

Home Rule Bill Defeated.

LONDON, June 3.—In the Commons this afternoon, the Home Rule Bill was pressed by Gladstone to fix the date for the division on the second reading of the home rule bill. Labourers (Radical) protested against an early date, announcing that 27 supporters of the measure desired to speak before the vote. Charles Bradlaugh (Radical) supported Labourers' protest. Gladstone fixed Monday as the date for the division.

LONDON, June 3.—One hundred non-conformist ministers of Derby and Nottingham have signed the address of confidence in Gladstone's Irish policy. Rev. 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 unity of the empire to devise a more acceptable scheme. "I cannot," says Spurgeon, "look forward with complacency upon the possibility of the Ulster being abandoned and of the established Catholic church, yet they are by no means the greatest evils we force in the near future should the suggested policy become a fact."

GLASGOW, June 4.—The Highland League, at a meeting last night, adopted resolutions favoring home rule for Scotland and the establishment of a separate Scottish legislature.

LONDON, June 3.—The debate on the home rule bill 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 there was no country in the world where history taught so eloquent a lesson against the establishment and endowments of religious as Ireland. He called attention to Mr. Gladstone's letter to the recent Chamberlain meeting and held that the members who voted against the bill would incur a serious responsibility and would run the risk of not being returned.

Charles Bradlaugh supported the bill. He said that the objections 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.

LONDON, June 6.—The politicians have been active throughout the day. The result of to-day's meetings of all the political rendezvous shows that there is little hope that the home rule bill will pass, although many Ministers claim that Gladstone's reply to the Common Moulton's letter has secured more waverers. On the other hand, Mr. Labouchere, who has been conducting the negotiations with the malcontents, has thrown up the sponge. He says he could bring over sufficient waverers if Mr. Gladstone would give way only a very little, but the Premier refuses to yield an inch. Eight Liberals still hesitate. If they vote with the opposition the bill will be lost. It is regarded as possible that a division may result in a tie, in which event Speaker Peel will give the deciding vote. All attempts to elicit the Speaker's opinion have failed.

In an interview last night Mr. Chamberlain said that the defeat of the home rule bill was certain, for he knew his followers were reliable. He had never reckoned on Mr. Pease as a follower. There were 20 or 30 others who were doubtful and who were not included in his list. He expected a majority of thirty against the bill. He was so convinced that parliament would be dissolved inside of a month that he was preparing for an election contest.

LONDON, June 7.—The government was defeated by a majority of thirty on the second reading of the home rule bill. The excitement during the division had no parallel in the history of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill first discovered that the government was defeated, and by waving his hat and indulging in joyful demonstrations aroused the enthusiasm of the members of the opposition, who arose, waved their hats and cheered again and again, and when the figures were announced the noise was deafening.

A Parnellite challenged the vote. Concor called for cheers for the "grand old man," which were given with gusto by the government supporters and his companions rose and bowed to Gladstone, who was somewhat embarrassed.

The Parnellites called for groans for Chamberlain, which were given with shouts of "traitor" and "Judas Iscariot." Chamberlain merely laughed.

When order was restored Gladstone rose, white and trembling, and moved to adjourn until Thursday.

Healy and Connor again challenged the vote, saying they would not offer any opposition, but wished to express their repugnance to the conduct of many members of the Gladstone party.

During the hubbub Gladstone, wearing a haggard look, left the House, cheered by his supporters.

LONDON, June 8.—The Standard says that the Commons, by defeating the home rule bill, has saved itself from degradation and the empire from disruption. It has also read a lesson to Ireland which after the first irritation has subsided will, we trust, be duly appreciated by the quick-witted inhabitants of that island. Gladstone, Parnell and Morely may rest satisfied that what the present House has refused to do no House returned by an appeal to the constituencies will ever be induced to sanction.

The Times says: This will encourage the loyalists of Ireland to hope that their kinsmen here will never abandon them to the unprovoked mercies of the Irish National League and its paymasters in America. Gladstone exerted all his marvellous powers of intimidation, mystification and persuasion in favor of his bill, but we rejoice that the majority against it was decisive and crushing. This speaks well for the independence and courage of Commons.

The Telegraph (Conservative) says: "We are persuaded that the voice of the common sense of the country is in favor of the country. The debate sustained the historic reputation of the British Parliament for lofty oratory which reached the climax on the closing night. The unity of the Kingdom has been preserved by the first great declaration for British democracy coming into power."

LONDON, June 8.—The majority against the bill surprised even the Unionists. Several members supposed to favor the bill went into the opposition lobby. The crowd outside attempted to mob Hartington when he emerged from the house, after the division. It is supposed that Sir William Blunt was intermediary between Parnell and the Tories during the last election and that he undoubtedly led the Parnellites to believe that the Conservatives would introduce the home rule bill. Churchill is generally believed to be the member of the Conservative party who made the promise for his party. Eighty-five Parnellites voted with the government. The eighty-sixth, Captain O'Shea, whom Parnell insisted on having the League elect to represent one division of Galway, walked out of the House and abstained from voting. About twelve Liberals refused to vote on the division.

LONDON, June 8.—The cabinet will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to consider what action is incumbent upon the government as a result of their defeat last night.

Gladstone rose at the meeting earlier than usual. During the forenoon he had a two hours' conference with Rosebery, the Foreign Minister.

LONDON, June 8.—The consensus of opinion is that Gladstone will dissolve

Parliament on the 28th inst. It is expected that the elections will occupy about a month, and that the new House will assemble in the second week in August. The result of the division was telegraphed to the Queen as soon as it was known. John Bright voted with the opposition, and his example was followed by twenty Liberals.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Last night's proceedings in the House of Commons was the culminating point in one of the most remarkable and memorable epochs in the history of Great Britain. That the Associated Press was fully alive to the importance of the occasion and had resources entirely adequate to cope with it is evidenced by the results achieved. Bulletins announcing the defeat of the Gladstone government and the vote by which the second reading of the home rule bill was defeated were sent to its constituents in the twinkling of an eye. The facts were known in the House, and these were followed by cable dispatches and sent to all points over its leased land wires, giving practically verbatim reports of the great arguments of Gladstone and Parnell, extended summaries of other speeches, and graphic descriptions of the exciting scenes in and about the House. The noteworthy achievement is increased by the fact that the report covered the night session lasting till between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning and that it was wired to the press of the Associated Press in time for publication the same morning.

DUBLIN, June 8.—The Freeman's Journal, Mr. Parnell's organ, says: The principle of home rule is for the moment defeated, but it is not killed. The bill has been lost, but the principle of home rule triumphs. The affirmative votes cast last night for Mr. Gladstone's measure virtually commit Parliament to home rule. Who should say the matter rests there?

The Express, Conservative, says: It is yet too soon to triumph. The constitution, it is true, has won the first pitched battle, but the campaign has only begun.

CORK, June 8.—The Herald says: Let the friends of Ireland be dignified, patient, forbearant. English democracy will rally and scatter the false Liberals when England finally rejects the settlement. It will not be enough for friends to nerve themselves for the struggle anew.

The Cork Constitution (Tory) says: The calamity to Ireland and crowning disgrace to England has been averted in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's seditious plot against the Queen, and Mr. Gladstone has been disgraced and dishonored. A very bitter feeling is entertained here by the Nationalists against Mr. Chamberlain on account of his opposition to home rule.

The Globe, (Conservative) says: The division last night averted the danger of the substitution of one man power for that of the British Parliament. The most imperious, powerful and despotic minister has been told that the House of Commons will remain independent. This is the heaviest fall Gladstone has ever received. His arrogance has offended the most influential of his colleagues, and he is now surrounded by puppets, and he is mainly dependent on the Parnellites. He will doubtless attempt to regain his position. He is imbued with the belief that the British masses oppose him, and that the British masses support him. An election will dispel all illusions. His public career is practically ended. It is to be wished that it had ended in a more patriotic way than in an attempt to destroy the union for the sake of party gain and the gratification of personal ambition.

LONDON, June 8.—Chamberlain has defeated a majority of his followers to decide whether they shall act with the Hartington committee or as an independent political party. At present Chamberlain favors the latter course. He expresses himself as confident of being able to retain his seat for the Birmingham division. It is thought that Gladstone will not make the final statement before the dissolution until Monday next. Most of the Liberal federation has prepared a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain. It adopts home rule as the Liberal party platform in the coming election. The Liberal disunionists are organized in a Radical union with headquarters at Birmingham. The union's programme will include a large extension of self government in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, coupled with the supreme control of the Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, June 8.—An eye witness describes Parnell upon the floor of the House of Commons last night as follows: He was unusually pale and nervous. He commenced his speech nervously. He afterwards followed the lines of his manuscript, which had been submitted to and approved by Mr. Sexton. His speech forthwith assumed a higher level and the orator became very impressive. Every sentence was formed with the greatest of care to express certain shades of meaning. Mr. Parnell's face flushed with affection and pride when he exclaimed: "We cannot surrender a single Irishman." The concluding appeal for peace and prosperity for suffering Ireland was delivered in a chord of tender and genuine kindness, different from his usually cold and impassionate tone.

LONDON, June 8.—A meeting of forty peers and members of the House of Commons was held to-day, Lord Rosebery presiding. A committee was appointed to propagate the Irish home rule doctrine in Scotch constituencies. Measures were adopted for the establishment of home rule literature and speakers' funds.

LONDON, June 9.—The Queen's private secretary had an interview with Gladstone to-day. Immediately afterwards the President of the Cabinet Council, which remained in session two hours. All parties are preparing for a general election with feverish haste and anxiety. The Liberal whip to-day declare that Gladstone's candidates will be beaten in every constituency in Great Britain and Ireland within two days. Schnadbeiser, chief of the National Liberal federation, has been conferring with Gladstone to-day.

Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The House to-day went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Holman wished to call attention to the startling rapidity with which the expenditures of the government were being increased. Passing on to a consideration of the clause making appropriations for the civil service commission, he stated that the amount appropriated was the same as that given for the present fiscal year (\$21,400), but there was a proviso added requiring the certification of the entire list of applicants from each State who had passed an examination. This requirement, he argued, was not a change in the existing law, but was simply a limitation on the expenditure of money.

After debate the committee rose.

State Reception by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A State reception will be given by President and Mrs. Cleveland Tuesday evening next, to which the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Judiciary, Congress, officers of the army and navy, the heads of certain bureaus and ladies and their families will be invited. The reception will be from nine until eleven o'clock. The general reception to which the public is invited without cards will be given the following Friday evening from 9 to 11. Mrs. Cleveland will not be at home to callers until after the reception.

The Chinese Indemnity Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—On motion of Edmunds, the bill indemnifying the Chinese for losses sustained in the Rock Springs, Wyoming, riot was taken up, and Mr. Mitchell addressed the Senate on it, arguing at length against any legal or moral obligation to pay the money provided for in this bill. In the course of his remarks he characterized the bill as an insult to American citizenship.

Mr. Evans addressed the Senate on it. He characterized the acts complained of as disgraceful and to any community in which they occurred, and disgraceful to any government that would not punish the guilty parties and repair the damage done. This he repeated and would not qualify. The persons perpetrating the act, he said, were subject to our laws and were responsible for their conduct. The question was not complicated by any question of State laws interfering with the jurisdiction of the United States laws. "Our duty," he said, "must rescue itself from this foul blot on our civilization."

The matter then went over until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Chinese indemnity bill was passed by the Senate and Mr. Cockrell took the floor. He argued strongly against the bill. He read at some length from the official correspondence on the subject to show that all the persons engaged in the violence complained of were foreigners. This correspondence went also to show that these foreigners, as well as the Chinese persons complaining, had been brought there under system of contracts for supplying cheap labor to supplement American laborers. The Chinese had been brought there as serfs with the knowledge of the Chinese government. The Chinese had been brought there to supplement white labor because the Chinese were more like slaves. Distinguished representatives of the Chinese government, Mr. Cockrell said, had undertaken to suppress apparently, or to ignore the actual origin of the disturbance, and so had the Senators from New York, Ohio and Vermont. He read from the correspondence to show this and also to show that none of the parties went to live or work at the place where the violence occurred under any protection of the United States. They went there to work for protection on their "masters"—the company that hired them both. He denied that we are required to extend to the Chinese or any other foreigners any greater right of redress for wrongs than is given to citizens of the United States. Mr. Cockrell said that the Chinese had been brought there under a system of contracts for supplying cheap labor to supplement American laborers. He contrasted the freedom enjoyed by the Chinese in the United States, even to the extent of building their josh houses with the limitations attending the movements of citizens of the United States in China. The basis on which the Secretary of State and the President have recommended the claims covered by this bill was solely that of pity for the Chinamen and not because there was the slightest legal or other obligation existing in the premises.

As the conclusion of Mr. Cockrell's speech the bill was brought to a vote and passed—yeas 30; nays 10. The Senators voting in the negative were Beck, Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Eustis, George Harris, Maxey, Mitchell, of Oregon, and Vest.

English Opinion of Blaine's Speech.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times, commenting on Blaine's Portland speech, says: Blaine may or not catch the Irish vote by performances such as that of Tuesday's speech and so win the prize which fully as much on personal as political grounds, has been snatched from him once and again, but we refuse to believe that ignorant and prejudiced as the Irish disunionists are, and independent opinion and reflection of Americans. It is peculiarly absurd that he should pose as an advocate of the plan which he supposes quite wrongly of course, would place Ireland in the position of a State of the American Union. He has been conspicuous for a long time as a man who makes him flatter the Irish, in the bloody strife campaign against the Southern States. Should they now attempt to deprive the negroes of suffrage, he would be the first to favor the settlement of that local affair by armed interference from the central government. His history is almost on a par with his reasoning, which deserves to be classed with Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt's latest contribution, whereupon Lecky has something to say. What Lecky has to say is contained in another column of the Times in the form of a letter to the criticism of Sir William's argument that the home rule measure preface by Gladstone is aimed at the simple revival of Grattan's Irish Parliament. Lecky says the argument is absurd. Grattan's Parliament, Lecky contends, places the government of Ireland in a chord of tender and genuine kindness, different from his usually cold and impassionate tone.

LONDON, June 8.—The rioting continues in the Orange districts of Monaghan. At Lurgan several military houses were wrecked and several persons shot, some being dangerously wounded. One Thomas Gallagher was shot dead. Troops have been ordered from Armagh to clear the streets. Almost all the constables were injured by stones or bats.

Denied.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 3.—The Kennebec Journal this morning published a letter from Blaine denying that in his recent speech in Portland he had applied the words "impudent," "insolent" and "brutal" to Salisbury. Blaine writes, I was referring to his Lordship's speech in the House of Commons, in which he said that the Irish might remain as they now are or emigrate, and I said, interrogatively: "Is not this an impudent proposition? Is it not insolent in its terms? Does it indeed stop short of being brutal in its cruelty?" It is not parliamentary to say that statement is not true, but together parliamentary to say that its author is guilty of falsehood. The first describes the thing, the second assails the person. My characterization was aimed at the proposition and not at Lord Salisbury personally.

State Island Bridge.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. Erastus Wiman said to-night that the result of the passage by the House of the State Island bridge bill will be to lessen the terminal charges in New York harbor 25 per cent. on all western and southern produce. That bridge which the bill authorizes will be commenced within 60 days, rendering available ten miles of water front in New York harbor now inaccessible by railway, and that the resolution impends in regard to the shipment and storage of grain, flour, cotton and provisions of a very significant character for the west and south.

Welcome Rain.

GALVESTON, June 4.—Specials have been received from the interior showing that good rains had fallen last evening in eight counties. It has rained all along the Pecos Valley and a few good showers are reported west of San Antonio. The rainfall covers an area of about four hundred square miles.

Business Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the House of Representatives the week will open, after the usual influx of bills to-morrow, with action upon the motion to suspend the rules and pass the various bills making appropriations for the erection of public buildings.

It was intended to call up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill Tuesday morning, but it is now probable that its conductors will voluntarily allow a vote to be taken on the Pacific railroad extension bill, which comes over as unfinished business from last week. It is probable that the House will be fully occupied with the legislative bill during the remainder of the week, but if any time should remain after its passage Mr. Herbert will ask the House to consider the naval appropriation bill.

The measures which are thought to be probable subjects for discussion in the Senate during the coming week cannot be definitely stated, but the order of their coming up is not yet fully settled. There is likely to be a contest over the House oleomargarine bill between Senator Miller, as chairman of the committee on agriculture, to which the Senate bills and petitions on this subject have been referred, and Senator Morrill, chairman of the committee on finance, which committee claims jurisdiction of the House bill on the ground that it is a revenue measure.

The report of the Senate committee of the House to agree with those of the House in respect to the Senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill is expected to give rise to an interesting debate, the controversy being chiefly upon the so-called subsidy features. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which is unfinished business of the Senate, will be disposed of and the appropriations committee expect to report and bring up for action during the week the agriculture and army appropriation bills.

The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill and a bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws are special orders for the dates already past, and by virtue of this fact are entitled to consideration before any other measures except the appropriation bills on the calendar.

Should there be any time not consumed in the discussion of the measures above named, it is expected that the House bill to forfeit certain lands granted to the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads, and Senator Hoar's bill, to provide for requests under national authority, will be taken up. Hoar has also given notice of his purpose to call up before the end of the week a resolution, providing for a constitutional amendment to change the time for the expiration of the Presidential term.

Serious Riot.

BELFAST, June 6.—The funeral of Curran, the young man who lost his life by drowning during the recent Orange-Catholic riot, took place to-day. The body was followed to the cemetery by a procession of 20,000 Catholics. A body of Orangemen threw stones at the procession and the Catholics, in retaliation, made an assault on the Orangemen and drove them away. A number of shots were fired. One Catholic and several persons were wounded. The police succeeded in restoring order. The Catholics smashed the windows of the Broadway linen factory. There was some further disturbance later in the evening. Philip Rice, a dealer, and John Beatty, an assistant, and several persons were arrested on the charge of rioting on Friday and murdering young Curran. James McMurray, a Catholic, has been arrested on the charge of firing a revolver from the funeral procession to-day.

BELFAST, June 6.—The Orange workmen employed at the Queen's Island shipyard to-day attacked the navvies employed by the harbor commissioners, and after overpowering and beating them badly drove them into the water. It was with the greatest difficulty that the injured, exhausted and struggling navvies were rescued. The Orangemen made the assault because the navvies, it is alleged, had previously attacked some loyalists for aspersing the home rule movement. Intense excitement prevails among local Catholics in consequence of the attack. The Orangemen numbered 2,000 and the navvies 120. The policemen, fully armed, are patrolling the city, and the military are held in readiness in the barracks. Thirty Catholics were injured and twelve were taken to hospitals. The body of James Curran, one of the navvies, who was missing for a time, has been recovered. He was the sole support of his widowed mother.

BELFAST, June 8.—Klitting was renewed here this evening. A mob of Orangemen wrecked a number of houses of Catholics, severely injuring some of them. The riot was headed, and a crowd of tender and mob, which replied with revolvers. Many were injured on both sides, but the police finally triumphed.

DUBLIN, June 8.—The rioting continues in the Orange districts of Monaghan. At Lurgan several military houses were wrecked and several persons shot, some being dangerously wounded. One Thomas Gallagher was shot dead. Troops have been ordered from Armagh to clear the streets. Almost all the constables were injured by stones or bats.

BELFAST, June 9.—The Orangemen were again rioting here to-day. They have wrecked one hundred houses in the city, two of which they burned. The rioters have broken into several whisky stores and possessed themselves of the contents, and are now lying about in the gutters drunk. Others made desperate and mauling by drink are prowling about the streets, crying out, "to hell with the Pope." Several assaults were made by the police upon the rioters, and twenty-five of the mob have already been severely wounded by buck shot fired at them. The police have been ordered to fire ball to-night in the event of any general renewal of the rioting.

Express Robbery.

VAN WERT, Ohio, June 4.—The National bank received yesterday by the United States Express from the Union National bank of this city, a package purporting to contain \$10,000, but when opened, was found to be filled with cotton, pasteboard and railroad advertising bills. The package should have reached an express clerk who was sealed it with green wax. The waybill for the run of Tuesday night had the package marked "short." When received the package was sealed with red wax. The delay of twenty-four hours in transit is not yet explained, but will doubtless give a clue to the robber.

Verdict for Mrs. Garfield.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—The case of Thelma Tanager against Mrs. James A. Garfield to recover \$25,000 for slight injuries sustained in a collision with Mrs. Garfield's carriage, was submitted to the jury to-day. The jury after three hours returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. Garfield.

Death of Frank Tilford.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—Hon. Frank Tilford, a prominent Colorado and Nevada pioneer, died here this morning of congestion of the liver. Mr. Tilford went to San Francisco from Kentucky in 1845.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; slow and steady. Shipping steers, 4.40@5.00; stockers and feeders, 2.65@4.70. Through Texas cattle, 120 cars, 10 to 200 lower, cows and steers, 2.50@4.50. Corn fed, 3.75@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,300; steady; natives, 2@4.50.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,600 head; 5 to 10c lower; shipping steers, 4.30@5.55; stockers and feeders 2.90@4.60; through Texas 2.75@4.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; natives 2.00@4.40; Texans 1.25@3.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,600; slow and steady; shipping steers, 4.25@5.55; stockers and feeders, 2.75@4.50. Through Texas cattle, 2.90@4.50; bulk, 2@3.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; steady. Natives, 2@4.25.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,300; strong and a shade higher. Shipping steers, 4.40@5.60; stockers and feeders, 2.75@4.50. Through Texas cattle, 3@3.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400; firm; natives, 2@4.30.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Cattle receipts 4,000; strong and a shade higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., \$4.40@5.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.60; through Texas cattle, \$2.90@4.25.

Sheep receipts 1,200; stronger. Natives, \$2@4.50; Texans, \$2@3.25; lambs per head, \$2@4.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Wool firm and in better demand. Domestic fleeces, 27@36; pulled, 14@33; Texas, 9@22.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 8.—In dry goods there is a better feeling throughout the market, with more doing in woolen goods for spot and contracts. Cottons have been somewhat better, but the business for jobbing purposes moderate, but more active for connecting and manufacturing purposes.

Clearing House Report.

BOSTON, June 6.—The following tables from special dispatches to the Boston Post from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States gives the clearances for the week ending June 5, 1886, in comparison with those of the corresponding week of last year, as follows: Total \$68,488,728, an increase of 15.2 per cent.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The business failures throughout the United States and Canada for the last seven days were 157, as compared with 151 for the previous week.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The bank statement shows a reserve decrease of \$1,763,000.

Murdered by Indians.

BENSON, ARIZ., June 6.—M. Goldbaum, a merchant of this city, who left here two weeks ago to prospect in the Whistone Mountains, was found murdered by the Apaches about seventeen miles south of here yesterday.

A Nogales, Ariz., dispatch received to-day from Harsh, reports that Thomas Hunt, a miner at the French mine near there was killed by the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—A Tucson, Arizona, special says: A courier who has just arrived from Vail's ranch, east of Ft. Lowell, brings the intelligence that the President desired to make a trip to this afternoon. He had gone out in that section for a drive. He was from Iowa with his wife and family visiting his brother, W. E. Davis, of Tucson. There were eight Indians in the party.

Murder.

BOONEVILLE, Ind., June 4.—John S. Gentry, while under the influence of liquor, got into an altercation with Dr. Agee yesterday afternoon, and cut the latter's throat. Agee died in five minutes. Gentry was a Democratic and Agee a Republican and a political dispute was the occasion of the murder. Agee is a brother of the Lieut. Governor of Nebraska.

Hanged.

LEBANON, Tenn., June 4.—Jim Baxter (colored) was hanged this morning for killing an aged woman named Jane last November for the purpose of robbery.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 4.—Wes Honesty and Tabby Banks, both colored, were hanged here this morning. They killed a youth named Joseph McFall, in November, 1884, on the occasion of a political demonstration, for no known cause.

Drowned.

DENVER, June 6.—A special from Grand Junction says: In crossing, a soldier out near Moab, on Grand river, to-day, drowned. The soldiers were going to the Rio Grande country to establish a post, and while endeavoring to cross on the ferry the cable broke and Captain Murdoch, expecting to go across on the rocks in the canyon, clung to the wire cable and was drowned. The soldiers succeeded in landing the boat safely on the opposite side without further loss.

Disasters Fire.

LEBANON, Pa., June 6.—The works of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Company, one of the largest of the kind in the country, were destroyed by fire to-day. Four large brick buildings were consumed with all their contents, embracing a large amount of finished stock and valuable machinery. The loss is about \$150,000, and is covered by insurance. About 350 men are thrown out of work. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Woolen Mill Burned.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 8.—W. C. Harding & Co.'s woolen mills here took fire this evening and the building, together with all its contents, was destroyed. Loss \$25,000, partly insured.

Village Destroyed by Fire.

HARRISBURG, Va., June 8.—The village of Rowley Springs, Va., was almost destroyed by fire this morning. All places of resort with the exception of the Baltimore House were burned. The loss is estimated at \$130,000, with an insurance of \$12,000.

Home for Disabled Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Senator Logan to-day introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for the location and erection of a branch home for disabled volunteers. It appropriates \$150,000 for the purchase.

Railroad Appointment.

NEW YORK, June 3.—John Muir has been appointed general traffic manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio system, embracing the Huntington lines between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi river. His headquarters will be in this city.

Death of Frank Tilford.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—Hon. Frank Tilford, a prominent Colorado and Nevada pioneer, died here this morning of congestion of the liver. Mr. Tilford went to San Francisco from Kentucky in 1845.

R. G. GREER, Pres. J. M. FROST, Vice-Prest. T. S. FOSTER, Jr., Sec'y. CHAS. WIGGINS, Treas.

WESTERN WOOL COMMISSION CO.

Exclusive Handlers of Wool.
117 N. Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Send for Price Current.

CASH ADVANCES on Consignments w/3m-apt2

JOHN R. DREW,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prompt Attention to Orders by Mail.

Main St., opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel.

SIGN OF BIG BOOT.

MISSIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

Slightly Damaged by Fire.

Ladies White Suits and Wrappers at cost to close.

White and Cream Swiss Robes, very low.

The Largest line of Ladies Muslin Underwear in the city.

Boys' White and Colored Waists.

May 18th, 1886.

VAN WART & CO.

4,000

Rolls New Wall Paper, with Borders and Centers to match, just received at

A. P. CURTIN'S.

FOR 30 DAYS, in order to make room for immense stock to arrive. I will, for SPOT CASH, make SPECIAL PRICES in Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods. An examination of stock and prices solicited.

Very Respectfully, **A. P. CURTIN.**

Salesrooms on Jackson Street, opposite new Postoffice.

SANDS BROS.

New Arrival of WALL PAPER, CARPETS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We carry the largest line of the above stock in Montana. Orders receive prompt attention.

SANDS BROS.

Return of the Bridal Party.

DEER PARK, June 8.—Early this morning John W. Davis, who has had charge of the Presidential party, was notified that the Presidential party, which had arrived at Washington and that he would like to have his special follow closely after the midday train. An engine was at once ordered from Grafton and the palace cars "Baltimore" and "Delaware" were put in readiness for the reception of the party. What caused the sudden alteration of their plan is not known, as it was thought last night the bride and groom would remain in the mountains a day or two longer.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The special train bearing the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Col. and Mrs. Tamm arrived at the Baltimore & Ohio station at 7:30 o'clock this evening. There was no particular demonstration on the part of the few people present except that they crowded as close as the police would permit in order to get a good look at the President's bride. Several gentlemen took off their hats to the President and he acknowledged the compliments by raising his own. Some one started to cheer but the President had entered his carriage and was driven away before it was generally taken up by the crowd. The carriage was driven directly to the White House, where there were perhaps 100 people, mostly ladies and newspaper men on the porch awaiting the return of the bridal party. The carriage drove up to the main entrance and the ladies specially attended entered the house. Mrs. Cleveland sprang out lightly and was on the porch before the others had left their seats in the carriage. After divesting themselves of their wraps and removing the stains of travel, the party sat down to supper.

Oregon State Election.

PORTLAND, June 7.—The State election to-day was very quiet. There was an immense amount of scratching. There were no returns up to midnight except from a few small precincts, and there is nothing yet on which to base an estimate. The probabilities are that Binger Hermann is re-elected to Congress, and the Democrats are inclined to concede this. Both parties claim the Governorship. No definite returns will be in before to-morrow night, as the ticket was very long and not one in twenty straight.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 8.—The incomplete returns from all parts of the State show a heavy Democratic gain. On the present figures Hermann, Republican candidate for Congress has less than 300 plurality and it is possible that this margin will be wiped out by the returns from the back counties, out of reach of the telegraph. Penneyer, (Dem.) for governor, will have at least 1,000 over Cornelius, (Rep.) and possibly 2,000. It is very close on Secretary of State. Webb, (Dem.) for State treasurer, is probably elected by 300, and Strahan (Dem.) for Supreme Judge, about the same. The legislature will probably be Democratic.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—John B. Scott, Indian agent for the Shoshones in Nevada, and F. E. Armstrong, Indian protector.

Protest.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: Sproule, an American miner, who was convicted for murder, under what was later shown to be perjured testimony, will be hung next Sunday, June 6th unless his counsel, now in Ottawa, succeeds in procuring a respite. News from Ottawa is anxiously looked for. The people of Victoria held an indignation meeting some time ago protesting against the execution. The case is said to be one in which the United States government should ask a stay of execution until the facts of the perjured evidence is investigated, otherwise what is believed an innocent man will be hanged.

Hanlan the Winner.

TORONTO, June 5.—The three-mile, double scull race here to-day was won by Hanlan and Lee, who beat Hosmer and McKay by ten lengths in fifteen minutes, three seconds and two-fifths. The water was very rough and Gaudin and Hamu did not start.

A Just Sentence.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Charles A. Budensick, the builder of mud houses, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and fined \$500 for manslaughter. He was early this morning taken to Sing Sing.