not at the request of the land company, but in the interest of the commerce of the country, and to relieve the vessels engaged in this waterway of the tolls, which they now had to pay. Mr. Butler asked whether he was to understand that the company did not desire to sell. Mr. McMillan replied that so far as the committee on commerce knew that was so. Mr. Butler did not think it should be taken from the company against its will. Mr. McMillan suggested that private property is constantly taken for public use. That was being done now for a library in Washington. Mr. Sawyer stated in reference to the remarks of Mr. Ingalls that he did not own any interest in canals. Mr. Ingalls analyzed the report and accounts of the canal company in order to show that as the matter now stood the property was paid for, and paid for by the United States, except as to the sum of $61,000, being the amount actually paid in on stock, and on account of that the company had cash on hand $22,000. At least that was the condition of things four years ago, when the last report of the company was printed. Mr. Ingalls showed for the company's report that the directors had voted to themselves $45,000 of stock for services rendered and expenses incurred prior to the time when the canal was commenced. There was

NO PUBLIC RECORD

of what the company had realized from the 200,000 acres of valuable pine lands granted by the United States, although the act of congress required an account to be rendered of the proceeds of these lands. The company had presented a stimulated and fabricated account of $202,796 for moneys paid to its own directors and officers. Mr. Conger replied to the speeches of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ingalls and complained that the latter senator had held up to the country the committee on commerce as not only untrue to its trusts but also as remarkably ignorant. He thought it a pity that the senator from Kansas could not get away from his arduous duties on the District of Columbia committee and give the committee on commerce the benefit of his vast erudition. As to the vote of stock to the directors Mr. Conger declared that the stock never was worth and never could be worth the snap of a finger. He was not a special advocate of the amendment, except as it was for the general interest of the people along the whole chain of lakes. This was the only harbor of refuge for an extent of probably 150 miles of the west coast on Lake Michigan. The appropriation for a harbor of refuge at Burlington, Vt., could be doubled in this bill. Storms might get up on Lake Champlain. Boys with bellows and dog carts could start them at any time, but God makes the storms on Lake Michigan and men trembled, and yet it was the item for this harbor of refuge that was attacked, not the other. Without fear of contradiction from senators or from the press he asserted that there was no committee in the senate which came to the performance of its duties with more painstaking care or more conscientiousness than the committee on commerce. Mr. Miller also

DEFENDED THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

for its action in reporting the amendment. He had never been indicted for a heinous crime, but when he listened to the speeches of the senators from Vermont and Kansas he felt as if he and all the other members of the committee on commerce might find themselves in prison before night. There was no more important work in the country (considering its cost) than this canal and it was of great importance to make it free to all the commerce of the lakes. He denied that there was a charge in the company's accounts that was not legitimate. He believed it to be a wise policy for the government to become the owner of these canals. It had done so in several cases, notably in the case of the canal at Louisville around the falls of the Ohio river. The government had built at the head of St. Mary's river the greatest ship lock in the world at a cost of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 and an additional lock was now being demanded in the interest of the commerce of Lake Superior. The government had entered on a career of taking the shackels off everything that floated on the water. No matter how much casualists might cry out against it, no matter how much the great railroad companies cried it down or tried to prevent the passage of river and harbor bills, these great works would go on to completion and woe to the public man who stood in their way. Mr. Ingalls, taking up again the question of the company's accounts, which he had already analyzed, characterized them as

CROOKED AND BOGUS,

pretty thoroughly crooked, well done and not rare at all. He read from these accounts to prove that his original statement, as to the directors allowing themselves compound interest on moneys advanced (and which had been denied by Mr. Conger), was strictly accurate. Mr. Miller denied that the company had made up any account against the government. The government had inquired of the company as to the cost of the canal and the company had made its statement, that was all. It had presented no account against the United States. Mr. Ingalls explained that the boards of engineers had called on the company to make up a statement in order to ascertain what the company would expect to derive in case the government should decide to take control of the work, and the company had made this statement showing a cost of $178,000. The statement was

FABRICATED, STIMULATED AND FICTITIOUS.

It was made up almost wholly of estimates that was formed after the proposition was made to buy the canal. It consisted of interest compounded, of stock that never was sold, of salaries that never were paid, but it did not state the amount that was received for the land. Mr. Miller remarked that the company might have declined to present any account, and might have required the government (if it desired to take possession of the canal) to pay the value of it. This great water-way, this gate to to the great commerce of the lakes, ought to be owned and held by the government, so that no tolls should be levied on that commerce. When the government asked to be informed what the canal had cost, the company had very properly put in the cost for the services of its officers. This was perfectly legitimate. Their services were fixed at very moderate figures—$1,000 a year for the president and $1,000 a year for the secretary and treasurer. That was all there was in the question. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

Fitz John Porter Nominated for Colonel--Capt. Schwan Promoted.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The president has nominated Fitz John Porter, late colonel Fifteenth Infantry, to be colonel in the army of the United States. In making the above nomination the president says:

"In accordance with the provisions of an act of congress approved July 1, 1886, I nominate the person herein named for appointment in the army of the United States, Fitz John Porter, late colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be colonel in the army of the United States, to rank as such from May 14, 1861, that being the grade in rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army."

The president also nominated

CAPT. THEODORE SCHWAN,

Eleventh infantry, to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of major. Capt. Schwan entered the military service as an eulisted man in 1857. He passed through all the grades from private to non-commissioned staff officer and was appointed second lieutenant in 1863. He served in the field during the entire war of the rebellion and in 1864 was brevetted captain for gallant services in the battle of Chapel House, Va., and at the close of the war received the brevet of major for gallant and moritorious services during the war. He has rendered valuable and important duties on the staff and in connection with the Indian office, and so satisfactorily in the latter duties as to call for a very handsome letter of thanks from the secretary of the Interior. Except when taken away from it to discharge some more important duty, he has almost constantly been with his company, and except for a short tour in recruiting his service has been constantly in the West.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Amendments to the General Deficiency Bill for Its Benefit.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The morning hour having been dispensed with the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hammond of Georgia in the chair) on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio offered an amendment making appropriations to meet the claims of certain insurance companies of Cincinnati, but it was ruled out upon a point of order. The end of the bill having been reached the committee, in accordance with a previous arrangement, reverted to the paragraphs relative to the state department. Mr. Cannon of Illinois criticised the bill for its sins of omission, which, he declared, were extraordinary. It omitted to appropriate for salaries of ministers and charge d'affairs for 1885 and 1886, the deficiency being $36,658, and for deficiencies amounting to $54,000 for the contingent expenses of consulates. This made an aggregate of $90,000, and other minor items would increase the omission to $100,000. He inveighed against the practice of making meager appropriations for the contingent expenses of consulates, and pointed out the disrepute into which the United States fell among commercial nations by reason of drafts drawn by consuls upon the United States government being returned protested and dishonored on account of there being no fund from which to pay them. Mr. Belmont of New York called attention to the fact that the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill called for an appropriation of $150,000 for contingent expenses of consulates, as against $110,000 made in the bill of last year. Mr. Burnes of Maine said that the committee on appropriations had doubts as to the legality of the expenditures which had given rise to the deficiency. The fault was not the fault of the secretary of state, but of

THE ACCURSED SYSTEM

under which the department had been operated for twenty-five years or more. There never ought to be a deficiency in the contingent expenses. This unbridled department of the government felt that it was not in accordance with the dignity of the republic to live on $110,000 for the consular service, and therefore, regardless of the appropriations, it spent $150,000. He would have every dedartment of the government live within the moneys provided for its suoport by the congress of the United States. Mr. Cannon offered an amendment appropriating $37,608 to meet deficiencies in the salaries of ministers and charges d'affairs. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Belmont of New York the appropriation to supply deficiencies in the contingent expenses of consulates for the year 1886 was increased from $22,000 to $40,000, and for the years 1884 and 1885 from $49,200 to $371,450. On motion of Mr. Belmont amendments were adopted appropriating various small sums to meet special deficiencies in the consular service. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. The first vote was taken on the amendment for the payment of the Old Colony and Pacific Mail Steamship companies for transportation of marines to Aspinwall in 1885. It was agreed to—yeas 111, nays 93. Pending further action the house adjourned.

Col. Corkhill Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Private dispatches received in this city to-night announce the death, at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., of Col. George B. Corkhill, ex-district attorney of this district. Col. Corkhill served in the union army through the war and at the close was made district attorney for one of the judicial districts of Iowa. Subsequently President Hayes appointed him United States attorney for the District of Columbia, which position he held until near the close of President Arthur's term. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He became widely known as the successful prosecutor of the assassin, Guiteau. He left here last Thursday in good health and the news of his death causes a great shock to his friends in this city. He was 52 years old and one of the best known and most popular men in the district.

DRUBBED BY DULUTH.

The Minneapolis Ball Tossers Neatly Taken into Camp by the Artists From the North.

Chicago Subjected to More Punishment at the Hands of the Nine Men From Boston.

Detroit's New Southern Pitcher Helps the New York Giants to Win a Game.

Result of Yesterday's Races at Washington Park, Pittsburg, and Elsewhere.

Duluth Takes Another.

A postponed league game was played yesterday at Minneapolis between Duluth and Minneapolis, Duluth winning by a lucky home run in the ninth inning, Masran surprising himself and all his acquaintances by doing the batting. Minneapolis really lost the game by putting Horan into the box to pitch, Duluth knocking him out in three innings. Then Sowders, the phenomenon, was put in and held the sluggers down to three runs, one of which was purely accidental. Minneapolis played a beautiful game, fielding without an error throughout, while they pounded Baldwin for five singles, two doubles and a home run, Horan wielding the willow for the latter. It was a beautiful game throughout, but the audience was a small one. The home team deserved all the encouragement it can receive, and no game it plays should be missed by the lovers of good base ball. Yesterday's score was as follows:

Minneapolis	R	B	P	A	E	Duluth	R	B	P	A	E
Foley, 3b...	0	0	1	2	0	Reid, 2b....	1	1	2	3	0
Scheffer, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	Jones, lf...	2	1	3	0	0
O'Rouke, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Legg, cf....	1	3	5	3	0
Murphy rf.	1	1	1	0	0	McMil'n, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Sowd'rs, cf, p	0	1	2	5	0	Vanzant, 1o.	0	1	11	0	1
Rhue, 1b...	0	1	7	0	0	Rourke, 3b.	0.	1	1	1	0
Lynch, ss...	0	0	3	2	0	Bignall, rf.	1	1	1	1	1
Webber, c..	1	1	5	2	0	Masran, ct..	1	1	3	0	0
Horan, p&cf	1	1	1	2	0	Baldwin, p..	0	0	0	5	0
Total.....	5	7	24	14	0	Totals....	6	9	27	15	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Minneapolis.....	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Duluth.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	*1	—6

Earned runs, Minneapolis 5, Duluth 2; first base on balls, Minneapolis 2; struck out, Minneapolis 4, Duluth 4; total bases on hits, Minneapolis 12, Duluth 13; two-base hits, Murphy, Sowders and Legg; home runs, Horan and Masran; umpire, McGinley.

*None out in ninth inning.

Capt. Clark Released.

Manager Barnes has at last tumbled to the real worth of Clark as a ball player and yestereay released him, signing F. B. Jevne to fill the vacancy. The playing of Clark on Monday was scandalous, and was the straw that broke the camel's back. Jevne will play center field and Frazee will be placed at short stop, in which position he is a winner. Jevne formerly played in the Atlanta club with Cleveland, and is said to be a good man. The team will practice twice a day this week and Friday will play the Minneapolis club on the West Seventh street grounds. Saturday it will play Milwaukee.

Boston 9, Chicago 6.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Chicagos were unfortunate enough to go down before Radbournes pitching to-day, though they made something of an effort in the last inning to catch up the lost ground. The visitors pounded Flynn very hard, Johnston, with four times at bat, making four hits for a total of eight bases. The score:

Chicago.....	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	—6
Boston.....	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	1	*	—9

Earned runs, Chicago 2, Boston 6; home run, Kelly; three-base hits, Johnston 2, Sutten 1; two-base hits, Gore; base on balls, Chicago 1, Boston 1; first base on errors, Chicago 2, Boston 4; passed balls, Chicago 4, Boston 1; wild pitches, Chicago 2; struck out, Chicago 4, Boston 4; double play, Burdock and Wise; base hits, Chicago 9, Boston 10; errors, Chicago 9, Boston 6; umpire, Curry.

New York 13, Detroit 9.

DETROIT, July 6,—The Gothamites were on their mettle to-day and played a remarkably strong game throughout. Until the ninth inning they were completely matched, but then Detroit weakened slightly and lost. Detroit scored four times in the first inning on a base on balls and five singles. In the third two singles and a double gave two runs and in the fourth two more were earned in exactly the same manner. In the ninth a three-bagger and an out at first yielded one more. Three singles, two doubles and a tripie gave New York four in the fourth. A base on balls, three singles and an error by Decker gave as many more in the sixth. In the ninth two bases on balls, four singles, a fumble by Brouthers and two muffs by White gave them five more and the game. York's decisions were frequenty called into question, and his judgment of strikes and balls was continually doubted. He threatened to stop the game unless the crowd stopped "guying" him. Smith and Decker, who officiated for Detroit to-day, were recently secured from the Macon, Ga., club. Score:

Detroit.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	—9
New York.....	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	5	—13

Earned runs, Detroit 7, New York 5; two-base hits, Hanlon, Smith, Gillespie and Dorgan; three-base hits, White, Conner; passed balls, Decker 1; wild pitches, Smith 2; first base on balls, Detroit 4, New York 4; first base on errors, Detroit 1, New York 2; struck out, by Smith 4, Keefe 7; double plays, Rowe, Crane and Brouthers; base hits, Detroit 14, New York 15; errors, Detroit 9, New York 5; umpire, York.

Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Philadelphia team won the third successive game from the Maroons to-day, winning with ease through the inability to hit Ferguson. The best features of the game were the base running of the visitors, the fielding of Bastain and the battery work of Ferguson and Clements. Score;

St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia.....	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	*	—8

Earned runs, St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 4; two-base hits, Dunlap 1, Glasscock 1, Fogarty 1, Ferguson 1; three-base hits, Farrar 1; passed balls, Clements 1; first-base hits, St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 11; errors, St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1; umpire, Gaffney.

Kansas City 10, Washington 4.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The "cowboys" won an easy game from the statesmen today by heavy batting and perfect fielding. Score:

Kansas City.....	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	2	—10
Washington.....	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	— 4

Earned runs, Kansas City 7, Washington 2; two-base hits, Radford 1, McQuiery 2; three-base hit, Briody 1; passed balls, Gilligan 2; wild pitches, Weidman 2; first base on balls, off Weidman 3, Corcoran 2; first base hits, Kansas City 15, Washington 9; errors, Kansas City 3, Washington 6; umpire, Connelly.

The Winona Races.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., July 6.—This was the second and last day of the races at the Winona Driving park and there were close contests. The results are as follows:

Purse, $250:

D. Roger's b. m. Ida May.....	2	1	1	1
Frank Harris' b. m. Carrie B.....	1	2	2	2
G. B. Smith's b. g. Western Boy....	3	3	3	3
H. H. Manning's s. g. Pedro.....	4	4	4	4

Time 2:42, 2:40, 2:42½, 2:40.

2:30 pacing race, purse $300:

Boleman.....	1	1	1
Lion & Malloy's b. g. Tom H.....	2	2	3
Hiram Adam's b. g. Little Sam.....	3	3	2
Dr. Stewart's s. m., Lady Mac.....	4	4	4
Pat Minck's y. g. Yellow Jack.....	5	dis.	

Time 2:38½, 2:35¼, 2:37¼.

Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, July 6.—At Washington park the weather to-day was very warm, the racing good and the attendance large.

First race, one mile, Bob Fisher at once took a lead of two lengths with Wyandotte Chief second and Lewis Clark third. There was no change from this order from seven-eighths of a mile, where Hattoo took second place. Bob Fisher was never headed and won easily by three lengths, Hattoo second, two lengths in front of Gov. Bate, third; time, 1:42¾.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles, Hilarity, followed by Redstone and Hopedale close together, made the running for seven-eighths of a mile. Spaulding then came through and took the lead and was not headed, winning handily by one length, Joquita second, half a length in front of Hopedale, third; time, 1:55.

Third race, Kenwood stakes, five-eighths mile, Wallace and Pendennis were front at the head of the bunch which was very close together. Entering the stretch Jim Gore took the lead followed by Rightaway and Carey. Gore was not headed and won handily by one length, Rightaway second, Carey third; time 1:02.

Fourth race, one mile, King Bob led one length, Scottish Lass second, Porter Ashe third. No change to the lower turn where Sir Joseph moved up with the third in front. In the stretch Ada D came with a rush, followed by Sir Joseph and Mamie Hunt. Ada D won very easily by three lengths, Sir Joseph second, Mamie Hunt third; time 1:41¼.

Fifth race, Eleven-sixteenths mile, passing the stand Beaconsfield went to the front by half a length, Jim Douglas second and Lemon third. Beaconsfield was never headed and won easily by three lengths, Jim Douglas second, Leman third; time 1:49.

The Illinois humane society threatens to interfere with the hurdle races and steeplechases which are being given at Washington park.

At Monmouth Park.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, July 6.—At Monmouth Park to-day, in the second race, Strideaway was the first to show up prominently out of a fair start. LaFarandolle was second and Belladonna third. No change of importance took place for a quarter of a mile and then the Miss Barrett filly began to move up. She had got off last, but gradually forged forward, winning by a length. Kittson's Ittala also made a good race, running from the rear to the front ranks, and, had it not been for a blunder of Bender, might have won. She beat Rosalind by six lengths for the place. Betting on Ittala was 2 to 1. In the third race Eolian was the first to show in front, followed by Rock and Rye, with Attorney third. In a furlong Rock and Rye had worked to the front and was never afterwards passed. Kittson's Mink was not placed. Betting on Mink, 10 to 1. Following are the summaries:

First race, handicap, seven-eigths of a mile—Grenadier won by three lengths, Lansdowne second, Portland third. Time, 1:29.

Second race, for two-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile—The Macaroon filly won by one-half a length, Hillala second, Rosalind third. Time, 1:15½.

Third race, hanndicap for three-year-olds, one mile—Rock and Rye won by a head, Attorney second, Millie third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fourth race, Shrewsbury handicap for all ages, one and one-half miles—Tom Markin won by six lengths, East Lynne second, Tenbooker third. Time, 2:40¾.

Fifth race, for three-year-olds and upwards