

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session. On the 19th a bill was introduced in the senate to authorize several American citizens to accept decorations and testimonials from the Hawaiian government.

The debate on the tariff bill occupied the time of the senate on the 18th. An amendment to put iron ore on the free list was defeated.

On the 23d seven paragraphs of the metal schedule of the tariff bill were disposed of in the senate after eight hours of debate.

The Illinois Congressionalists celebrated in Chicago the fiftieth anniversary of their state organization.

The Michigan supreme court ordered a reconviction of the returns on the constitutional amendment increasing the attorney general's salary.

The American Baptist Educational society met at Saratoga, N. Y. The report of the executive board showed phenomenal growth.

ILLINOIS mine owners will try to settle the coal strike by offering to advance the wage scale in the southern and central districts.

A NEGRO who assaulted the 14-year-old daughter of Washington Smith, living near Arlington, Ga., and killed Mr. Smith, was taken from jail by a mob and hanged and his body riddled with bullets.

The floods in Pennsylvania were receding. The loss at Williamsport and in Lycoming county was placed at \$1,000,000.

At Dorseyville, La., Adolph Block and Jules Lake engaged in a gun fight with a negro and all three were killed.

THE PAN-AMERICAN bimetallic association, composed of representatives from the United States, South and Central America and Old Mexico, met in Washington.

At Cambridge, Mass., James Wilson, 40 years old, murdered his wife by cutting her throat and then fatally wounded himself.

THE LATEST estimate of the loss of life off the harbor of Chicago during the recent storm was twenty-eight.

HEAVY rains caused disastrous floods throughout Pennsylvania. At Williamsport the boom which contained \$1,000,000 worth of lumber gave way.

GREAT damage was done by frosts to growing crops over an extensive range of territory. The effect of the cold wave was felt from the northern line of Dakota to the gulf, and it also went well toward the Atlantic, especially in the southern states.

SEVEN men were killed and a number injured in a collision between Chesapeake & Ohio trains in Standing Rock tunnel near Princeton, Ky.

WHILE attempting to rescue the crew of the waterlogged schooner William Shoupe four sailors were drowned near Port Huron, Mich.

EX-GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN T. V. POWDERLY, A. W. Wright and P. H. Quinn were expelled from the Knights of Labor on a charge of plotting the order's destruction.

THE Julius Schiel company's dry-goods store and L. Dannenbaum's wholesale millinery establishment in Philadelphia were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$525,000.

TWO MASKED men attempted to hold up a stage near Milton, Cal., and one was killed by the express messenger.

THE Kellys and Rafferty's at Southville, Mass., settled a long-standing feud with revolvers and two would die and two others were badly wounded.

PROPERTY valued at \$145,000 was destroyed in Akron, O., by a blaze which started in a planing mill.

A CLOUDBurst southwest of Dunkirk, N. Y., caused one of the most disastrous floods known there in many years.

THE special grand jury in Chicago decided upon the indictment of fifty-eight persons for violation of the election law at the December and April elections.

FIFTY-NINE indictments were returned by the special grand jury against persons charged with violations of the election law in Chicago.

BUSINESS men of the northwest met at Minneapolis and formed an association whose object is to build up a home market for home-manufactured goods.

THE business portion of the town of Luton, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

THE entire tobacco crop of northern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York was destroyed by the recent flood.

At the session of the state constitutional convention in Albany, N. Y., petitions with 32,000 signatures in favor of woman suffrage were presented.

THE Traders' bank of Tacoma, Wash., suspended payment for a second time.

COXEY, Browne and Jones, the commonwealth leaders, were sentenced to twenty days in jail for displaying partisan banners in the capitol grounds.

THE flood in western Pennsylvania still continued, and boats, bridges, houses and other property had been destroyed and ten lives were reported lost.

At Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dansville and Rochester, N. Y., great damage was done by high water.

THE J. C. Lane Paper Manufacturing company at Elkhart, Ind., went into the hands of a receiver with heavy liabilities.

MARY ANDERSON is now engaged in writing her personal memoirs. She will give for the first time the reasons which induced her to retire from the stage.

ALL the carpenters and mill hands in Cincinnati were ordered to strike because the bosses refused to pay \$2.50 for eight hours or \$3 for nine hours.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in session in St. Paul adopted resolutions condemning the bill of Senator Walsh to prevent interference with mail trains.

THE Illinois Congressionalists celebrated in Chicago the fiftieth anniversary of their state organization.

THE Michigan supreme court ordered a reconviction of the returns on the constitutional amendment increasing the attorney general's salary.

THE American Baptist Educational society met at Saratoga, N. Y. The report of the executive board showed phenomenal growth.

ILLINOIS mine owners will try to settle the coal strike by offering to advance the wage scale in the southern and central districts.

A NEGRO who assaulted the 14-year-old daughter of Washington Smith, living near Arlington, Ga., and killed Mr. Smith, was taken from jail by a mob and hanged and his body riddled with bullets.

The floods in Pennsylvania were receding. The loss at Williamsport and in Lycoming county was placed at \$1,000,000.

At Dorseyville, La., Adolph Block and Jules Lake engaged in a gun fight with a negro and all three were killed.

THE PAN-AMERICAN bimetallic association, composed of representatives from the United States, South and Central America and Old Mexico, met in Washington.

At Cambridge, Mass., James Wilson, 40 years old, murdered his wife by cutting her throat and then fatally wounded himself.

THE LATEST estimate of the loss of life off the harbor of Chicago during the recent storm was twenty-eight.

HEAVY rains caused disastrous floods throughout Pennsylvania. At Williamsport the boom which contained \$1,000,000 worth of lumber gave way.

GREAT damage was done by frosts to growing crops over an extensive range of territory. The effect of the cold wave was felt from the northern line of Dakota to the gulf, and it also went well toward the Atlantic, especially in the southern states.

SEVEN men were killed and a number injured in a collision between Chesapeake & Ohio trains in Standing Rock tunnel near Princeton, Ky.

WHILE attempting to rescue the crew of the waterlogged schooner William Shoupe four sailors were drowned near Port Huron, Mich.

EX-GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN T. V. POWDERLY, A. W. Wright and P. H. Quinn were expelled from the Knights of Labor on a charge of plotting the order's destruction.

THE Julius Schiel company's dry-goods store and L. Dannenbaum's wholesale millinery establishment in Philadelphia were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$525,000.

TWO MASKED men attempted to hold up a stage near Milton, Cal., and one was killed by the express messenger.

THE Kellys and Rafferty's at Southville, Mass., settled a long-standing feud with revolvers and two would die and two others were badly wounded.

PROPERTY valued at \$145,000 was destroyed in Akron, O., by a blaze which started in a planing mill.

A CLOUDBurst southwest of Dunkirk, N. Y., caused one of the most disastrous floods known there in many years.

THE special grand jury in Chicago decided upon the indictment of fifty-eight persons for violation of the election law at the December and April elections.

FIFTY-NINE indictments were returned by the special grand jury against persons charged with violations of the election law in Chicago.

BUSINESS men of the northwest met at Minneapolis and formed an association whose object is to build up a home market for home-manufactured goods.

THE business portion of the town of Luton, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

FIRE destroyed the most important portion of East End, New Orleans' most popular summer resort, the loss being \$100,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE republican state convention of North Dakota will meet in Grand Forks July 11.

GEN. PHILIP COOK, secretary of state, died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., aged 77 years.

RESOLUTIONS denouncing President Cleveland and calling for his impeachment were adopted by the populist state convention at Sacramento, Cal.

COL. W. C. OATES was nominated for governor by the democratic convention at Montgomery, Ala.

THE democratic congressional convention of the Fifteenth Missouri district nominated C. H. Morgan.

THE republicans of Pennsylvania in convention at Harrisburg nominated Gen. D. H. Hastings, of Center county, for governor, and Galusha A. Grow and G. E. Huff for congressmen at large.

THE platform declares adherence to protection; attributes the national disaster of trade and labor to the policy of the democracy; demands legislation against pauper or criminal immigration, and a further change in the naturalization system such as will deny the rights of American citizenship to anarchists and all others hostile to the government.

BENSON WOOD, of Effingham, was nominated for congress by the republican convention of the Nineteenth Illinois district.

IN convention at Little Rock, Ark., the prohibitionists nominated a full state ticket, headed by Dr. M. L. Curi for governor.

S. S. KIRKPATRICK, of Fredonia, was nominated for congress in the Third Kansas district.

FOREIGN.

EMILE HENRY, the author of the explosion in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus in Paris, was acquitted.

THE new constitution of Hawaii provides that the new government is to be called the Republic of Hawaii. The cabinet will consist of five members and the senate and house of fifteen members each, congress to meet every two years, the sessions to be limited to ninety days, and all members must be able to read and write the English language. The new constitution will be presented to the convention on May 30 for its approval.

KING ALEXANDER of Serbia has abolished the liberal constitution of 1888 and restored that of 1869. Many of the radical leaders have become fugitives.

SIX of the accomplices of Pallas in the attempt to assassinate Marshal Campos were shot on the plaza at Barcelona, Spain.

A FIRE in Annu province in China destroyed 2,500 houses.

THE worst wind and rain storm known in fifty years prevailed at Toronto, Ont., and considerable damage was done.

THE Manchester ship canal was formally declared open to the commerce of the world by Queen Victoria.

MISS IMHOFF, a teacher in the Anglo-Japanese school at Yonewaia, Japan, who preached against idol worship, was stoned by a mob that afterward tore her eyes out.

COREANS, enraged at government rule, assailed the government quarters at Sing Ltao, wrecked the buildings and killed the governor and forty clerks.

A GIGANTIC anarchist plot to explode bombs in various European cities was discovered in Paris.

LATER.

At the opening of the session of the United States senate on the 24th Mr. Kyle urged the passage of his resolution declaring that it was not the purpose of the United States to use force to restore Liliuokalani as queen of the Hawaiian islands, but it went over for the day. The tariff bill was further considered. In the house the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to have struck out the provision for contingent expenses of the civil-service commission was voted down and the measure was passed.

The bill to incorporate the supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias was also passed, and a resolution was adopted setting aside Saturday, June 22, for eulogies on the late Representative Houk, of Ohio.

ARTHUR H. TAYLOR was renominated for congress by the democrats in the First district of Indiana.

TROOPS were ordered to La Salle and Centralia, Ill., to suppress striking miners, who defied the local authorities.

THIRTY well-known citizens of Tennessee, O. T., were indicted for systematic horse stealing.

THE Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock, Pa., closed down in all departments, throwing over 2,500 men out of work.

ALL England was in fête in honor of the 75th birthday of Queen Victoria.

FIVE strikers were shot to death and a dozen wounded in a fight with deputy sheriffs at Stickle Hollow, Pa., and three deputies were injured.

THE J. K. Gill company, wholesale dealers in books and stationery at Portland, Ore., failed for \$120,000.

At a meeting in Friedrichroda of the German Banking association a resolution in favor of a gold standard was unanimously adopted.

SHOT THEM DOWN.

Deputies Fire Into a Body of Striking Coke Workers.

Their Shots Returned, and During the Battle Four Men Are Killed and a Number Are Wounded—More Trouble Looked For.

BLOOD FLOWS AGAIN.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 25.—The long-threatened attack by striking miners on the pits of the Washington Coal & Coke company at Stickle Hollow was made Thursday morning. The fight was one of the fiercest in the history of the mining troubles in western Pennsylvania, and in the section where it occurred as well as throughout the whole coke region the situation it has developed is one of the most intense excitement.

Four strikers are lying dead, and double that number are badly wounded, some of them mortally. Thomas Kenan, of Wood's run, is the only American killed in the encounter with the deputies. The other dead men are Slavs. The wounded men, who fell under the first volley from the deputies, were taken off by the retreating strikers, and even now the actual number of wounded is not definitely known, their friends having the strongest motives for concealing them.

The fight occurred at daybreak in the public roadway leading to the Stickle Hollow plants. Two thousand strikers, after camping near the works all night, came out to intercept the men on their way to work and induce them to come out. A few of them carried Winchester, while fully fifty others were armed with shotguns, muzzle-loading rifles and revolvers. Because of their threatening demonstrations and the fact that they had given notice to the company that they had come to drive off the deputies if necessary, there were ball cartridges in the Winchester carried by the guards, and the entire outfit at the works was in general readiness to receive raiders. The deputies had specific orders to shoot to kill.

The strikers stopped the first delegation of miners and after a little persuasion induced them to join the strike. The men turned back, and about the time they were starting back home with their dinner buckets the deputies who were on guard and witnesses to the affair were ordered to shoot. They fired three volleys into the mob at a range of about 50 yards. The first volley brought forth no response from the strikers, who were thought to be well armed, but instead they ran in every direction, leaving the dead and wounded lying in the public road. The deputies followed with two more volleys and were shooting when the last strikers disappeared.

The report of the affair, as given by the officials of the company, is to the effect that three strikers were picked up dead in the road after the shooting and about a dozen wounded ones were carried away by their comrades. The reports say six men were killed and sixteen wounded. The plant is so far back in the country that the actual facts have not yet been received.

Sixty-six of the strikers were placed under arrest and taken back to the company's ground, where they were closely guarded during the rest of the day. The whole lot of them were later placed in box cars, which were nailed up, and kept there until this evening when they were brought here to the jail in charge of twenty-five deputies.

The situation at the mines is alarming and more serious trouble is expected. Reports from there are to the effect that 3,000 strikers from the lower end of the fourth pool were marching on Stickle Hollow, thoroughly armed, for the purpose of storming the works regardless of consequences.

AN ENGINE ON FIRE.

Thrilling Ride of a Burlington Engineer and Fireman.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 25.—On account of the lack of coal the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad made the experiment Wednesday night of running the fast mail from Chicago with a 4 miles east of Kewanee and running at the rate of 50 miles an hour, the glass in the lubricator can broke and instantly three quarts of kerosene were spilled by steam pressure through the cab. Striking the hot boiler head, the oil was ignited and the next moment the whole interior of the cab was filled with flames.

The fireman, Edward Martin, was standing in front of the lubricator, and his clothes, saturated with oil, were quickly all ablaze. He rolled on the cab floor to extinguish the flames. Engineer V. E. Giddings thrust one arm and leg and his body from the cab window, and with the other foot set the brake and brought the train to a standstill. Martin, before the train stopped, jumped from the floor, and with flames streaming from his clothes, rushed to the water tank, raised the cover and jumped in, extinguishing the flames. Giddings jumped from his engine and rolled around in the wet grass.

Martin was put on a freight train and brought home. His clothes, save his undershirt, had been destroyed by the fire. He was horribly burned and is in a precarious condition. Giddings' left hand was badly burned, and the flames devoured his overalls and trousers, only his drawers saving him from serious injury.

BAD GANG BROKEN UP.

Well-Known Citizens of Oklahoma Indicted for Horse Stealing.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., May 25.—Thirty well-known citizens of Tecumseh, an Indian town 50 miles east of this place, have been indicted for horse stealing. Of this number seventeen were arrested. Three escaped and officers are in close pursuit. The entire community is wrought up over this discovery and the breaking up of one of the most remarkable criminal organizations ever known in this country. The grand jury is still in session.

CALLED OUT THE TROOPS.

Illinois Militia Sent to Quell Labor Riots at La Salle and Other Points.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—Gov. Altgeld has ordered Col. Bennett, of Joliet, to report at La Salle at once with one company from Ottawa, one from Streator and two from Aurora to quell the miner's riot there. Adj. Gen. Orendorff was ordered to take command there.

Through requests made by the sheriff of Marion county the governor ordered Col. Smith, of Greenup, to select five companies of the Third regiment to report at Centralia. Col. Bayle, assistant adjutant general, will go to that point at once to take command.

Sheriff Taylor, of La Salle county, telegraphed the governor the condition of affairs at the La Salle County Carbon Coal company's mine. He said he with a large force of deputies had been attacked by several hundred miners with stones, revolvers and other weapons, shooting three of the deputies, severely injuring several others, including himself. He was unable to quell the riot, and there was imminent danger of great loss of life and destruction of property if immediate action was not taken by the governor. He appealed to the governor for such military aid as could be furnished. There are 3,000 striking miners at Spring Valley, Ladd and Seatonsville, who are likely to come there at any time and continue the riot. A mob is surrounding the hotel where he is lying wounded.

The telegram was confirmed by one from the mayor of La Salle, F. W. Mathison, who states the mob has released one of the arrested strikers from jail. Later the sheriff telegraphed that the strikers were running riot and to forward troops at once.

Sheriff M. J. Helms, of Centralia, telegraphed that he had arrested seventy-five men for conspiracy in destroying property, that he has 200 armed deputies. The mines at Sandoval, Kinnandy and Odin are threatened with destruction by approaching miners, who are also determined to release those under arrest.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 25.—An attack was made Thursday on the La Salle County Coal company's shaft by a mob of 1,500 striking miners. Several deputy sheriffs and some of the strikers were shot. The miners had been attending a meeting and in passing the shaft on their way home a crowd assembled and the men soon became riotous. Twenty-five deputy sheriffs were on guard at the shaft and Sheriff Taylor warned the men off the private property of the company. The crowd becoming more ugly the sheriff gave his men orders to fire into the air. The crowd scattered, but soon returned and threw stones. Then there was a hand-to-hand conflict in which many shots were exchanged. Sheriff Taylor was knocked down, trampled on and badly kicked and beaten. His injuries are not serious. Deputy Sheriffs John Dwyer and Tom Hoolihan, both of Ottawa, were severely wounded. Hoolihan's injuries may prove fatal. Five of the strikers are thought to have been hit by bullets and seriously hurt. The mob was finally dispersed with the aid of the local police and three rioters were arrested.

The miners determined to free their comrades and marched to the hotel, where they demanded the liberation of the prisoners. But the sheriff had sent two of the men to Ottawa, where they are now confined in the county jail. Being assured that the prisoners were not in the hotel the mob proceeded to the city jail, where a third one was confined, and with threatening cries demanded that the man be liberated. The men said they intended to tear down the jail if their demands were not acceded to, and the man was set free.

The wounded sheriff is unable to leave his hotel, though he is not dangerously hurt. The situation is so serious, owing to the mood of the miners, that an urgent appeal was made for troops. There has been no trouble since 9 p. m.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 25.—Thursday was a day of great excitement here. The miners who stole a train at Duquoin Wednesday arrived here at 3 o'clock a. m., and at 5 o'clock they assembled at the Big Four mine and commenced destroying things. The engine was wrecked, the dynamo injured, the office furniture demolished, the tracks torn up, the cages and cars with all loose timber and rubbish piled into the shaft. The damage is estimated at \$5,000, and it will take a month to clear out the shaft. After completing their work of destruction the crowd loafed around for an hour or so, when it started north on the railroad. At the junction the party divided, a part going to Sandoval and the rest to Odin, intending later to go to Pana. The sheriff swore in 100 deputies and started on a special train to Sandoval. There he talked to the men, who started to Odin, the sheriff following.

The crowd stopped half a mile south of town, where it was surrounded by the deputies, who had warrants for 600 rioters. The crowd started to run, and about fifteen shots were fired, which demoralized the mob, and 100 arrests were made. The prisoners were marched to the city and quartered in the opera house, where they will be held for trial. The question of their disposition is difficult, as the jail will hold only twenty-five prisoners.

VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen of England Is 75 Years of Age.

LONDON, May 25.—All England was in fête in honor of the 75th birthday of Queen Victoria. Everywhere there to be seen the most extensive preparations and the occasion was undoubtedly the most widely celebrated holiday wherever the British flag is recognized that has been declared since the celebration of her majesty's half-century jubilee. The queen was born in 1819 and succeeded her uncle, King William IV., to the throne June 20, 1837.

SHOWN BY THE BULLETIN.

The Census Office Sends Out Some Figures of General Interest.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—From a bulletin issued by the census bureau it is shown that the entire receipts by the national, state, county, township and municipal governments of the United States combined, including schools and postal service and all forms of taxation, reached in 1890 an aggregate of \$1,040,473,013. The total expenditures for the government of the people, from the support of the district school to the payment of the expenses of congress and the interest on the public debt in the same year, amounted to \$915,954,055, leaving a balance of \$94,518,958 in the treasuries of the various states, cities and counties. The revenues are largely being local taxation upon real and personal property, which was \$443,096,574. The liquor dealers of the United States contributed to the support of government the sum of \$24,786,490.

The list of disbursements shows some interesting items and demonstrates that the largest expenditures of the people of the United States are for charities, amounting in 1890 to \$148,895,671. The second largest sum is paid for education, \$145,583,115. Omitting interest on the public debt, the next item in amount is for roads, sewers and bridges, \$72,362,682. The postal service cost \$66,000,000, the army and militia \$35,500,000, and \$15,174,403 was paid for the support of the navy. The cost of sustaining the police in all the cities and towns of the United States aggregated \$24,000,000, and the fire departments \$16,500,000. The judiciary system of the country cost \$23,000,000; \$12,000,000 was paid for the support of prisons and reformatories, \$11,000,000 for lighting the streets of the towns and cities of the United States; \$3,250,294 was paid for protecting the public health, \$2,962,697 for sustaining parks and public resorts. It costs the United States government \$6,608,047 to support the Indians, and \$11,737,738 for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The detailed reports from the several cities furnish some very interesting comparisons. It cost every man, woman and child in the United States the sum of \$13.15 to maintain the national, state and local governments in the year 1890. It is a curious fact that the city of Chicago comes very close to the average, the expenditure there for maintaining the municipal government being \$13.83 per capita of population. The city government of New York costs nearly twice as much to maintain as that of Chicago, the per capita being \$24.56.

Of all the states New York expends the most money for school purposes, \$18,438,164. Pennsylvania is second, \$13,370,459. Then come Illinois, \$11,416,793; Ohio, \$11,069,254; Massachusetts, \$8,827,656; Iowa, \$6,570,063; Indiana, \$6,191,009. Illinois spends more for educational purposes than all of the southern states combined. Of the southern states, not including Missouri, Texas stands first in the expenditure of money for education with \$3,207,320; Kentucky second, \$2,088,105. Then come Maryland, \$2,012,868; Virginia, \$1,816,214; West Virginia, \$1,372,191, and Tennessee, \$1,324,441. Alabama spends but \$613,562; Louisiana, \$754,728, and South Carolina but \$545,755 for schools.

The public school statistics are interesting. The average cost of education in the United States per capita of population is \$2.24, while in 1880 it was only \$1.59. California pays more than any other state for the luxury of education per capita of her population, \$4.24, and Colorado per capita of her pupils enrolled, while Alabama pays the least, 37 cents per capita of population, and \$1.25 per capita of pupils enrolled.

The average cost of education per capita of population in New England and the North Atlantic states is \$2.74, a little above the average for the country; in the South Atlantic states, \$2.81; in the North Central states, \$2.75, while in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states it is \$3.35. The cost per capita of pupils enrolled for the United States is \$11.03. In the North Atlantic and New England states it is \$15.35; in the South Atlantic states, \$4.96; in the Northern Central states, \$12.56; in the Southern Central states, \$4.39, and in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states, \$19.71. In Illinois the cost per capita of population is \$2.95, while in 1880 it was \$2.45.

The total expenditures for school purposes in the United States increased from \$79,528,736 in 1880 to \$139,065,537 in 1890. In Illinois the increase in ten years was from \$7,530,632 to \$11,388,529. It costs New York \$7,300,617 for its police force, which is nearly as much as is paid by the twenty-one states comprising the South Atlantic and North Central divisions—that is, from Delaware to Kansas and North Dakota. Omitting Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois, New York pays as much for her police as all the rest of the states combined. Pennsylvania stands second in cost of police, Massachusetts third, Illinois fourth and Ohio fifth. Massachusetts spends more for protecting the public health than any other state. New York is second and Illinois is third.

Vetoed by Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Gov. Flower has vetoed the bill to prevent display of foreign flags on New York public buildings, styling it un-American.

Freed from a Cataract.

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. Gladstone's right eye has been successfully operated upon. Drs. Nettleship and Hübner attended the distinguished patient at Lord Rendell's house early in the day, and some time afterward they issued a bulletin stating that the eye had been operated upon for cataract, and that the operation was quite successful. Mr. Gladstone is resting quietly in a darkened room. He does not show any feverish symptoms. The operation was short and no anesthetic was used. He bore the pain with much fortitude.