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THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891

THE Sheedy case is in full blast at Lincoln. McFarland's confession was admitted by Judge Field as competent testimony yesterday which may be considered first blood for the prosecution.

H. D. ESTABROOK of Omaha, attorney for James E. Boyd in the governor contest case, arrived in Washington yesterday to file the necessary appeal papers. It is thought the case will not be heard until October, as the court will adjourn in a few days.

A GANG of White Caps on Wolf Creek, near Knoxville, Tenn., recently went to the house of John Ballew to discipline him for causing their arrest for whipping a woman. This time Ballew did not appeal to the authorities but got out his "shootin' irons," killing one White Cap and fatally wounding seven. This sort of thing is liable to discourage the "regulation" idea in that neighborhood.

THE American bark Antioch arrived in port the other day 106 days out from Singapore, with an assorted cargo of India goods. To the captain's surprise if not to his consternation, the customs officers announce after examining his manifest and cargo that there wasn't any duty for him to pay. This is the first case of the kind on record, according to the officials.

The McKinley act passed while the skipper was on the high seas and he had no notion of his good luck until his arrival. However, the customs officials went smelling around the "fo'castle" and it is rumored that they made a haul of cigars and India shawls from the sailors they domiciled. These were of course not on the ship's bill of health.—Ex.

NEWS FOR THE TIN PLATE LIARS.

Information comes from Philadelphia of the organization of the Welsh American Tin Plate Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of tin plate in Eastern Pennsylvania. The mills to be built are to have a capacity of 2,000 boxes of tin plates per week, which is expected to be increased to 10,000. Of course the "tin plate liars" of the free trade press will ignore this piece of news, just as they did the meeting here ten days ago of representatives of nearly a dozen tin plate establishments. But we are going to make our own tin plate in this country just the same.—New York Press.

PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

In view of the probable dissolution of Parliament a glance at parties in England will be interesting.

The Parliament of 1868 was elected on issues relating to the settlement of the Irish church question, and the session of 1869 and 1870 were devoted almost exclusively to Ireland. In that Parliament the Liberals had a majority of 115. The Parliament passed the Irish church and Irish land acts. In trying to pass a bill on the question of education Mr. Gladstone was defeated and Mr. Disraehl invited to take office. He dissolved Parliament in 1874 and was re-elected again, going out of office on the Irish question in 1880. The House of Commons returned in 1880 consisted of 338 Liberals, 239 Conservatives, and 60 Home Rulers. In 1881 Mr. Gladstone, containing his remedial legislation, passed another land act the Ireland, and having made the Irish policy a material part of the government measures, he appealed to the country in 1885. He demanded a decisive majority, or one, to use his own words, which would make him independent of both Tories and Parnellites combined. He returned to power with a reduced following, the numbers being Liberals 270, Tories 310, Parnellites 85 thus securing a majority of 45 in a full house. Making home rule a government bill in 1886 he was thrown out of office in June, 1886. In the general election which followed the Tories were returned with a restored following, the numbers being 313 Conservative, 189 Gladstonian-Liberals, 81 Liberal-Unionists, and 86 Parnellites. The Irish question is still unsettled, and speaking frankly, the prospects of settlement are less favorable now than they were in 1868, and probably a home-rule bill would be rejected by a far greater majority than 54, which secured its rejection when introduced by Mr. Gladstone in 1886.—Inter Ocean.