

TATA TO THE LORDS.

The Commons Votes to Abolish the House of Lords

BY A CLOSE VOTE OF 147 TO 145

Great Excitement and Loud Cheers From the Radicals.

DONE BY HENRY LABOUCHE.

In an Amendment in Reply to the Queen's Speech.

THE HOME RULE DISCUSSION.

LONDON, March 14.—The Radicals gained a sensational victory in the house of commons today by passing an amendment looking toward the abolition of the house of lords. It came as a tremendous surprise to the opposition parties and the ministry. A united effort of this character on the part of the Radicals was entirely unlooked for, and many of the Conservatives were absent from the house. The small vote of 147 to 145 would indicate that a third of the members failed to vote. What the outcome of this victory will be cannot safely be prophesied. Sensationalists talk of the cabinet resigning and a general turnover of English politics, while the more conservative classes maintain that the amendment, being passed at a time when the government forces were absent, it will amount to nothing more than a nine days' wonder. It is, however, generally conceded that the Rosebery administration has been ushered in a manner not to be desired or applauded. Editorially, the morning papers concede this fact, even though they battle the episode.

IN DETAIL.

LONDON, March 13.—In the house of commons today Henry Labouchere proposed an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, the abolition of the house of lords. After some discussion and considerable excitement the amendment was put to a vote and was passed, 147 to 145, in spite of the opposition of the government. When the figures were announced they caused an outburst of prolonged cheering, which was renewed when the deputy speaker read the address in reply to the queen's speech. Mr. Labouchere's amendment attached to it.

The division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment to abolish the house of lords occurred earlier than was expected, and many of the Conservatives were absent at dinner. The majority was composed of seventy-three MacCarthys and Parnellites, the remainder being Radicals. When the division paper was handed to Mr. Labouchere a tremendous cheer broke from the Irish and English benches and the members standing behind the gangway. Mr. Tamer was excitedly cheering and waving his handkerchief while the government tellers, looked pale and especially Chief Whip Ellis. All the ministers looked downcast, while Mr. Balfour smiled ironically.

A manifesto issued by the National Reform union tonight says that it is useless to hope that popular reforms can be achieved even by a Liberal government unless the powers and privileges of the house of lords, which enable a selfish and irresponsible clique to frustrate and mutilate such measures, be curtailed or abolished.

The National Reform union, therefore, calls for determined efforts to establish the self-government of the British people upon a truly democratic basis and by the abolition of the house of lords.

The chief secretary for Ireland, Right Hon. John Morley, said in the commons today that the references of Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the house, to the evicted tenants savored of vindictiveness and reminded the house that the evicted tenants had declared in favor of the reinstatement of the evicted tenants upon reasonable terms.

Referring to the conversion of England to home rule, JOHN MORLEY SAID that this would be both easy and rapid; but, he added, the government did not hold that an English majority was necessary in order to obtain home rule for Ireland.

Continuing, Mr. Morley said that there was no fear that Lord Rosebery would do anything to vitiate or depart from the home rule policy. Mr. Morley then referred to Lord Rosebery's much-commented-upon speech of yesterday evening in the house of lords, saying that Lord Rosebery, in stating that before home rule was conceded to Ireland the English majority must be convinced of its necessity, meant to say that the home rule bill would meet the same fate as before unless the peers are convinced that the feeling of the English people favored it.

Mr. Morley said that the government was not blind to the fact that the majority of English commons were opposed to home rule, but it was an impossible proposition to distinguish between the English and the imperial majority, adding: "I, however, do not wonder at the vigilance, suspicion and jealousy exhibited by the Irish members in spite of their confidence in our good faith, when cowardly rumors in regard to discussion in the cabinet are circulated, as they were yesterday. The honorable member of the harbor division of Dublin (Timothy Harrington) yesterday found fault with our not instantly repealing the coercion act, but it is evident that it would be a waste of time to introduce such a bill."

Mr. Harrington here interposed, and quoted Mr. Morley's speech in which the chief secretary for Ireland said that the first duty of the Liberals in coming into power would be to repeal that bill. [Lord Parnellite cheered.] Mr. Morley continued, remarking that

the government had to choose between a bill to repeal the coercion act and an extension of the bill, and added: "It is impossible to trace a hard and fast line regarding the time when home rule will be introduced. We frankly admit that in the case of bills of such constitutional magnitude we are bound to prosecute them with all dispatch which the circumstances allow, having regard for the time of the session. It is premature to expect the government to give a cut and dried statement as to whether the home rule bill will be reintroduced, amended or not amended, or whether a dissolution will first be brought about without another home rule bill being passed. The government, however, is composed of men of honor who will never flinch from, or cease to adhere to, the home rule policy which Mr. Gladstone pressed upon us."

John H. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, said that he sympathized with Mr. Morley's handling of the question, explaining Lord Rosebery's utterances, and added that he must express dissatisfaction at the recent declarations of the ministers. His friends recognized that a general election was necessary before the home rule bill could be passed, and were afraid that a dissolution would be indefinitely postponed, and that home rule would be quietly shelved. The leadership of the home rule movement, according to Redmond, had passed from Mr. Gladstone to men in whom they (the Parnellites) had no strong faith, and whose declarations were halting and ambiguous. Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that it was clear from Lord Rosebery's statement and from Sir William Harcourt's statement that the home rule bill would not be reintroduced in this parliament, and that the whole Newcastle programme had been sent up to the house of lords.

WHAT THE PARNELLITES ASKED, CONTAINING THE QUESTION, was that the government should declare its intentions, as its present position was that home rule had been shelved and dissolution indefinitely postponed, but that they were told that they would not get home rule in any form. The English members were in his favor. Lord Rosebery's speech, he said, entirely changed the position. He said that Lord Rosebery's argument was right, that the house of lords was justified in its late talk and agitation against the house of lords, and that the spirit of Lord Rosebery's declaration was humiliating to Ireland. Lord Rosebery had referred to home rule as local self-government, and that the Irish members meant by home rule was Irish government consistent with the supremacy of parliament. If the government had the courage to carry out the English bill for three years and proceed with English bills they were living in a fool's paradise, and when the time came to spirit an Irish bill in Ireland which would make a government of Ireland by English and Irish members, they would be sooner that day comes the better.

Joseph Chamberlain followed Mr. Redmond's declaration, saying that it was impossible that Lord Rosebery accepted the leadership of his party in order to betray it.

THE LOCAL UNIONISTS were face to face with their old policy, and would prevent a great issue being raised when the house of commons appealed to Mr. Labouchere said his contention that the premier ought to be a member of the house of commons was justified by the fact that they were the last two hours had been discussing Lord Rosebery's remarks. He agreed with Mr. Labouchere that the issue depended upon an English majority, why had they stumped the country in an unconstitutional manner, and why had Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment abolishing the power enjoyed by persons not elected to parliament to present bills to the commons? He said that this object could only be achieved by creating a new party, who would vote for the extinction of the house of lords.

Sir William Harcourt said he agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the present state of things could not continue. He, however, could not understand the process by which Mr. Labouchere reckoned to achieve his object.

Mr. Labouchere interposed with the remark that he had raised the question, and that he was not to be taken for a warbler who was pledged to vote for the abolition of the house of lords if they were sent there.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said the method was impracticable. It must be left to the government to find means to put an end to the intolerable situation.

The division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment was taken, and the cheering which followed the announcement of the result lasted fully a minute. Some of the members acted in the most unbecoming manner, waving their handkerchiefs and hats continued until the deputy speaker left the chair for a short interval.

The result of the division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment partook of the nature of a surprise, not only to the government, but to many others, who had voted in favor of the amendment. Several of the latter avowed this evening that they had been surprised. They declared that they had no idea that there was any prospect of the amendment being carried. It was in fact a jump in the dark, and a bringing up at a point which they did not expect to arrive. The action that will be taken by the government in view of the defeat inflicted upon it by its william supporters is a matter of conjecture. The prospect of the resignation of the cabinet was a general topic in the lobbies of the commons, and it was expected that the cabinet will meet tomorrow to discuss the matter.

FRANCIS MANAGER DEAD. CINCINNATI, March 13.—The midnight, at his home at Kennedy Heights, R. E. J. Miles, the distinguished theater manager, died. He had suffered six weeks from painful cancries.

JOEL P. WINS A HOT FIGHT.

HEATWOLE FIRST UNDER THE WIRE AT NORTHFIELD.

VERY CLOSE AT SAUK RAPIDS.

J. B. Beatty Chosen Mayor by a Majority of Thirteen—Democrats and Republicans Divide Honors Around the State—The Labor Ticket Victorious at Olivia—The Liquor Contest.

Special to the Globe. NORTHFIELD, Minn., March 13.—By far the hottest city election this city ever witnessed took place today. Joel P. Heatwole was the candidate nominated for mayor by the non-partisan caucus soon after the citizens' ticket was put in the field. Daniel Goodhue for mayor. Ever since the two factions have been waging a bitter war, and as such it was a very peculiar one, neither side knowing just how much to figure on. The Heatwole party estimated from 100 to 150 majority for Heatwole. The greatest enthusiasm has prevailed all day. The final returns showed 630 votes polled out of a possible 750, and of these Heatwole received 287 majority. As soon as the returns were announced the band appeared and a parade was organized, which proceeded to the News office, where Heatwole responded in a short speech. The half-mile tax was voted to maintain a public library.



JOEL P. HEATWOLE.

Special to the Globe. SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., March 13.—The hottest village election ever held here was held today, the principal fight being between J. B. Beatty and C. E. Bell, the former being elected by 13 majority. The remainder of the tickets: Trustees, G. S. Reeder, Adam Jochem, Allen Cameron; recorder, W. H. Fletcher; treasurer, A. B. Anderson; constable, Arthur Stowers. The A. P. A. figured, but no members of that order were elected. J. A. Barum, S. J. Huff, J. H. Homan, trustees; George Oratt, assessor; George Parker, recorder, were elected on the town ticket.

Special to the Globe. HUTCHINSON, Minn., March 13.—At the town election the total number of votes cast was 516. The following supervisors were elected: M. H. Smith, chairman, received 512, L. Tomlinson, 515, Henry Huphs 380, and D. A. Adams, clerk, 516; John Merson, treasurer, 516; Frank Seis, assessor, 342; H. Traver, constable, 387.

Special to the Globe. DAWSON, Minn., March 13.—Result of the election: President, S. Christensen; trustees, G. Vold, C. W. Paige, Otto Hanson; recorder, O. A. Isaacson; treasurer, T. R. Retrum. Forty-three majority for no license.

Special to the Globe. EVANVILLE, Minn., March 13.—Temperance carried this village by 36 majority. The officers elected were: P. W. Langlois, president; councilmen, Ole Kron, Ole Amundson, Hans Hank; recorder, C. M. Borgren; treasurer, William Knudsen; assessor, H. S. Esser; justices, A. C. Buck and George Zieckrick; constables, H. McGovern and Albert Buehneke.

Special to the Globe. ARLINGTON, Minn., March 13.—At the village election today 122 votes were cast. The following officers were elected: President, A. Zimmerman; treasurer, T. Strelschutz; J. F. Feldmann, Aug. Zieckrick; recorder, V. F. Schmoll; treasurer, William Knudsen; assessor, P. W. Esser; justices, A. C. Buck and George Zieckrick; constables, H. McGovern and Albert Buehneke.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Minn., March 13.—The following village officers were elected: Mayor, Ed H. Hubner; recorder, E. Wagner, J. A. Poetz and B. F. Kiesling; recorder, T. E. Holden; treasurer, C. M. Parson.

Special to the Globe. HANCOCK, Minn., March 13.—The vote today resulted in favor of G. C. Thorpe for councilman. The vote was: Frank Wilcox, 70; Walter Muir, 46; Noyes, 66; Frank Klein, 57; for license, 57; against license, 43.

Special to the Globe. NEWVILLE, Minn., March 13.—The village election today was a victory for the Democrats. The officers elected are: President, T. O'Connor, Democrat; councilmen, L. E. Democrat; L. F. Hough, Republican; recorder, G. S. Humphrey, Republican.

Special to the Globe. LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., March 13.—Long Prairie village elected John

Handy, president, Henry H. Budgett, George D. Ralabough and J. J. Dentremann, trustees; Joseph Detrup, recorder, and William E. Lee, treasurer.

Special to the Globe. FAIRMONT, Minn., March 13.—The village election was without excitement, but one ticket in the field. License carried two to one. John H. Gorman was chosen president; E. C. Stowe, Ed Edwards and E. W. Bird trustees; C. S. Peterson, recorder, and C. Sharp, treasurer.

Special to the Globe. CALEDONIA, Minn., March 13.—At the village election today the old ticket of Olivia carried by a large majority. The officers elected: Joseph Vester, president; D. Haines, L. H. S. Solberg, trustees; E. K. Roverud, clerk; N. E. Dorval, justice.

Special to the Globe. ORTONVILLE, Minn., March 13.—At a special city election here today bonds in the sum of \$23,000 were voted to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad from Morris to this city. The vote was almost unanimously in favor of the bonds. Ortonville expects a season of great prosperity from this source.

Special to the Globe. OLIVIA, Minn., March 13.—The labor ticket was elected by a large majority. J. M. Peckenpaugh was chosen mayor over P. H. Kirwan.

Special to the Globe. HENNING, Minn., March 13.—At the village election today the temperance ticket was elected by a large majority. No license, 90 to 65.

Special to the Globe. RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., March 13.—At the election today William Simon was chosen president; Simon and Leveque, Joseph Heim, trustees. Three tickets were in the field.

Special to the Globe. SLEEPY EYE, Minn., March 13.—The Morgan village election today resulted in John Sherman, mayor; William Mueller, John Martz and Michael Gobilish, trustees; McEichen, recorder; Edward Albrecht, treasurer; A. Johnson, justice; Fred Wegner, commissioner. The number of votes cast was 110. It was a hot election.

Special to the Globe. ECHO, Minn., March 13.—After a hot fight Samuel Mather was elected president over C. H. Phillips, the caucus nominee, and George Happe, Independent. J. A. Barum, S. J. Huff, J. H. Homan, trustees; George Oratt, assessor; George Parker, recorder, were elected on the town ticket.

Special to the Globe. WELLS, Minn., March 13.—Gilbert Olson, Republican, was defeated for mayor by J. C. Byrnes, Democrat. A. O. Olson was elected recorder; C. E. Baxter, treasurer. License carried. Three hundred and forty-one votes were cast.

Special to the Globe. ALEXANDRIA, Minn., March 13.—The village election was a hot one. It was the largest vote ever polled in the village. License carried by 115 majority. Robert McCroory was elected president.

Special to the Globe. ECHO, Minn., March 13.—The annual town election at Excelsior and other Lake Minnetonka points today, in which Clark Mackenzie, over the issue of license or no license, resulted in a victory for the prohibition element.

Special to the Globe. APPLETON, Minn., March 13.—The sale of liquor was today banished from Appleton by a majority of twenty-three. The proposition to issue bonds for water works and electric lights was defeated by a vote of 128 to 69. The following ticket was elected: President, Peter Detrup; trustees, H. K. Helsech, William Hayes, S. H. Johnson; recorder, E. W. Dieck; treasurer, F. W. Wessler; justice of the peace, A. D. Countryman; constable, E. J. Buholz. Two hundred and forty-five votes were cast.

Special to the Globe. BENTON DECLINED. FARGO, N. D., March 13.—The Democratic convention nominated John D. Benton for mayor, but he declined to accept. The vote was: Benton, 10; his place, and Ball, Republican, has an open field.

Land Officials Named. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Charles P. Blakeley, register of the land office at Bozeman, Mont.; Clark H. Rowe, register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. D.

Dick Moore Fights Again. BOSTON, March 13.—Dick Moore, of this city, and Billy McCarthy, of Australia, last night, and tonight, fought ten rounds to a draw here tonight under the auspices of the Cribb club for a \$800 purse.

DUTY OF THE COURT to take judicial notice of it, and he would have done so promptly." Then, after a brief pause, Judge Bradley proceeded to read the court's decision, which I deem it my duty to speak. The court has received information that some of the gentlemen representing the defendant have come into the court room armed. There is a law for the punishment of the offense of carrying concealed weapons, not as stringent as I wish it was. This is a law-abiding community, the courts are adequate to protect citizens, and, as such conduct is unlawful, it is most reprehensible. If the court has information adequate, he will see that prosecution is begun in the police court of the district."

Here Mr. Butterworth rose, stating that he had never carried a weapon, and though on trial, he seldom went armed. He had another matter about which he would regret the occurrence of such a breach of order as was the case.

Mr. Shelby, Col. Beckwith's partner, said he had never carried a weapon in his life. Mr. McKenny followed with a similar statement. Mr. Stoll declared that he had never entered the presence of a court armed, and then Mr. Thompson remarked:

"That is the only one I will enter a disclaimer also."

Mr. Carlisle rose to say that he wished it understood that the information had not come from any of plaintiff's counsel, to which Judge Bradley assented, remarking that it had been made to him by reputable parties. The belittling episode having thus been closed, Attorney Stoll, for the defense, was asking to

WHEN MADELINE WAS ILL.

DR. MARY LOGAN'S DEPOSITION TELLS OF HER CONFINEMENT

IN A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION.

Sister Cecilia, of Cincinnati, Testifies in Favor of Miss Pollard in the Great Scandal Trial—Judge Bradley Tells the Attorneys That They Must Come to Court Unarmed.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Brotherly love and almost deferential politeness was the spirit which prevailed in the course of the attorneys in the Pollard-Breckinridge case all day. Like a flash of lightning the blow from the hand of Col. Shelby, of Kentucky, the night before, had cleared the charged atmosphere of its anger. While there was some discussion among lawyers upon the point whether Attorney W. J. Johnson's words furnished provocation for the physical resentment which Col. Shelby offered, every one seemed glad to have the trouble smoothed over, as it was by Judge Bradley's course in dismissing it with an expression of regret. Another aspect of the affair which the judge referred to had caused much talk in the city over night, that was the probability of a continuation of hostility with respect to other defendants. So serious was the expectation of trouble that a detail of eight uniformed policemen were sent to the court house by the chief of police before the hour of the trial. The officers were dismissed for their confinement to the court house of the regular detective force in citizens' clothes sat in court close behind the lawyers all day, while the force of uniformed bailiffs was increased, and

A POLICEMAN'S STOOD outside the door, and Judge, jury and attorneys entered. Information had come from sources so responsible to Judge Bradley that he felt justified in noting upon it, and some of Col. Breckinridge's attorneys had come to court armed. It was Judge Bradley's intention to the local law against carrying concealed weapons there was an unusual court room scene, each lawyer rising to formally purge his pockets of any suspicion which popular humor attaches to Kentucky gentlemen. Apart from the accessories of the case, which drew a large audience of members of the bar interested to know the punishment which they thought Judge Bradley would impose for the tilt of the previous evening, the day was uneventful. Miss Pollard failed to appear at all, being in a state of great nervous excitement, her friends said. Her presence was not essential, as most of the day was consumed in reading a long deposition after which Sister Cecilia, of Cincinnati, was called to identify the mysterious volumes of Irving, by which it is expected to prove that Miss Pollard gave birth to a child in the Norwood convent, near Cincinnati, in 1883 or 1885. The most contested point of importance, the motion of the defendant to exclude certain affidavits, was decided in his favor, at which he seemed greatly encouraged.

THE ROUTINE REPORT. WASHINGTON, March 13.—Such a gathering of lawyers as today filled the court room, where the Pollard-Breckinridge case was on trial, has seldom been seen in Washington. Members of the local bar crowded the place to see what sentence Judge Bradley would mete out to the visiting Kentuckians who had pleaded guilty to the charge of adultery. Within the recollection of the court officials there had been no instance of a resort to fistfights by practitioners before the local bar. Col. Beckwith, smiling as usual, was shaking hands with his counsel, Gen. Joseph Breckinridge, when Judge Bradley took his seat on the bench. Impressive silence followed the roll call of jurors, the judge seeming to wait for explanations from the attorneys. Then he said: "I notice the papers have been the subject of procedure for me to follow regarding an occurrence just outside the court room, after the court had adjourned yesterday evening, which the court did not see, and which the parties concerned in it probably regret as much as I do. It is not a matter of which the court can take official notice. As it was past the hour for adjournment when the plaintiff's counsel had finished speaking last night, and had seldom been seen in Washington, I thought it best to adjourn the court, thinking that after a night of thought over the connection in which certain papers had been used, the counsel might look upon them differently. Had the troubles referred to taken place in court, it would have been the

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THE ROUTINE REPORT. WASHINGTON, March 13.—Such a gathering of lawyers as today filled the court room, where the Pollard-Breckinridge case was on trial, has seldom been seen in Washington. Members of the local bar crowded the place to see what sentence Judge Bradley would mete out to the visiting Kentuckians who had pleaded guilty to the charge of adultery. Within the recollection of the court officials there had been no instance of a resort to fistfights by practitioners before the local bar. Col. Beckwith, smiling as usual, was shaking hands with his counsel, Gen. Joseph Breckinridge, when Judge Bradley took his seat on the bench. Impressive silence followed the roll call of jurors, the judge seeming to wait for explanations from the attorneys. Then he said: "I notice the papers have been the subject of procedure for me to follow regarding an occurrence just outside the court room, after the court had adjourned yesterday evening, which the court did not see, and which the parties concerned in it probably regret as much as I do. It is not a matter of which the court can take official notice. As it was past the hour for adjournment when the plaintiff's counsel had finished speaking last night, and had seldom been seen in Washington, I thought it best to adjourn the court, thinking that after a night of thought over the connection in which certain papers had been used, the counsel might look upon them differently. Had the troubles referred to taken place in court, it would have been the

DR. MARY LOGAN'S DEPOSITION TELLS OF HER CONFINEMENT IN A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION. Sister Cecilia, of Cincinnati, Testifies in Favor of Miss Pollard in the Great Scandal Trial—Judge Bradley Tells the Attorneys That They Must Come to Court Unarmed.

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