GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

He A dresses Crowded Galleries in the House of Commons-

ANALYZING THE OBJECTIONS.

Expressions of American Opinion Possess Great Weight-Irish Autonomy the Aim-Defining the Relations of Parliament.

The Home Rule Bill. LONDON, May 10th [Special Telegram.] Long before the hour appointed for the meet-Ing of the house of commons this afternoon, every seat on the floor was taken, while the galleries were crowded with a distinguished audience, which had been attracted by the announcement that Mr. Gladstone would move the second reading of his home rule bill. Rayalty was represented by the Prince of Wales; nobility was present in force and watched the proceedings with intense interest. Gladstone was on hand early, and his

entrance was the signal for vociferous cheers from both liberal and Irish members.

When quiet was restored, the venerable premier arose, and in a firm, clear voice moved the second reading of the bill. In his remarks he stated that he did not intend, for the present to a keep the continuous control to the second reading of the bill. to present, to ask for a continuance of the debate from day to day.

ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH.

LONDON, May 10.-Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hourse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position, which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never at any period described home-rule in Ireland as incompatible with imperial unity. [Cries of "Oh! oh!"] That was exactly so. [Cheers.] Contribution had come from some members we visited medloth an making speeches stuffed full of totally unitrie and weethless exactless. totally untrue and worthless asertions [oh.

oh and cheers.]
In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the state-

faction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of home rule, as these statements condemplated nothing leadding to a servance of the empore [Parnellite cheers.]

TWO IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS.

Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding home rule:

Firstly, It must be shown that it was sesired by the great mass of the population of Ireland. That condition had never been above the rule and uneanivocally present until the salutely and unequivocally present until the passing of the representation of the people

passing of the representation of the people act. [Cheers.]
Secondly, Was home rule compatible with the unity of the empire? That question had bear answered by Mr. Parnell who had declared that what he thought of under the name of home rule was simply the autonomy of Ireland.

Afternative coercive and reform measures had been tried, and they had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion, especially, had been the medicine continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results. [Parnellite cheers.]

LESSONS FFOM CANADA.

As regards the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the empire, he rea menace to the unity of the empire, he reminded the house that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was determined to concede home-rule to Canada, she was in precisely the temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get home-rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home-rule. [Irish cheers.] He (Gladstone) sat in parliament during the whole Canadian controversy, taking as a young man an active part in if. during the whole Canadian controversy, taking as a young man an active part in if, what was the nature of Canadian debate? The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland lopposition cheers, not in every particular. As the bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from acts which disposed of the case of Canada, but although not parallel their positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of Canada? "Government from Downing street." These few words embraced the whole controversy, "Government from Downing street." These few words embraced the whole controversy. "Government from Downing street," meaning, of course, "Government from Westminister." [Hear, hear.] What was the cry of those who resisted autonomy in Canada? It was the cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion of the relations of Canada and England then there was very great danger to the unity of the empire, but it was a remedy for this mischief, not the mischief itself, which was regarded as dangerous. [Irish cheers.] In this result the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. In these days the peothe cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. In these days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in this house as rebels, [Prolonged government and Parnellite cheers.] Some of those so called rebels were protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were Catholies of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were French extraction Catholies? No. sir. With the English in Upper Canada it was exactly the same thing. Both rebelled.

O'CONNELL'S WITTICISM.

He (Gladstone) remembered O'Connell in the house in the debate on the Canadian question, referring to the French Canadian

in the house in the debate on the Canadian question, referring to the French Canadian leader Papineau, saying:

This case is just the case of Ireland with this difference: The Canadian agutator has "O" at the end of his name instead of at the beginning." [Laughter.]

Canadian rebels were superseded, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and the victora were vanguished. If we were military victors the Canadians were victorious in the field of action.

THEY FIND DANGER IN A REMEDY. Here the speaker reviewed the history of he past in an endeavor to prove that only brough a measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was a settlement of the queston feasible. There is danger to the unity of the empire in the present relations with Ireland, but the opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy insical of to the existing mischief. Mr. Gladstone then referred to the significant expressions of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approximation of the vital principles of

sions of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. [Cheers and derisive cries.]

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

He asked gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless [hear, hear] if they would have considered them worthless if such manifestations had condemned the bill. [Cheers.] Coming to the leading objections to the bill, he said: He noticed that the first was one objecting to the exclusion of the Irish members from the imperial parliament as a breach of the cardinal principle that there ought not to be taxation without presentation. The opponents of the bill said presentation. The opponents of the bill said that England could never enforce taxation in Ireland without representation, and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to contemplate such action for a moment. Many members were not even sat-isued with the consent of Ireland. Besides this general constitutional odjection, there rxisted the regret that there would cease to be a symbolic representation of the unity of the empire through the absence of the Irish members

members.

THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLE.

Now history has shown that in foreign, or what he preferred to call over-sea affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland. [Hear, hear, and cries of no.] Is it a wonder that in a country with woes so great, and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment, the mind of the people should be confirmed to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become to obtain control of their own affairs. Still, the bill provides that the Irish shall not be excluded from imperial affuirs. Clause 29 provides for recall of representatives in both houses of recall of representatives in both houses of Irish partiamene before the parliament can proceed to the alteration of a statute upon which the two countries do not agree. Another clause provides that, on certain conditions, the Irish assembly may vote sums of money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizance.

hary cognizance.

He trusted that should Great Britain be involved in a great war, where Ireland would be exposed to common failed to-dad danger, the Irish assembly would respond to

a message from the crown by voting mone to prosecute the war. [Opposition laughter. No great question such as succession to the crown ought to fall under the discussion of

No great question such as succession to the crown ought to fall under the discussion of this secondary authority, but money questions, such as treaties of commerce, might require direct communication between both parliaments. He would therefore propose on behalf of the government some plan of this kind. He proceeded to explain that the government remained undecided as to the conditions under which the Irish members or an Irish commission should appear in the imperial cabinet. The government did not consider this to be the point, In his opinion if the Irish members come back in any numbers it would be necessary to devise a new system of election. He would certainly have no jealousy of Irish members. If the Irish should reappear in their force he would rather have them amply rather than scantily, and jealously treated.

In conclusion, he declared that the main object of the bill was to abolish root and branch the discontent prevailing in Ireland and to restore social order by removal not merely of symptoms, but of causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the bill had an alternative policy, what was it? he asked. If Lord Randholp Churchill should undertake the task of settling inland what did he mean to do was his plan that proposed by the logalists in Belfast last November. The English government might be daring, but not so daring as to undertake to reconstruct the Irish government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lord Hartington has a plan let him disclose it. He appeared to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of boldness was the only path of safety. [Cheers.] All men ought to know their own minds, and ought to tell it.

The fate of Ireland could not be passed into the lettery of rodities. [Paranellite aboust)

THE FATE OF ITELAND.

The fate of Ireland could not be passed into the lottery of politics. [Parnellite cheers.]
He had been told that he was steering Ire-He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let his opponents show a way to rescue it. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of this bill, trace the visible or palpable road through darkness.

"Members of the house of commons have before them a great opportunity to a close strife of seven hundred years ago, and of knitting by hands firmer and higher in character than heretofore, the hearts and affe tions of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation."
[Loud and continued cheering.]

HARTINGTON'S LITTLE SAY.

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who, on rising was greeted with cheers. He feared that the premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting alternate

tion. With reference to submitting alternate measures, he failed to remember a single in-stance in which Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentists to take who were unprepared to suggest in what direction a measure for the house could be immediately revised. He believed that the concession made to night, would not the concession made to-night would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion, he moved that the bill be read six months hence. The debate was adjourned till Thursday.

The Greek Troubles. ATHENS, May 10.-The king has written a etter to Delyannis, holding him responsible for the present condition of affairs in Greece. The foreign fleet, with the exception of one vessel of each power, left Suda bay and completed the blockade of the Greek coast. The government warned all vessels that if they government warned all vessels that if they leave the port it will be at their own risk. The issue of shipping papers has been stopped. The commercial world is excited. There was slight firing to-day on the frontier by Greek troops in disobedience to orders. Quiet was soon restored. Before presenting his resignation yesterday Delyannis sent a circular note to the foreign embassies to the effect that Greece had never contemplated hostility to the powers; that the government thought the statement that Greece did not in tend to disturb the peace was sufficient answer to the demands of the powers and the blockade placed Greece at a helpless disadvantage. The Greek government, he said considered the action of the powers in blockading the Greek ports as entirely unjustifia-

ading the Greek ports as entirely unjustifia The Railroad Rate War. St. PAUL, May 10 .- The passenger rate war opened up this morning. The city ticket offices of the Milwaukee, Omaha and and Minnesota and Northwestern began selling second-class tickets to Chicago for \$8,50 and from Minneapolis to St. Louis the same, A scalper told a reporter he would sell for \$8 rather than lose a passenger. There is little if any cutting on first-class tickets. short lines say they can afford to ignore the others on first-class tickets. A cut of a dollar

has but little influence with first-class travel Cutlers on Strike. Риплареврига, May 9.—It has been de ided to-night that all cutlers in the employ of wholesale houses should go out on strike on Monday for eight hours work and ten hours pay.

Wholesale houses employ some 600 cutlers, and the withdrawal of these men from different houses on Monday will throw out of employment between 7,000 and 8,000 persons.

The Ohio Senate Squabble. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 10 .- In the Ohi senate this morning, Vancleaf (dem.) offered a motion for correction of the journal relative to the proceedings Saturday of seat-ing four republican members. The motion was ruled out of order and a protest offered by Vancleaf against the proceedings on Saturday was taken under advisement of the

president. Fatal Lightning Flashes. BURLINGTON, IOWA, May 9.-Yesterday afternoon lightning struck a boarding house in this city and killed a young German carpenter, Custay Milf, and knocked down all other inmates in the house. The dwelling of Frank Geiger in the south part of the city was struck and burned. The storm was very heavy in southern lowa.

Assaulted by Strikers. DETROIT, May 10 .- This morning a crowd of strikers gathered about the Michigan car shops and drove away some workmen who attempted to go to work, assaulting them with bricks and lumps of dirt. The police were on hand in toree and twenty-five men resumed work under their protection.

Cloth Cutters Walk Out. PHILADELPHIA, May 10,-About 600 garment cutters employed in various wholesale clothling establishments in this city, struck to day for eight hours' work at ten hours' pay. The strike throws out several thousand men,

women and girls. Miners Resume Work. PITTSBURG, May 10,-Fifteen hundred colliers employed in the pits along the Youghiogheny river and also at the mines of W. L. Scott, at Scotthaven, Pa., resumed work this morning at the advance demanded.

St. Louis' Celebrated Case. St. Louis, May 10. - The noted case Hugh M. Brooks, alias W. A. Lennox Maxwell, charged with the murder of C. Arthur Preller, at the Southern hotel, in this city, April 7th, 1885, was called in the criminal court this morning at 11:45.

Death of a Leading Bear. NEW YOKK, May 10.-S. F. Weerishoefer died suddenly at the residence of his fatherin-law, in Manhattanville, this morning. Woerishoeffer was a leading bear operator in Wall street.

A Tornado in Indiana CONNERSVILLE, Ind., May 10,-A tornado. passed through Wayne county thirteen miles north, last night, destroying everything in its track. One woman and two men killed.

A Wounded Bear.

New York, May 10.—George A. Dickinson failed to-day. He was a bear on the stock exchange. It is thought that Dickinson's liabilities will not exceed \$50,000. A Bear Skinned. NEW YORK, May 10.—George F. Dickinson

failed to-day. He was a bear on the stock

IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Resolutions Enquiring Into the David J. Adams' Seizure.

DEMOCRATS AFRAID TO MOVE.

General Logan's Books-Interstate Commerce in the Senate-Democrats Afraid of Any Live Question-Van Wyck's Bill.

Senate. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- Mr. Dawes offered

he following resolutions, both of which were agreed to without debate; Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate to the senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, any information in the possession of the government concerning the alleged selzure of the United States inshing vessel David J. Adams while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the dominion of Canada and what measure if any has been taken to protect lishing vessels of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports the dominion of Canada. Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire whether the United States issling vessel David J. Adams has been seized while in lawful commerce in a port of the Dominion of Canada, and what measures, if any, are necessary to protect persons and property of American citizens while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and to report by bill or otherwise. interest, any information in the possession

wise.

Mr. Stanwick introduced a bill authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad company to construct branch roads. Referred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Logan was agreed to, directing the committee on pensions to report back to the senate the bill No. 35, providing for the repeal of the limitation on arrears of pensions. This is the Ingalls bill.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Ingalls directing the postmaster general to report to the senate all cases of unadjusted salaries of the senate all cases of unadjusted salaries of postmasters and late postmasters in Kansas, under the act of March 3, 1883, with statement showing the amount of pay each postmaster would have received if paid upon the basis of commissions under the act of 1854 and the amount of salary allowed and paid under the act of July 1, 1804, also the amount allowed under the act of March 3, 1883, and the period of service for which such allowances was made: such statement to exhibit by comparison amounts under different acts. Also directing the postmaster general to send Also directing the postmaster general to send to the senate a copy of the syllabus of the postmaster general's opinion of the act of March, 1883.

Mr. Conger moved to amend by extending inquiry to all states instead of confining it to the state of Kansas. The amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended wa agreed to.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The inter-state commerce bill was placed The inter-state commerce bilt was placed before the senate.

Mr. Ingalls' proposed amendment was agreed to, giving to the committee the right to report to the United States circuit court and get a speedy judgment on complaints whenever companies decline to obey the order of the commission. der of the commission.

Mr. Walthall entered on an elaborate argument is show the power of Congress in the

premises.

CONGER'S AMENDMENT.

An amendment offered by Mr. Conger was agreed to, modifying the first section of the bill, which relates to the class of companies to which the bill is made applicable. In the case of common carriers, whose routes are partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used for continuous passage or continuous passag are used for continuous bassage or equip-ment from one state to another, Mr. Conger's amendment limits the bill to such of those companies as are under a common central management or arrangement.

In the debate to which this amendmen gave rise, Mr. Allison said that the effect of Conger's amendment would be to place the people who lived on the lake border in a more favorable condition than those who lived elsewhere in the west. Without further action on the bill the senate adjourned.

House. Washington, May 10 .- Under the call of states the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Dingley, of Maine, to limit com-By Mr. Dingley, of Maine, to limit commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in the ports of the United States, to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries. The bill provides, that when any foreign country shall exclude any American vessels from any commercial privileges in the ports of such foreign country, the president shall issue his proclamation, limiting the commercial privileges of vessels of the same character of such foreign country in the ports of the privileges of vessels of the same charac-ter of such foreign country in the ports of the United States to such privileges as are ac-corded such American vessels. The bill to punish the advertisement of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia was called up, and after some time consumed n an effort to secure a quorum, it was pass ed. The house then adjourned.

SOME STARTLING FACTS.

Entries Upon Public Lands Almost Impossible For Actual Settlers. WASHINGTON, May 10,-The commissioner of the general land office, in his response to the senate resolution calling for the number of special agents employed in his office and their daties, says, that if the increased force recommended in his an nual report be granted, entries suspended by his order of April 3, 1885, can all be investigated and disposed of in about a year and a half. A large percentage of these entries he thinks are fraudulent. The proportion of new cases that will require such investigation will be much less than in those previous to April 3, 1885. Since the order of suspension had the effect to materially check the making or completion of fraudulent entries, it was the ease with which trauds could be perpetrated under existing laws, and the immunity offered by the hasty issuance of patents, he says, that encouraged the making of fictitious and fraudulent entries. The certainty of thorough investigation would restrain such practices, but great fraud must inevitably exist so long as an opportunity of fraud is preceded. of special agents employed in his office and

practices, but great fraud must inevitably exist so long as an opportunity of fraud is preserved in the laws and so long as it is hoped by procurers and promoters of fraud that examinations may be impeded or suppressed.

The commissioner renews his recommendation that the pre-emption of commuted homestead, timber culture, timber land and desert land laws be repealed, and says, questions, broadly stated, are whether lands shall be protected, and an honest acquisition of title thereto insisted upon, or dishonest appropriation allowed. These questions cannot long remain in abeyance. With the present heedless rush of speculation and monopoly the public domain will be absorbed in a period of time so brief that even preventative measures agaisnt fraud and misappropriation may soon be too late to save any considerable portion of the mubic lands for the house of the soon be too late to save any considerable po tion of the public lands for the homes of the people.

The commissioner closes his communica-

tion with a statement that his general in-formation leads him to the conclusion that no large amount of public land remains in the western states and territories least of the the western states and territories least of the cattle belt, which an actual settler can take up without first buying off speculative claims or avoiding some invalid entry by contest proceedings, while within the cattle region it is notorious that actual settlements are generally prevented and made practically impossible, outside of proximity to towns, through the unlawful control of the country maintained by cattle corporations.

The demand for free lands for the homes of American citizens, which is daily increasing in intensity, can no longer be met, unless unpatented lands now unlawfully held or claimed can be recovered to the public domain and future illegal and fraudulent ap-

main and future illegal and fraudulent ap-propriations decisively stopped. A Democratic Squeal. WASHINGTON, May 10.—[Special Telegram.]—This morning's Post has three columns of inverviews with democratic senators and representatives in regard to the probabilities in the approaching elections affect-

ing the lower house of congress. Many of

them readily acknowledge that the chances are against them, and that the republicans will undoubtedly have a majority, while others show a stiff upper lip and claim that their party will hold its own, Ben Hall, of the First Iowa district, is one of the latter class. He complains bitterly of the redistricting of the state, and says it is for the purpose of returning Senator Wilson. Hall says in his interview that "it is hardly possible, with the new arrangement of districts to increase the number of democrats and it is almost impossible to hold our own. Murphy's district, which was before democratic by a large majority, is now so overwhelmingly democratic that it could supply a dozen very nice democratic majorities. All these surplus democratic

voters are lost. My district will remain democratic, I hope, and possibly Weaver may carry his again, but it will require a hard squeeze. The district now represented by Frederick is made so hopelessly republican that he says he will not be a candidate. Murphy's majority was increased to take the district from Frederick." The Representative Dorsey, who has been at his home in Nebraska for some time, has returned here.

ABOUT GENERAL LOGAN. Busy Writing History-The Man Who

Fired on Sumter. WASHINGTON, May 10.—[Special Tele-gram.]—General John A. Logan, in conver-sation with a friend to-day, said that he had finished his history of the cause which led to the great rebellion, and that the copy was now all in the hands of the printer. General Logan further stated that he was now gathering material for a military history of the rebellion, which would be sent to press at the earliest possible day. He intends to make both of these works valuable contributions to the historical record of the stirring

make both of these works valuable contributions to the historical record of the stirring
times to which they relate.

The man who fired the first gun at Fort
Sumpter in April, 1861, was Edward L., Buffin, then a gray haired septageniarian. He
traveled all the way from Richmond to Charleston for the sole purpose of begging of Beauregard the privilege of firing the first gun at
the flag of his country. The request was
granted, and the shot that destroyed the aecursed institution of slavery and opened up
the bloodiest drama of modern times was
fired by this old man's nerveless hand. But
the cause he loved so well perished forever at
Appomattox, and, unable to reconcile himself to the loss of the confederate cause, the
aged traitor placed the muzzle of a shotgun
loaded with buckshot, in his mouth and blew
off the top of his head.

This fitting termination of the original
traitor's career was related to General Logan
the other day, and he expressed regret that
the fact had not been made know to him
sooner, as he would have used it in his forthcoming history of the steps by which the
re bellion was precipitated on the country.

Unjust to Logan.

Unjust to Logan. New York, May 10.—[Special Telegram.]
-The Sun says that Mr. Logan is greatly dissatisfied with the election of McPherson as secretary of the republican congressional committee because McPherson is a pronounced Blaine man.

BUSY DOING NOTHING.

The Administration Laying Back For a Great Effort on Tariff.
WASHINGTON, May 10.—[Special Telegram.]-There will be no increase in postal facilities for at least two years. The house committee on postoffices and postroads committee on postolinees and postroads sgreed to not report the postal telegraph bill or the postal sarings bank bill. This inaction is at the request of friends of the measures, who prefer no action to adverse action. The party in power has determined that the general expenditures of the government shall not be increased at this time, or until the terrificial referred as metacial in until the tariff is reformed, as material in-creases in expenses of the government les-sens the scope for work on the tariff. It was sens the scope for work on the tariff. It was believed, during the last congress, that penny letter postage would be the result of the change in the administration, but there will be no penny postage under this regime. Old republican statesmen promise both postal telegraph and penny postage if they get control of the fiftieth cougress, and in a measure these two things will be pitted against a reduction of the tariff in the coming campaign.

OPPOSED TO SUBSIDIES.

Senator Van Wyck Introduces the Union Pacific Relief Bill. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10 .- [Special

['elegram.]-Senator Van Wyck and Repreentative Dorsey introduced in the senate and house to-day duplicates of the bill recom-mended and petitioned for by the citizens of Nebraska, for the relief of the Union Pacific railroad company,
Mr. Van Wyck, to the BEE correspondent
to-day, predicted the defeat of the subsidy

ciause put into the postoffice appropriation bill by the senate, when the proposition came up in the house. The house, he said, was very much slower to grant subsidies than the senate, and if he had been here he would have opposed the amendment while it was before the latter body.

Tehauntepec Ship Railway. WASHINGTON, May 10.-[Special Telegram. |-Captain Eads continues to hammer away at congress for the passage of his Te the slightest possibility of success. The house bill makes the guarantee of the government for interest on the loan which Eads s to get somewhere to do his work, \$37,000, 000, and to cover a period of fifteen years, while the senate bill limits the liberty of the government to 57,000,000, and during a period of five years, Of course, Eads wants the house bill passed, and even though congress had a majority for an Eads bill, the ideas of the two branches are too far apart to get

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.-[Special Telegram, |-The Iowa members introduced

bills in the house to-day as follows: By Mr. Henderson: To pension Thomas W Fassett and Lidia B. Van Auda. By Mr. Fuller: Pensioning Henry Durke, By Mr. Hepburn: Increasing pension of By Mr. Abbott: Pensioning Mary E. Hedrick.
Senator Wilson introduced bills in the senate to pension Mrs. Arabella Coddington,
Mrs. Eliza Ferguson and Mary E. Hedrick.

Supreme Court Adjourns. WASHINGTON, May 10,-1t is now here ordered by the court that all cases on the docket not decided, and all other business of the term not disposed of by the court, be, and the same is hereby continued until the next

The court then adjourned till October next. A Capital of \$1,000,000. Washington, May 18,—The comptroller of currency to-day authorized the American Exchange bank of Chicago, Illinois, to begin business with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Polygamy Cases Dismissed. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The supreme court of the United States dismissed the three Snow polygamy cases for want of jurisdic-tion; also recalled the mandate in the Can-non polygamy case and set aside the former judgment and dismissed it for want of juris-diction.

The May Crop Report. Washington, May 10.—The May crop report of the department of agriculture indicates an improvement during April of two points in wheat, with a general average conpoints in wheat, with a general average condition of 95. No marked change anywhere, but a slight advance is noted in the Ohio valley, and Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland. The May average last year was 70. The season has been admirable and the crop is more advanced than usual. The averages in the principal states are: Pennsylvania, 35; Michigan, 91; Hilinois, 92; Kausas, 97; Ohio, 97; Indiana, 98; Missouri, 101. The condition of twe averages 96; barley, 97.

tion of rye averages 96; barley, 97.

STRIKES AND RIOTS ENDED.

Wage-Workers Anxious to Return to Their

Employment.

Chicago Pledges Itself to Provide For Its Injured Officers-The Com-

panies Refuse to Recognize Com-

mittees-Arrogant Lumber Men. Individual Strikers Return.

CHICAGO, May 10,- [Special Telegram.]-The situation among the railroad strikers appears to be steady, but certainly changing. Freight men have yielded and gone back to work, where they could, and there is probability that this is prophetic of the course that may eventually be followed by others. The railroads, with one exception, have declined to treat with any committees from the strikers, but have restored to their places, individually, such men as they had room for. Many of the old hands are at work again, and many more are seeking for admission. There was perceptible on all hands a general feeling that the beginning of the end of the present labor troubles was at hand.

A visit to the various freight vards this morning showed much activity among the freight warehouses of the roads. A strikers' committee visited the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road and had a conference with Superintendent Erling, who informed them that he would not treat with them as a committee, but if the striking workmen came to him as individuals he would transact business with them. He assures them that the company had determined not to reinstate strikers as a body under any circumstances, but that if any injustice had been done any men he would see to it that it was remedied. He was sure, however, that no such injustice had been done them. The committee with-drew, and immediately after several individual applications for employment were made by the strikers. Many of them were re-em-ployed, but with the understanding that they come in as men and not as members of any

come in as men and not as members of any organization.

The Chicago & Northwestern road had a sufficient number of new men employed to handle their business and gave the committee no encouragement, and refused to make room for strikers by discharging the new men. The company, however, reinstated several of the strikers this morning, and many applications have been received from individual freight handlers asking for employment. The old men on the Rock Island road when they asked to be taken back and put to work this morning were told that the road had been handling as much freight as was brought it and more in proportion than any other road in Chicago. The company would not discharge men who had worked during the strike, but as many others as were required were selected from the ranks of the late strikers and put to work, and everything was going on put to work, and everything was going on there to-day as if such a thing as a strike had n ever been heard of.

n ever been heard of.

RETTER PROSPECTS AHEAD.

Four of the lumber districts showed signs of reviving industry. There was a business air throughout the districts though resumption of work was by no means general. There was no disorder, There was no law-lessness. Many smokestacks were sending forth volumes of black vaper that formed itself into small clouds. The hiss of steam and the hum of machinery was heard here and there. Many wageworkers were seen with their funch pails hurrying to their old posts to begin the week with the happy prospect of a week's pay ahead and the memory of an anxious family behind. But all the signs visible on the surface were not so promising of revival. At several factories groups of workmen stood about with idleness and uncertainty plainly written on their groups of workmen stood about with idleness and uncertainty plainly written on their faces. Their grievances were not yet settled, their money almost exhausted and the posi-tion of their families at home was one of sore anxiety. It was the beginning of a new week. What will the bosses do? they asked

among themselves,

A large number of sash, door and blind A large number of sash, door and blind factories resumed operations this morning. Several forges and iron works set their furseveral lorges and from works set their lur-naces going, and some minor shops started up afresh, but the planing mills are yet mo-tionless, and the lumber yards are idle. Measures are making, however, that may soon end in general resumption in all depart-

ments.

All the sash, door and blind factories resumed on the basis of nine hours pay for eight hours work. Planing mills did not resume and will hardly do so until the lumber yards are again in a state of activity. The lumber yards and their 10,000 or more shovers, stevadors and all sorts of unskilled laborers were still idle this morning. Lumbermen say they are ready to resume operations as soon as their men come back in sufficient numbers to warrant them in starting up, but that only the old schedule of hours and wages will be accepted. If the men do not choose to come back on these terms, the not choose to come back on these terms, the works will be left idle indefinitely, they say, works will be left interinterly, they say, even though the entire lumber trade of the city is broken up. They declare that since the situation has been forced upon them, they will not be shaken in the stand they have taken to control their own business and be dictated to by nobody.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

Closing Scenes in the Eight-Hour Strike in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 10 .- All of the railways in the city resumed operations this morning, and are accepting and caring for all freight without limit. The situation, however, as effecting freight handlers, is still unsettled and developes unexpected phazes. The Baltimore & Ohio set men to work this morning, conceding them an eight-hour working day with nine hours' pay. The freight handlers of this road had not been acting in concert with other freight handlers, and gained their victory by independent negotiation with the company. It is not known what effect this concession will have upon the other roads. A committee of striking freight handlers of the Chicago & Northwestern road called upon the officials this morning and expressed a desire to return to work on the old basis. The company replied that the men had been given full notice to return to work but failed to do so. As a consequence the company had its business seriously interfered with and had been put to the trouble and expense of procuring new men. These men filled the entire working quota of the company, and it had no places to offer the men who had gone out on the strike. The ultimatum issued Saturday by the manufacturers of metal goods, in which they distinctly say they cannot grant the eight-hour day, made the situation in this line of manufacture of interest this morning. The chief point was Crane Bros.' factory, which gives employment to 1,200 men. It was thought if these men accepted the situation and went to work at ten hours' pay for ten hours' work, their action would have great weight on the men on a strike in other factories. Before 7 this morning there was quite a crowd in the vicinity of the works, but not the least symptom of disorder. In the pipe mill 200 men went to work and 200 started in the general shops. The Chicago Malleable Iron works started up in full blast this morning, 800 men being employed at nine hours' pay for eight hours' work.

The excitement over the labor troubles this morning is principally confined to the lumber district. The only mill to start up was P. Wohler & Co. Eighty men went to work at eight hours with nine hours' pay. Later in the morning all the sash, door and blind factories started up. About 1,500 men went to work at eight hours with nine hours' pay. Later in the morning all the sash, door and blind factories started up. About 1,500 men went to work at eight hours with nine hours' pay.

A committee of striking freight handers called upon Agent Betz, of the Fort Wayne road, this morning, and intimated to him that all old men must be taken back or none world go to work. He refused the terms, and said he woul committee of striking freight handlers of the Chicago & Northwestern road called upon the

they would have to quit the Freight Hand-

lers' union. They agreed to do so. All returned to work, but some were put in other departments, and the new men retained. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago refused to take the old men back. The company said it had a full complement of new men and would not discharge them. The strikers left very much dejected. The Grand Trunk took back all its own men, The Lake Shore strikers were all reinstated at the old rate of pay. Fifty men, employed at the Chicago & Atlantic freight house, were informed they could return to work on the same conditions as before they struck. The new men were told they could stay if they wished. Only five of the strikers were taken back by the Chicago & Illinois. MUST RETURN AS INDIVIDUALS.

Must Pay for Delay.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Grand Trunk road to-day notified the board of Cook county missioners that in case of delay to trains or damage to property by strikers or other persons at this point the company would hereafter hold the county responsible. Pro-tection for its business was formally demanded by the company.

They Are Satisfied.

St. Louis, May 10.-The striking employes, 300 in number, of the Southern Mills Bagging company resumed work to-day. The company have conceded them ten hours as a day's work instead of eleven without a reduction of wages.

A GRATEFUL CITY.

The Brave Officers and Their Families

to be Cared for. CHICAGO, May 10.—Reminders of the Hay Market bomb and labor riots poured in on the city council this evening and occupied nearly all its time. Three aldermen introduced resolutions commending the courage
and heroism of the police in the Desplaines
street tragedy and expressing sympathy for
the families of the killed and wounded men.
A series of resolutions extending the thanks
of the council to Mayor Harrison and the
Chief of Police Ebersold, for their energy in
suppressing the riots and to the men at the
bomb explosion for their undounted courage
and determination to maintain the public
peace were unanimously adopted.

The conduct of Captain Ward and Inspector
Bonfield were especially commended. Resolutions proposed that provisions be made for
pensioning disabled policemen and the families of the dead ones in the next appropriation bill. This provision was reluctantly
stricken out when it was explained by the
mayor and several aldermen that under the
charter the city could not pension anyone.
To reach a similar end, however, the following was finally framed and agreed to:
Resolved, That the city council of the city
of Chicago hereby requests the mayor and
advises all future mayors to employ all officers of the police department who were on
May 4, 1886, so mained as to render them incapable of performing police duty in such
positions as they can till and we relede our nearly all its time. Three aldermen intro-

May 4, 1886, so mained as to render them in-capable of performing police duty in such positions as they can lill, and we pledge our-selves and all future councils, as far as we can, to appropriate for the pay of those so employed sufficient sum to make their an-nual pay equal to that of able bodied police-

men.

Measures to add 190 men to the present force of police were introduced and appropriately referred.

A WORTHY MERCHANT FAILS. After Paying Up His Old Debts He Has to Succumb. NEBRASKA CITY, May 10.- [Special Tel-

grain.]-Our city was greatly surprised to day at the failure of Phillip Potter, dealer in queensware, glassware and jewelry. Mr. l'otter has been in business in this city for over seventeen years and has always been considered one of our best citizens in every way. His failure at this time has arisen from the continued duliness of trade while he was struggling to pay off a heavy indebtedness incurred a few years ago in attempting to do some wholesale business. Mr. Potter has paid off \$6,000 of indebtedness in the past two years, and hoped to see his way out, but at last had to throw up the sponge. He has given mortgages on his entire stock for borrowed money to the extent of some \$7,000. His total habilities amount to \$12,000 of \$15,000. We believe he will pay every dollar if his unsettled creditors act nicely. Mr. Potter has the sympathy of our community who believe him to be an honorable man. day at the failure of Phillip Potter, dealer i

WAS HE MURDERED?

The Coroner's Jury in the Case Hollenbeck Have No Opinion. SCHUYLER, Neb., May 10,- | Special. |-Tl coroner's jury in the case of Hollenbeck, th Bohemian, whose body was found on th track yesterday morning so horribly mangl by passing trains, returned a verdict that it plaintiff came to his death by some unknow

The deceased had been drinking some, and and been drinking some, and was last seen alive in one of the saloons at about 12:30 Saturday night. The next morning his body was found on the track near his bome terribly mangled. There seems to be some doubt as to whether he was killed by a passing train while in a drunken stapor or had been killed and his body thrown on the track. The terribusy on the voice of the best state of the terribus track. The testimony on the point of his being drunk or sober is very conflicting. Some think he was killed for money as he had recently sold a farm.

THE TROUBLE AT KEARNEY. Both Men to Whom Licenses Were

Issued Arrested. KEARNEY, Neb., May 10.-[Special Telegram.]-As the result of the issuance of a liquor license to Billy Winters and A. Weible, last Friday, both men have been arrested for selling liquor without a license. The claim is that a license issued by the clerk pro tem is worthless. Both men when ar-rested appeared in police court and gave bond for appearance to morrow morning. It now for appearance to morrow morning. It now remains to get the court's opinion of the legality of the license under which the men are selling. If of no account, it is generally understood that a multitude of complaints will be made against both men; if good, the

Tramped Upon by a Tramp. RIVERTON, Neb., May 10.—Last night, while George Deboard, an old farmer, was on his way from Riverton to his home two miles west, he was overtaken by a tramp, who asked the distance to Franklin. Deboard replied eleven miles. The tramp called him a har and knocking him down jumped onto and badly pounded him. The tramp cannot be found

A MONSTER PETITION.

California Citizens Appeal to Congress to Exclude the Chinese, Washington, May 10.—Representative Morrow has received a monster petition from the Knights of Labor of California. It is over 2,000 feet long, and contains the names of over 50,000 persons. Every state, county and municipal officer and every Knight of Labor of California has signed the petition. Every male adult in many of the counties of the state has put his name to it. It prays for action on the part of congress. either by appropriate legislation or by change in the present treaty with China, as may be necessary, to forever prohibit the further im-migration into the United States.

FAVORING OLEOMARGARINE. Cattle \$2 a Head More Valuable on

Account of the Manufacture. Account of the Manufacture.

Chicago, May 10.—The Chicago live stock exchange to-day unanimously adopted resolutions opposing the bills pending in both houses of congress proposing special taxes on manufacturers and venders of oleomargarine and butterine. According to the resolutions prime fat caltle are now worth in this market \$2 per head more than if the materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine were by taxation compelled to be utilized in other channels.

Selling a Railroad.

St. Louis, May 10.-The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific railroad was sold to-day to Edward Parsons, for the purchasing committee of the bondholders, for \$1,000,000. The railroad has been a leased line of the Wabash since August, 1879, until a short time ago, when the court ordered the receivers to turn it over to the trustees, Messis, Gilman and Bull, who were in turn ordered to sell it. were in turn ordered to sell it.

AN ILL-ASSORTED MARRIAGE.

It Results in the Death of Husband, Wife and Supposed Lover.

A SEPTAGENARIAN HUSBAND.

Married to a Girl of 16-He Becomes Jealous of a Nephew and Kills

Him, Then Shoots Himself and Wife.

Three Victims of Jealousy. BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., May 10-A terrible ragedy was enacted about four miles from swego this morning. A farmer named Norman J. Loundsbury, aged 27, shot and killed his wife, aged 17, Horace Payson aged about 30 and himself. The weapon used was a shotgun, and Loundsbury inflicted

wounds which, in each case, must have produced instantly fatal effect. BINGHAMPTON, May 10.—He was first marrled many years since, but was divorced about twenty years ago. Last winter he married Julia Presher, 16 years of age, and has since lived with his wife in a small house on the farm of Horace Loundsbury, his brother? In Horace Loundsbury's family lived Horace Payson, pephew of Mrs. Horace Lounds bury. Payson was coal agent for the Delabury. Payson was coal agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western station at Loundsbury and the Erie station at Tloga. Norman Loundsbury had suspected for some time that improper relations existed between his young wife and Payson, and had threatened her life several times. She had been to see District Attorney Sears regarding these threats.

From all sources of information, it appears that the husband first shot his wife in the

From all sources of information, it appears that the husband first shot his wife in the back of the head, the charge lodging in the temple. She was found lying in bed, which was saturated with her blood. He then reloaded his gun and proceeded to the home of his brother Horace, where he saw and shot Payson in the head. The charge blew a hole through Payson's head, the ball coming out at the back. The murderer then went back to his home, reloaded his gun, removed his coat and boots, placed the weapon to his forehead and fired. The whole upper portion of his head was blown off, and portions of the skull, shreds of flesh, patches of half and masses of brain were scattered about the room.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. The Gross Bank Exchanges For the

Last Week. Boston, May 10 .- The following table, empiled from special dispatches to the Post, rom the managers of the leading clearing ouses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending May 8, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase	Decrease
New York	8 684,147,351	34.5	
Boston		20.1	
'hicago	62,562,000		
hiladelphia	56,143,320	27.1	
t. Louis	18,829,240	6.9	
altimore	11,688,168		.6
incinnati	9,650,000		
an Francisco	9,069,070		
ittsburg	8,307,470	27.1	
New Orleans	7,034,400		
Kansas City	6,351,919		
ouisville	5,072,356	19.9	
ilwaukec	4,771,000		••••
Denver	4,385,970		
inneapolis		44.0	
rovidence		10.9	
naha	3,252,039	51.8	\$15-15.4 Applications
etroit	3,102,800		
eyeland		16.1	
Indianapolis		00.8	,
Columbus		95.7	
Memphis	1,454,021	4.0	
lartford Jew Haven	1,754,950	4.8	
eoria	790 790		
ortland	729,729 918,214	4	- 15
Vorcester		17 2	
t. Joseph			
pringfield			
yracuse		14.9	
owell			
dveston			
Total	8 994,998,470	20.2	
Outside New York.	318,786,119	21.	

*Denver is not included in the totals.

British Grain Trade Review. LONDON, May 10,-The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Summer weather has prevailed; absence of rain retards vegetation. The wheat trade is hardening. Sales of English wheat during the week were 65,-930 quarters at 31s 5d, against 54,353 quarters at 38s 1d during the corresponding period last year. Flour is firm, but slow of sale. Foreign wheats are weaker, owing to large re-ceipts of American flour. The expectation of a deluge of the English market with American flour, together with the fact that American gamblers in wheat are staggering under the load which they are attempting to carry, weakens the tone of the market and paralyzes legitimate trade. American flour is lyzes legitimate trade. American flour is cheaper. Five cargoes of wheat arrived; three cargoes were sold, one was withdrawn and two remains. Trade forward is stag-nant. To-day the market was slow and showed no improvement. Buyers were shy

The Visible Supply Statement. CHICAGO, May 10.-The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada, and the increase or decrease as compared with the previous week, will be posted on change to-morrow as follows:

Wheat.....)ats.. Barley Strikes Waning in Cincinnatt. Cincinnati, May 10.—The situation here

s decidedly more hopeful to-day under the shadow of a strong military guard at the fair grounds and the assurance of the mayor that all who desire to go to work to-day should have ample protection. Much wild fear, which hitherto led many doubtful workingmen to go with their fellows, is gone. Street repairing has been resumed. A large number of workers in furniture factories are again at work. The new men were not molested and the indications on every hand are that the strike is growing less and less for-midable. The furniture manufacturers will not advance wages. The carriage manufacturers made more or less concessions to their men and work is being resumed to-day under the new arrangements. Nobody now anticl-pates any collision or violence.

A Destructive Tornado. Anamosa, Iowa, May 10.—Special Telegram.]—Last Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a tornado passed over this city and the country generally, destroying property of all kinus. Brick houses, barns and sheds were blown down in Anamosa. No fatall-ties are as yet reported. Eighty head of sheep were killed on a farm a few miles from this city. The wind came from the south-

A Gale at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10 .- The steamer Servia arrived from New York, 'Heavy head gales were encountered during the voyage. On May 3 the forecastle was swept away by huge waves and two seamen were killed.