DERVER, Col., Aug. 9.-The population of this city was increased nearly 85,000 yesterday and still the rush continues. Probably one quarter of this number were knights, the rest were visitors attracted by the conclave. It was a most cosmopolitan crowd and one that is seldom seen outside of New York, Chicago or the leading continental cities. Of course the majority were Americans and all the principal cities of the country were represented. There were some objectionable characters drawn hither by the cheap rates, but the most were respectable, well to do citizens.

The scenes about the union depot, where eastern and local trains arrived about every fifteen minutes, were lively in the extreme. In many of the trains numbers of passengers had to stand for hundreds of miles. They were packed to the doors, but the knights were comfortable, for they occupied special coaches and in many cases special trains. They were accompanied by their wives, daughters and lady friends. The depot yards and the streets of the city were filled with marching knights all day. The visiting commanderies were escorted to their headquarters by the local knights, and banners and swords flashed in the bright sunlight and gave the city a gay

appearance.
Denver was in its glory. The decora tions in the business district were finished to-day and the eye is greeted on every side by Knights Templar emblems and artistically arranged buntings and more expensive cloths. Rows of colored incandescent electric lights are strung across the streets attached to which are all sorts of Templar designs and when they were illuminated last night the city presented a beautiful and unique spectacle.

For several nights past search lights and individual illuminations have been displayed but not before last night had the general illuminations of the city been shown. The streets were lighted up for miles around with many colored stringers, fancy emblems of masonry, colossal search lights, and brilliantly decorated arches. The electrical illumination is one of the main features of the conclave entertainment and is the result of months of patient work and study as well as the expenditure of considerable money. The contract was carried out by the Denver Consolidated Electric Co. and involved the erection of a special plant for the purpose. It is the largest and most extensive contract of the kind-ever undertaken by any single electric company in the United States. Four great search lights each of 5,000 candle power are placed in conspicuous positions in different parts of the town and so constructed that powerful reflections concentrate the rays at any point desired and give the clearness of daylight at a

distance of two or three miles. Masonic temple has upon it no fewer than 2,003 colored incadescent lights. Two other arches near the depot are fitted out with 500 and 200 lights respectively and over a score of emblems on the public streets have each from 80 to 200 lights. In addition to these street emblems intersection stringers are so arranged as to harmonize with the other illuminations and give to the whole a charming and fairylike appearance. The dazzling display is not, however, confined to these public lliuminations which have been prepared at the expense of the local triennial committee and the citizens at large.

BACK TO WORK.

The Duquesne Strikers Scramble For Their PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 9.—The strikers at Duquesne returned to work this

morning and the Carnegie Steel Co.

scored a decided victory. Saturday night Superintendent Morrison posted a notice that all men who had applied for their old jobs would report at the mill at 7 o'clock this morning. as the mill would resume at that hour Long before the time set workmen with dinner palls quietly stole up unfrequented streets and along the railroad tracks so as to enter the mill unobserved by their fellow strikers. As 7 o'clock ap-

proached the number of men who had

entered the mill yard reached 400. About sixty men who were leaders in the sympathy strike movement gathered on the road near the mill gate and watched in silence the men going to work. Finally the mill whistle blew for 7 o'clock. At that, a large Irishman exclaimed in a loud voice: "Well, men, the jig is up; we had better hustic for our old places." This was a signal for a panic and the entire crowd ran

toward the gate. A freight train was in front of the gate, but the men did not wait for it to be moved, but scrambled over and under it in their frantle haste to get inside the mill before the whistle stopped

blowing. It was a complete stampede. The men were admitted into the Amalgamated association at no little expense and they went out on the sympathy strike movement about two weeks

CREATED A PANIO.

Excitement at St. Petersburg Over the Appearance of Cholera

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—The city is in a panic. A woman who was seized with cholera yesterday died within an hour, and it now appears that cholera has invested the capital.

The people able to get away are fly-ing to health resorts and merchants are closing their shops. The government of the city has issued a proclamation begging the people to be calm and gives directions as to preventive measTHE GRAND MARCH.

Another Great Day at Denver-Grand Pa-rade of Knights Templar Along Thronged Streets-The Procession Three Hours Passing in Review. DENVER, Col., Aug. 10 .- Promptly at

10:45 the great parade of the commanderies of the Knights Templar which constituted the escort of the grand encompment to its asylum, moved from Fourteenth and Market streets on its long march through the principal streets of the ity. From early morning preparafor the event and the streets were crowded with people seeking positions on the GRAND MASTER. numerous stands along the line of

Fully 20,000 additional knights arrived in the city yesterday and nearly half that number this morning, and is is calculated that not fewer than 25,000 swords participated in the parade. They were divided into fourteen divisions, to each of which was assigned side streets for forming upon. The arrangements were so perfect that every division moved into line in excellent

order. All along the line the people crowded so as to form an unbroken line three miles in length, and there could not have been less than 200,000 people viewing the pageant.

The grand encampment officers were driven from their headquarters at the Brown Palace hotel in carriages to the official reviewing stand, on the corner of Logan and Sixteenth avenue, accompanied by their escort, St. Johns com-mandery No. 4 of Philadelphia, and the famous cowboy band of Pueblo, Col. The review stand was reached about 10:30 o'clock. As the cowboys in their picturesque costumes came in view the multitude started enthusiastic cheering, which was continued until Grand Master Gobin took his seat.

Missouri and Kansas were represented by the following divisions: Tenth division-Right Eminent Sir John R. Parsons, past grand commander of Missouri, commanding: aftes Sirs John Sloane, Harrison, Wait, Allen T. Gunn and J. W. Anderson: Missouri; St. Louis No. 1, W. H. Coffin, St. Louis: DeMolay, No. 3, P. H. Chamberlain, Lexington: St. Joseph No. 4, D. Flint, St. Joseph Emanuel No. 7, C. G. J. D. Flint, St. Joseph: Emanuel No. 7, C. G. Howe, Macon: I bashoe No. 8, William Welch, St. Louis: Kansas etty No. 10, J. H. Wiles, Kansas City: Ascalon No. 17, J. F. Agiar, St. Louis: Palestine No. 17, Samuel T. Wilson, Independence: St. Aldemar No. 18, James A Smith, St. Louis: St. John No. 20, H W. Digrins, Springfield: Ell No. 22, Thomas F. Henry, Ktrkeville: Crusade No. 23, T. B. Duncan, Muxico: Tancred No. 25, E. H. Mix, Moberly: Jasper No. 31, W. E. Hall, Carthage; Oriental No. 35 J. F. Eaton, Kansas City; Mis-souri No. 36, J. W. Barhall Marshall; Rich-mond No. 47, J. H. Ewing, Richmond: Hugh DePaynes No. 51, D. D. Burns, St. Joe; Nevarre

No. 5, W. H. Kelly, Carrollton. Twelfth division—Right Eminent H. C. Culp, grand commander of Kansas, commanding Ste J. D. Norton, chief of staff: aides, Sirs T. J. Anderson, Charles Whatter, W. S. Corbett, Henry Snyder: W. Snyder, Wil-liam A. Moses, William B. Felker and T. D. Paimer, Kansas; Leavenworth No I, B. P. Phelps, Leavenworth: Hugh DePayens No 3, E. Barrow, Fort Scott: Topeka No. 5, W. G. Chaffee, Topeka: Ascalon No. 6, T. S. Bond, Salina: Oswego No. 7, R. W. Wright, Oswego: Newton No 9, C. W. Swenson, Newton: St. St. Bernard No. 10, J. F. Outt, Independence: Mount Olicet No. 12, G. T. Pratt, Wichita: Hiswaths No. 13, J. N. Love, Hiswaths: St. Omer No. 14, E. W. Waynant, Great Bend: Apollo No. id, A. A. Sharp, Larned; Aleppo No. 116, M.-J. it Treat Hayes City: Garneld No. 18, D. A. Welch, McPherson: Ivanhoe No. 21, George A. Taylor, Kansas City: Reno No. 28, J. S. May, Hutchinson: Abd-El-Kasler No. 27, J. D. Allen Fredonia: Council Grove No. 27, C. L. Knight, Conneil Grove: Kingman No. 34, George J.

Busey, Kingman The marching hosts were in fourteen divisions, all commanded by John P. S. Gobin, grand master of the United States, and made a most gorgeous appearance.

It took over three hours for the Knights to file by and, although the march was a long one, none of them suffere i from the heat, as the sun was hidden during the entire parade by clouds.

GEN. DENVER DEAD.

A Noted Territorial Governor of Kansas Dies in Washington-He Fought in Two

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Gen. James W. Denver, of Wilmington, O., died last evening in this city, after an illness of three days, from anemic poisoning. He was 75 years old. Gen. Denver was born in Winchester,

Va., in 1818. He received a public school education, emigrated with his parents to Ohio, and from there removed to Missouri, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

He was appointed a captain of the Twelfth infantry in 1847, and served in the war with Mexico until its close. He removed to California in 1850, and was chosen a state senator in 1852.

It was while he was a member of this body that he had a controversy with Edward Gilbert, an ex-member of congress, which resulted in a duel and in

which Gilbert was killed. Gen. Denver was appointed by President Buchanan in 1857 commissioner of Indian affairs, which position he reigned to accept the governorship of

In 1861 he entered the national service; was made brigadier-general and served in the western states until 1863, when he resigned and returned to Washington and resumed the practice

of law. The city of Denver, Col., was named after him while he was governor of Kansas.

The Boy and the Powder. Columbus, Ind., Aug. 10.-Enoch Ledrow, a wealthy farmer residing in Washington, was using a can of powder blasting rock in a well. The can was in a barn near by. His elevenyear-old son had begged for a charge of powder to blow up a stamp with, but was refused. Determined to test the quality of the powder, he took some of it from the can and sprinkling it on top touched it off with a match. A terrible explosion followed. The boy was fatally injured and the barn burned to the ground. The barn was filled with hay and grain, which was burned. The loss will reach nearly \$3,000.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Report of Commissioner Carter-He Fires a Shot at His Predecessor-Work of the

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- The annual report to the secretary of the interior of the operations of the general land office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was made public to-day. A careful reading of this report, says Commissioner Carter, will demonstrate that the liberal and just policy towards the settlers upon the public domain, adopted by Secretary Noble at the beginning of this administration, has been productive of very satisfactory and beneficent results.

I felt justified in predicting in my annual report of last year that, with the force then at command, the business of this bureau would be brought up abreast with the current work by the end of the fiscal year just closed. It is gratifying to me now to be able to report to you that a literal fulfillment of that prediction has been fully consummated. In order that the magnitude of the work done during the last fiscal year may readily be comprehended and the results accomplished fully appreciated. I warranted in referring to and discussing briefly the policy that governed and controlled the business of this office under the last admin-istration from 1883 to 1899.

Commissioner Sparks, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, said: "At the outset of my administration I was conrouted with the overwhelming evidence that the public domain was being made a prey of unserupulous speculation and the worst forms of land monopoly through systematic fraud carried on and consummated under public land laws."

He further stated in the same report, in discussing the subject of commuted homesteads, that the proportion of fraudulent entries of this kind could be more nearly estimated at the whole number of such en-tries than in any other manner; that the average proportion of fraudulent emption filings to the total number of filings made and relinquished should be esti-mated in round numbers at exactly 100 per cent, and that 90 per cent, of all timber culture entries were fraudulent. Having become wrong fully imbued with the idea that nearly all, or at least a very large proportion, of entries made upon the public domain were fraudulent, and that the great body of well disposed settlers were unscrupulous speculators, it is not sur-prising that Commissioner Sparks on April 3, 1885, issued an order suspending action on all entries (except on certain scrip locations and on private cash entries) in the whole of Colo-rado, except the Ute reservation and in all of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New Mex-tee, Montana Wyoming and portions of Kan-

sas, Nebraska and Minnesota.

The detrimental effect of this and other similar sweeping orders and of the mistaken impression and policy which prompted them, upon the business of this office was very great, and as a consequence this administra-tion, on assuming the reins of government in 1889, was confronted by a land office greatly demoralized in all its ramifications. Injustice or a denial of justice under the machinery of the law was its dominant feature. The settler whe had honestly and laboriously and at much hazard and heavy expense complied in good faith with all the requirements of the laws, outraged and indignant at the multiplex injuries inflicted on him by maiadministration, demanded a patent, a title to the land he had by settlement, cultivation and compliance with the law fully earned. Thus by reason of this erroneous and mistaken policy the legitimate channels of business in this office had become clogged and by reason of wrongful delay a vast at the close of the fiscal year ending June 10 1888, 250,233 entries of all kinds pending or awaiting consideration. Under these circumstances a change of policy was deemed neces-sary. Hence, shortly after March 4, 1859, a new administrative policy, based on a liberal and enlightened interpretation of the public land laws, was adopted by you and has been con thued during the intervening fiscal years. Under this new policy settlers are presume to be honest and well disposed toward the government and laws, and public pusiness has

seen expedited with marked beneficent results. 'An act to repeal the timber culture law and for other purposes," in which concress mani-fested its approval of the new policy. Under and by virtue of section 7 of that law large numbers of cases long suspended on the merest suspicion of fraud or under harsh technical rulings, have been and are being passed to patent in a manner which, while greatly facilitating business, also supplies smple safeguards against all possible fraud.

In virtue of this marked and beneficial

ege of policy and under the favorable legislation mentioned, the large number of ac cumulated cutries above stated, together with an addition of \$18,916 entries, received since the present policy was inaugurated, had on 39,1892, been carefully considered and proper action taken thereon.

Comparative tables accompanying the report show an excess during the four fiscal years ended June 20, 1892, over the four years ended June 30, 1888, in the number of acreage of agricultural patents issued of nearly 145 per cent. substantially clearing the docket and leaving the office on July 1, 1892, virtually free to attend to current business as it arises. As to mineral and coal patents, the report shows an excess, under a similar comparison, in the number of mineral patents issued, of 98 per cent., and in the number of coal patents issued of 294 per cent. clearing the mineral and coal dockets and passing to the people and states and nation millions of permanent wealth. During the period from 1889 to 1892 there were 8,425,395 acres of the public domain surveyed as against 2,715,302 during the preceding four years. During the last fiscal year the cash sales according to the report aggregated 1,571,478 acres, the principal item of which was 913,798 acres which were entered under the pre-emption law. The total acreage disposed of during the year was 13,664,619. Three thousand two hundred and forty-two mineral site patents were issued during the year, as against 1,792 during the year 1891. The report shows that the vacant public lands in the United States aggregate 567,568,783 acres.

Excursionists in a Collision.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9. - Several hundred people were spilled in promiscuous heaps, from a train bound for Coney island on the Brooklyn, Bath & West End rallroad yesterday and fully twenty were injured, some of them seriously. Six heavily loaded cars, on which the brakes refused to work, crashed into the rear of five other cars, equally heavily loaded

Straining the Law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 .- An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday by the Chicage Musical union to secure the arrest of the members of the famous Thirteenth Hattalion band of Hamilton, Ontario, as they passed through this city enroute to Denver, on the allegation that they had come into this country in violation of the alien labor law, being under contract to play for St. Bernard commandery, of this city. On behalf of the band it was stated that it was under no contract to play for any commandery in this country and was merely in attendance on the Hamilton commandery.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention Nominates Judge Crounse For Governor-Points in the Platform-The Ticket Complete.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.-The repub lican state convention convened here yesterday morning. John R. Hays, of Norfolk, was made temporary chairman and L. V. Haskell, of Stomsburg, secretary. A contest from Boyd county was referred by the committee to the convention and settled by seating the reg-ular delegation. A. E. Cady, of Howard, was made permanent chairman and S. M. Bailey, of Jefferson, secretary. A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

On reassembling the platform submitted was adopted without debate. It reaffirms the principles enunciated in the Minneapolis platform, declares the republican party a friend to labor and ready to accept any measure to improve its condition; deplores the occurrences of conflicts between labor and capital; denounces the agitation of demagogues in intensifying these conflicts; disapproves the use of Pink erton men; favors the establishment in some form of boards of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor; favors the passage of laws to protect life and limbs of railroad employes; declares for cheaper shipping rates for the farmers of the state with better warehouse facilities; demands enactment of laws to regulate rates to be charged by express companies; favors an elective railroad commission to fix freight and passenger rates; favors free rural mail delivery; demands legislation to eradicate trusts; calls for a revision of the state revenue laws and declares for a more liberal pension system. A supplementary resolution favoring the establishment of republican clubs in colleges was also adopted.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for governor. Lorenzo Crounse, of Douglass; Lieut.-Gov. Majors, of Nemaha; A. E.Cady, of Howard, and Lawson Sheldon, of Cass, were put in nomination. It was announced that 421 votes would be required to nominate. First ballot: Crounse, 376; Majors, 344, Cady, 82; Sheldon, 42. Five ballots were taken with no important change. The tifth ballot stood: Crounse, 395; Majors, 817; Cady, 60. Dawson county attempted in the fourth to lead a break for Jack McCall, but it was useless; McCall received but 34 votes. The convention then adjourned.

THE TICKET.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 6 .- The republican state convention yesterday nominated Lorenzo Crounse for governor, he receiving 446 votes; necessary to a choice, 423. Rev. J. C. Tate was chosen for lieutenant-governor and John C. Allen for secretary of state. The ticket was completed as follows: Treasurer, Joseph S. Bartley; superintendent of public instruction, A. K. Goudy; attorney general, George H. Hastings; commissioner of public lands and buildings, G. R. Humphrey.

NEBRASKA PEOPLE.

Van Wyck Nominated For Governor-The Platform - The Ticket Completed. KEAHNEY, Neb., Aug. 5 .- After spend-

ing the night chiefly in killing time the people's party convention finally got through the muddle, and at 3:30 o'clock a. m. John H. Powers, ex-president of the National Farmers' Alliance and candidate for governor two years ago, withdrew his name from consideration in connection with any office, and ex-Senator C. H. Van Wyck was nominated for governor practically by acclama-

The platform demands the adoption of Iowa rates for railroads; calls for the passage of a law to prevent stipulating in contracts, etc., that payment shall be made in gold or any particular money; favors loaning public school funds to citizens of the state on real estate security; denounces the Pinkertons; calls for an arbitration of labor difficulties by a state board; demands the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people; demands equal pay for men and comen; calls for more prompt delivery of independent mail matter, "as we believe the mail is not delivered as it should be," and denounces the labor system of Nebraska. An extra resolution was passed demanding that no more money be appropriated by any county for purposes of exhibition at the world's fair, pledging the party to defeat any plan to increase the state appropriation of \$50,000, and denouncing the management of the fair for unfair treatment of union labor. A resolution denouncing the militia and calling for its abolition was also passed.

Seth H. Craig, of Gage; E. E. Farmer, of Cass; N. B. Miller, of Wayne; George Abbott, of Richardson: E. E. Link, of Frontier, and T. B. Tibbles, of Cumming, were placed in nomination for presidential electors at large. The rote was: Craig, 240; Farmer, 91; Miller, 241; Abbott, 220; Link, 281; Tibbles, 331: Tibbles and Link were deelared elected.

The convention adjourned at 9:30. The tacket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-governor, C. D. Schrader; auditor, Logan McReynolds: secretary of state, J. M. Easterling: treasurer, J. Wolfe; attorney-general, V. O. Stryckler; superintendent public in-structions, II. Hiatt; commissioner public lands and buildings, J. M. Gun-

The resolutions in regard to the world's fair funds and militia were reconsidered and laid on the table.

Oates' Report Too Hot. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The judiciary committee of the house this morning instructed the sub-committee investigating the Homestead strike to continue its inquiry during the recess and report at the next session of congress. Chairman Oates, of the sub-committee, was prepared to report, but the major-

ity of his sub-committee declined to adopt his report as containing "too much dynamite," one member said, Clemence Ertle's body was taken street, St. Louis. Foul play was sus- red."

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

The Governor of Tennessee Spares the Life of Col. H. Ciny King, the Noted Lawyer, Who Was Convicted of Murder-Bistory of the Celebrated Case.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 16.-Gov. Buchanan, in Nashville, last evening commuted the sentence of Col. II. Clay King, who was to have been hanged on

next Friday, for the murder of David H. Poston, on March 10, 1891, on a public street in this city. Unusual pressure

was brought to bear upon the governor for the past few days. Petitions signed by thousands from Tennessee and Kentucky deluged the executive. Delegations from mili-H. CLAY KING. tary and civic socie-

The wife and ties besieged him. daughter of the condemned man, and wives and daughters of other prominent citizens made personal appeals. Senator Harris and other leading politicians made several calls upon him and succeeded in securing the desired commutation. The prisoner heard the news with

but little interest. He had been indulging in stimulants of late and seemed indifferent to what was transpiring.

Col. II. Clay King's position among the lawyers of the south was high. He is the man who wrote "King's Digest of Tennessea Law. This standard work was frequently used during the trial in June, from which Col. King emerged with a sentence or:

death hanging ove. him. The story of the crime begins with LAWYER POSTON. the name of a woman. Mrs. Mary E. Pillow, widow of the confederate general, Gideon J. Pillow, after whom Fort Pillow was named. It is

an understanding had been reached be of water on a box where Mr. Chaplin's tween her and Lee Thornton, a young notes lay and accidentally scattered lawyer who had charge of rent collections on Col. King's many pleces of real estate. Thornton duced the colonel. King became lin himself complained that such a re-infatuated. The widow seemed to ception had never been accorded a return the love. King had a wife and two daughters. Before the fatal meeting King had been devoted to his family. When he met the widow be seemed to almost forget that he had a family.

Soon the lovesiek pair joined their interests in an Arkansas plantation. King secured a veritable mansion in Memphis, where he set Mrs. Pillow up and was again greeted with replies. to live the life of a queen of fashion. She didn't, however, lead in society circles. The liason was too open to the

public view. It was notorious. King was all the while trying to get a divorce from his wife that he might marry for public opinion.

MRS. PHLLOW. using him to enrich her pocketbook. He also thought that she was in league with his wife in her effort to secure the Arkansas property. In the suit for the realty Mrs. Pillow showed by documents and witnesses that he had made a will revoking all others and giving her all his property. He denied it in

cross bills. David H. Poston was one of the ablest lawyers in the south when it came to cases involving intricate land transfers. He was employed by Mrs. Pillow and by his course in the trial gained the enmity of King. March 10, 1891, two years later Poston was raising his hat to a lady on the street in Memphis when King shot him. He lived two days. In an ante-mortem statement he said he thought King was offering him his hand in a renewal of friendship. King wiped the revolver and put it in and is armed with a revolver his pocket.

The trial began June 1 in Memphis and lasted one month. King was sentenced to hang November 6, 1891. The time of execution was delayed by appeals to every tribunal in the land. The date was fixed at August 12 after the supreme court refused a new trial. Position counted for nothing. He had argued cases with and before the judge who sentenced him. In the trial his frantic efforts led him to override his counsel and make his own defense on the incompatible pleas of insanity and self-defense.

The Ralls spread.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.-When regular No. 5 Santa Fe passenger train was near Carpentersburg, about six miles out of Denver, the rails spread and every car in the train was thrown from the track, except the diner, which was on the extreme rear end. Rio Grande No. 5 came along and brough, the injured to the Union depot. No one was killed outright, although those who were brought in were badly injured and may die.

Pirst to See Mars' Two Moons NORTHFIELD, Minn., Aug. 10.-Goodsell's observatory can claim the distinction of being the first during this opposition to see Mars' two moons. Profs. Payne and Williams, of Goodsell's, and Prof. Crusenbury. of Des Moines, made observations Monday night, and after they had finished their search Prof. Payne said: "I think we are the only ones who are able to see the moons this trip, and this is as fine a sight as I have seen since 1877. Though not quite so long, Phœbus from the river at the foot of Buchanan looks redder, while Delmus looks less EXIT SALISBURY.

Uproar in the British House of Commons-A Vote of "No Contidence" in the Sali-bury Ministry - Gladstone to Form a New

LONDON. Aug. 12.-In the house of commons last night, after long drawn out speeches from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the liberal unionists, Sir

John Lubbock and others, a vote was reached on Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith's motion of 'no confidence" in the government The motion prevailed by the vote of 850 to 315. The house listened

to the wearlsome speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir

GLADSTONK. John Lubbock patiently, but when Mr. Chaplin, president of the board of agriculture, arose, he was greeted with such a storm of shouts that his voice was inaudible. Mr. Chaplin resumed his seat, but the speaker loudly called for order and recalled Mr. Chaplin. The latter in his remarks endeavored to show from past speeches of Mr. Gladstone that the task of preserving the supremacy of parliament and yet giving Ireland control of its own affairs, was illusory and impossible. Mr. Chaplin's remarks were continually interrupted by ironical Irish cheers and renewed cries of "divide," and the speaker was obliged to beg a patient hearing for Mr. Chaplin.

The house then remained quiet until Mr. Chaplin said that the house of lords would survive the attacks of the Morley

crew, which observation caused another uproar, lasting several minutes and drowning Mr. and drowning Mr. Chaplin's remarks When quiet was restored Mr. Chaplin offered to lay a, wager that the new government would not survive an ordinary session, which offer caused the LORD SALISBURY.

house to break into shouts of laughter. said that she entered King's office after Presently a friend placed a fresh glass the papers. The whole assembly joined the Irish in screams of laughter over intro- Mr. Chaplin's discomfiture. Mr. Chapresponsible minister. The speaker then rose to put the

question on Mr. Asquith's motion and was answered with a thunderous volume of ayes and mays from the respective sides of the house. The strangers having withdrawn from the precincts of the chamber the speaker reported the usual formula of putting the question

The house divided at midnight. When Mr. Gladstone returned from the lobby the whole liberal party arose and cheered him. The tellers appeared at 12:25 a. m. with the paper containing the numbers showing the results of the division and handed the paper to a liberal whip. This was a signal for a volley of liberal cheers and the widow. He Irish shouts of "Mitchelstown," "down failed. The guilty with Balfourism." etc., and it was ones cared nothing some time before Mr. Morley was able to announce the figures. The result Finally a coldness announced was, for the motion, 350; prang up. It aft- against the motion, \$15. Then there erward developed was a fresh display of cuthusiasm. that this was due to When the noise subsided, Mr. Balfour King's fancy that and the whole body of conservatives Mrs. Allow was tired of him, and was rose and made prolonged acclaims. Mr. Balfour moved that the house adjourn until Thursday next. The motion was agreed to.

ANARCHISTS PLOTTING.

A Scheme Said to Have Been Discovered to Assassinate Frick—It Was Hatched in Austria.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 12.—The Pittsburgh Post publishes a story to the effeet that the police have discovered another anarchistic plot to assassinate if. C. Frick, who was shot by Bergman three weeks ago. The intended assassin is the anarchist Aaronstamm, of New York, who is a close friend of Bergman and Emma Goldman.

Aaronstamm has been in the city for several days and it is claimed he has been waiting for a favorable opportunity to kill his victim. He is said to resemble Bergman very much in one pocket of his coat and a dynamite bomb in the other. The plot was hatched in Vienna and was given to the New York police by Vice Consul Eberhardt of Austria. The information was given to Mr. Eberhardt by an Austrian who arrived in New York recently with letters from the high police officials of Vienna stating that the Austrian's story could be relied on.

The New York police at once notified the Pittsburgh authorities and a close watch for Aaronstamm is being kept about all the anarchists' resorts. police have a good description of the fellow and will arrest him on sight.

As a result of the disclosures, additional guards have been placed about the Carnegie buildings and Mr. Frick's residence and detectives accompany him wherever he goes.

The matter has been kept secret by the police authorities of New York and Pittsburgh in the hope that they might succeed in capturing Aaronstamm. In this connection it can be said that Secretary Lovejoy has been warned that he has until the 15th inst. to live. Other officials of the Carnegie company have also received threatening letters.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Venezuela Called to Account By the French Republic.

TRINIDAD, W. I., via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 11.—The government of President Villeges is in trouble with Brance now. News has been received here that the French vice consul at Campuno, Venezuela, has been seized by the Venezuelan authorities, for what reason is not stated. A French war ship was at once ordered to proceed to Carapuno and demand the immediate release of the imprisoned official. There is considerable excitement here over the complication.