THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1886. NUMBER 304

THE GOVERNMENT GOES DOWN

The Home Rule Bill Defeated in the House of Commons.

THIRTY MAJORITY AGAINST IT.

Magnificent Efforts by Gladstone and Parnell For the Cause of Ireland Fail to Save the Great Measure.

No Change for Ireland.

LONDON, June 7.—Gladstone entered the commons at 4:55 this afternoon, and proceeded straight to his seat. When his presence was noticed he was greeted by tremendous cheers. The premier wore a white rose in his lapel. The commons was crowded to its utmost capacity at the hour of opening the session. Gladstone, replying to a question on the paper, said the government was unable to promise to incorporate measures for home rule government in England, Wales and Scotland in the revised Irish home rule bill, when it was brought in during the autumn session, in the event of its passing the second reading now.

The opposition loudly cheered John Bright and Hartington as they entered and took their places. The Parnellites were all in good voice. They gave Gladstone a most enthusiastic welcome. Every inch of space on the main floor as well as in the galleries was occupied.

At noon to-day 100 seats had been secured by hatting for the closing debate on the home rule bill to-night. Chamberlain's reply to Labouchere's appeal to him to abstain from voting to-night in order to save the principle of Gladstone's bill favorably affected the dissidents.

GOSCHEN'S SPEECH.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen (liberal) resumed the debate on the home rule bill. He said the sovereignty of the imperial government depended on the clause which it was highly probable the majority of the house would never consent to. If the bill passed, a tremendous struggle would be inaugurated by the Catholic clergy of Ireland for the control of education in that country. Regarding the question whether the bill would prove a final settlement of the Irish difficulty, or lead to eventful separation, Goschen said he did not think it would prove a finality. That would depend entirely on the assurance given by the Irish members. The premier at one time was supposed to have given a pledge to reconstruct the bill, but he subsequently indignantly repudiated that assumption.

Gladstone interrupted—That is a gross error. What the gentleman thinks looked like indignation was my eager repudiation of the cool statement that I had resolved to reconstruct the bill."

Goschen, resuming, said he saw the distinction but was unable to see how the premier could avoid the difficulty. The house was now informed that the bill was not to be reconstructed. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!" and cheers, amidst which Gladstone expressed signs of dissent.] Was the government going to stand by their bill or not? [Loud opposition cheers.] This state of doubt came from voting not on the bill but from explanations given the foreign office and amplified and explained away on the Friday following. Further explanations to the answer were made on the ensuing Monday. It had also been elicited in various letters which passed between the premier and his followers that the reconstruction bill was the basis on which many members would unite in voting with the government on the measure which every one admitted to be the most important ever submitted to parliament. The opponents of the bill will have achieved the result if the bill is withdrawn after the second reading if it passes that stage. The premier is now more anxious to learn from his supporters what they will authorize him to give than to insist upon knowing what the Parnellites will accept. [Cheers.] The house will remember the first reading of this bill, and it will recall the right honorable chief secretary of Ireland's repeated allusions to certain dark subterranean forces. We do not hear so much thereof now.

Continuing, Goschen said: "The presence of Irish members at Westminster is incompatible with a separate Irish parliament. It will be impossible to include Ulster in the Dublin parliament." [Parnellite cries of No! No! No!] "The clauses relating to taxation and finance also," continued Goschen, "are inherent defects in the bill." He asked if the home rule bill was inseparably tied up with the land purchase scheme. [Oh, oh, oh, cheers.] He had seen some correspondence in which the premier stated that the subjects were inseparable in the mind of the government at the moment the word inseparable did not convey anything clear and definite. The speaker was entitled to know whether if the home rule bill returned was in the autumn it would be accompanied by the land purchase bill, where to it had been said to be inseparably tied, he would also like to know whether the light regarding Ulster penetrated the open mind of the government. Were the members of the house remaining ignorant as to whether the government intended to ignore Ulster's earnest pleadings?

In conclusion Goschen said: "I implore the house by the tradition of which we are here, by obligation and duty and honor, by our hopes of future empire, by our duty to the queen, to look to it that those who shall come after us may be our witnesses that we did not belie our trust."

PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Parnell was the next speaker. He was loudly cheered by his followers. He said: "I should ordinarily have lacked courage in following so able and eloquent a speaker in this contest of giants, but I think he twice is heard who hath his quarrel just [cheers], and unequal and inferior as I am at my points, I hope I shall not be so far behind as usual. [Cheers.] Without intending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking, while listening to his speech, in all the lost causes wherewith I have seen him connected during many years, he never was so little effective as when contending against the bill we hope to read a second time to-night. [Cheers.] Goschen sought, I think, very unfairly to cast a lurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I join him in the expression of contempt for that cowardly, disgraceful practice. I join him to the fullest extent. [Hear, hear.] But when I denounce outrages I denounce them in every part, whether in Ulster or Kerry. [Hear, hear.] Goschen is certainly free from reproach. He now joins Lord Randolph Churchill and Chamberlain in the use of bad language in reference to the affairs of the country which is not their country. [Cheers.] The inference is, for which they do not offer a paltry excuse, that it is not any business of theirs, or that they had any interest there. My colleagues have in times past been reproached because they have not been careful in looking to the effect of the language and doctrine in the responsibility which has been employed against them.

"Lord Randolph Churchill ought to plead excuse. He believes in nothing and nobody but himself. So he could not expect any great importance to be attached to his declarations, while of Chamberlain it might be said, and said very truly, he was ignorant of all the circumstances of Ireland. His celebrated projected visit there last autumn not having come off he really couldn't know what to be the fact of his language. [Cheers.] Mr. Goschen spoke about the sovereignty of parliament. Upon this point I agree with the definition given by Bryce. [Cheers.] We know perfectly well—we always have known since this bill was introduced—the difference between a coordinate and subordinate parliament. [Cheers.] We know that the legislation with which the premier wishes to constitute his subordinate parliament is not like Grattan's, which was coequal, [Gladstone: hear] arising out of the same constitution and the same manner as this parliament given by the sovereign. [Ministerial cheers.] We understand this perfectly well, and we should have undoubtedly preferred, as I stated on the introduction of the bill, as showing I could not accept this as the final settlement of the question—we should have preferred the restoration of Gratton's parliament. [Parnellite cheers.] It would have been more in accord with the sentiment and wishes of the people, and sentiments goes a long way with a people like the Irish. [Cheers.] We had this measure accepted by all the leaders. Every section of national feeling in Ireland, also outside of Ireland in America and every country where the Irish people are found. [Cheers.] We have not heard a single voice raised against the bill by an Irishman. [Cries of oh!]

Parnell's exposition of the question was masterly and extended to considerable length. He was followed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who said the bill failed to represent the views of the liberal party. It was the production of one man—the man who was highest in the kingdom, but still practically alone, the remainder of the liberal leaders intending to vote against the bill.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone followed. On arising he was loudly cheered. He expressed his pleasure at having listened to the masterly exposition. "I cannot call it less of the member from Cork. [Loud cheers and opposition laughter.] I feel as strong a conviction that the speeches couched in a tone alike by sound statesmanship and far-seeing moderation, will never fail to produce a lasting effect upon the minds and convictions of the people of England and Scotland. Mr. Beach began by stating in a series what he described as simple facts. I will not say that his simple facts are pure fiction, but Mr. Beach declares, though I do not see that it has much to do with the matter, that this is the bill of one man. Well, I am amazed to hear my opponents speak as if they had been at my elbow all day—every day throughout the winter. [Cheers.] Mr. Chamberlain could only speak within the compass of his knowledge, and if he said it was a bill of one man he would know no more about it than a member opposite. But long before that time the leading details of the bill had been a matter of anxious consideration between me and my nearest political friends. The noble lord's arithmetic is still more defective. A party of 335 is, I apprehend, by eighty-five votes larger than a party of 250. [Renewed laughter]. Then the right honorable gentleman says that excepting one point—the customs and excise duties—no change was made in the bill after it was submitted to the cabinet. He has no means of knowing that. If it were true, and it happens to be entirely untrue, [loud laughter], this is a matter of great importance, though it is one that has never been seen by Chamberlain. Chamberlain took exception to the provisions of the bill without being acquainted with the whole case. This is a fact. Mr. Beach is wrong also in this one of his simple facts. Then Mr. Beach says that I announced to the house that the bill was not to be reconstructed. I said nothing of the kind. [Cries of Oh! and cheers.] I announced that I had not promised that the bill should be reconstructed, and there are other gentlemen opposite who think it a matter of laughter, [Cries, Oh!] who see no distinction between promising that the bill shall not be reconstructed and not having promised that it shall be reconstructed. The person who has promised that the bill shall be reconstructed is bound to reconstruct it, and that is true. [Liberal cheers.] The person who has not promised is free to reconstruct it without promising. I am glad to see that the laughter of the opposition has now ceased. [Cheers and laughter.] It would be the meanest, basest act on the part of the government to pretend that they have a plan of reconstruction ready before hand, cut and dried in their minds, at a time when from the very nature of the case it must be seen that it is perfectly clear there can be no such thing. [Cheers.]

Another subject on which I will only dwell for a moment is that of federation. Many gentlemen in the house are greatly enamored of this idea and the object they have in view is a noble one. I will not admit to Mr. Beach the justice of the disparagement he cast upon the British empire. I do not consider that this is a loosely compacted empire, but I admit that if the means can be devised for establishing a more active connection with our distant possessors that is an object well worthy of every noble, enlightened man. It is the popular idea. I gave no opinion upon it. I suspect it has been the cause of more difficulties than have yet been examined and brought to light. It is quite true that in constituting a legislature in Ireland we do as we did when we constituted a legislature in Canada and Australia, namely, devolve an important portion of the power. We devolved it with that view in Canada, and I hope we shall do it in Ireland, not to establish a parliament nominal, but real and practical, with an independent management of her own officers. [Cheers.] that is the rights which our opponents object to and that is the thing we desire and hope and mean to do. It is obvious that the question may be raised how do you propose to deal with the questions that may arise when the imperial government, notwithstanding this general division of affairs, may be by the obligations of imperial rulers compelled to intervene. Well my answer is that this question has received a far better solution from practical politics from the experience of the last forty or fifty years than would ever have been given to it by the definitions of a lawyer, however eminent. We have found it easy to reconcile the rights of Canada with the rights of the imperial parliament. It will be found not more difficult to reconcile the rights of Ireland with those of the imperial government. Constantly I hear the words "unionists and separatists," but what I want to know is who are unionists, [cheers], and who are separatists. I see this bill in newspapers of great circulation and elsewhere described as a "separation bill." [Cheers.] Members of the opposition adopt that style and make the description their own. I take no notice of those cheers. I speak of other quarters out of doors. Speaking of this description alone, I say it is the merest slang of vulgar controversy [Cheers.] You think that this bill tends to separation. Your argument and even your prejudices are worthy of all consideration and respect. But is it a fair rational mode of conducting a controversy to attach these hard names to measures on which we differ—on which you argue and desire to convince by argument? I will illustrate what I mean. I will go back to the time of Lord Grey's reform act. When that bill was introduced it was honestly believed by the great masses of intelligent men that the bill absolutely involved the destruction of the monarchy. The duke of Wellington propounded a doctrine very much to that effect, but I don't think any one of those gentlemen or newspapers that supported them ever descended so low in the weapon of their warfare as to brand it "the monarchy destruction bill." [Cheers.] This is merely begging the question. We conscientiously think there are unionists and disunionists, but we conscientiously think our conduct tends to union. [Cheers and laughter.]

SCENES OF CONFUSION.

The excitement during the division had no parallel in the history of the house of commons. Lord Randolph Churchill first discovered the government was defeated, and by waving his hat and indulging in other joyful demonstrations, aroused the enthusiasm of the members of the opposition, who, rising, waved hats, cheered again and again. When the figures were announced the cheers were deafening. The Parnellites challenged the vote. O'Connor called for cheers for the grand old man, which were given with a gusto by the government supporters. Sir William Harcourt and his companions rose, bowed to Gladstone, who was somewhat embarrassed. The Parnellites called for groans for Chamberlain, which were given with shouts of "traitor" and "Judas Iscariot." Chamberlain merely laughed.

When order was restored Gladstone rose, white and trembling, and moved to adjourn until Thursday. Healey and O'Connor again challenged the vote, saying they would not offer any opposition, but wished to express a repugnance of the conduct of many of the members of Gladstone's party.

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

The Protest of a Prince.

PARIS, June 7.—Prince Jerome Napoleon publishes a protest against the passage of the proposed expulsion bill. He predicts that the chamber of deputies by such conduct will drive the republic into civil war.

Ruined Wheat Fields.

ARGYLE, Minn., June 7.—Crops of every description are badly damaged. Wheat seems to be almost hopelessly ruined. The fields are black and bare and have the odor of new-mown hay.

THE LAND ACTS REPEALED.

Bill Revoking Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Laws Passes the House.

OLEOMARGARINE IN THE SENATE

After a Bitter Fight Senator Van Wyck Secures the Reference of the Bill to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. Kelly, rising to a question of privilege, cited the rule under which the house meets on Friday nights for the consideration of pension bills. He found in the Record of yesterday a twenty five column speech on Edwin M. Stanton, delivered by the representative from the eighth district of Alabama (Wheeler). When avowedly there was no pension business before the house, the sessions which had been set apart for the consideration of meritorious business were being perverted to the basest of ends—the slander of illustrious dead who died from devoted services to their country.

Mr. Herbert called attention to the fact that his colleague was absent, and suggested that it would be eminently proper for Mr. Kelly o wait until Mr. Wheeler should be in the house. Mr. Kelly expressed a willingness to do so, and entering a motion to expunge the speech from the Record, stated he would call up that motion for action to-morrow morning.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, stated that in the report of the Wheeler speech a remark made by himself had been misstated, but he also deferred taking any action till to-morrow.

Messrs. Crisp, of Georgia, and Holman, of Indiana, explained away any bad feeling between themselves as a result of the debate Saturday.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was referred, reciting that it is currently reported and generally believed that certain directors of the Union Pacific or Kansas Pacific railroad companies have been faithless in their trusts in various ways, and particularly by buying stock of the Kansas Pacific at a nominal or small sum and transferring it to the Union Pacific, then selling the same at a great profit, by which and other similar transactions the directors made great personal gains and neglected to account for the same to the Union Pacific, and directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the transactions of the directors of both companies since their incorporation. If the committee finds the directors have made gains which they should have accounted for to either corporation, it is directed to bring a bill authorizing the department of justice to commence proceedings to compel the directors to render true proceedings.

Other bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Harris—To impose a graduated income tax.

By Mr. Mahoney, of New York—A resolution expressing the sympathy of the house with the efforts of Gladstone and his associates to secure a free parliament for Ireland. Mr. Mahoney moved to refer the resolution to the committee on lands, but the house rejected the motion—201 to 103—and he resolution was sent to the committee on oreign affairs.

By Mr. Butterworth of Ohio—Granting a pension of $100 per month to the widow of General Durbin Ward.

A resolution for the appointment of a special committee was offered by Mr. Negly of Pennsylvania, consisting of five members, to make inquiry into the administration of the affairs of the pension department, and more particularly into the methods and practices of conducting the investigation of claims and the admission of evidence, and report upon the propriety of continuing the excessive expenditure of money to carry on the present system.

Mr. Holman moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, but the house rejected the motion—yeas, 71; nays, 150.

Mr. Cobb moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land act. Messrs. Cobb and Payson supported the bill, and referred to the frauds which had existed, as they averred in entries of land under the acts which it was proposed to repeal, Mr. Payson declaring that during the past four years 90 per cent of the entries had been fraudulent.

Mr. Hemphill opposed the bill on the ground that while the desert land laws should be amended it should not be absolutely repealed.

Mr. Springer said that under the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws vast areas of the public domain were being fraudulently appropriated by cattle syndicates and foreign land grabbers. An English lord had recently acquired 6,000 acres in Estes park, Col., and this was but a sample of the manner in which the public domain was being taken up. If this bill was passed the land would hereafter be held for the people's homes.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 183; nays, 40.

Mr. Townsgend moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arthur Kill (Baltimore & Ohio bridge). Mr. Townshend briefly explained the provisions of the bill. He was impelled in making the motion by the belief that the measure was in the interest of the general commerce of the country, and especially in the interest of the people living in the Mississippi valley and southern states.

Mr. Morrison sent to the clerk's desk and had read the report of the government engineers, setting forth certain objections to the proposed site. When the reading was completed, Mr. Morrison said that there seemed to be some merit in the bill, and he would make no opposition to it.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—139 to 3. The house then adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the senate Mr. Miller moved that the oleomargarine bill be referred to the committee on agriculture. After considerable debate the motion was carried—25 to 21.

Mr. Harris asked to be excused from service on the special committee appointed to investigate the matter of the appointment of Indian traders, declaring his intimate personal acquaintance with the commissioner made it inappropriate for him to serve.

Mr. Dawes remarked that though Mr. Harris might move to lay the whole subject on the table the senate disposition evidently was to decline beginning the investigation.

Mr. Harris replied it was not proper for him to make a motion. The commissioner courted the fullest investigation. Mr. Harris was excused.

Mr. Miller moved the reference of the oleomargarine bill to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Morrill said if the motion should not prevail he would move to refer it to the committee on finance. If it was to be considered as a revenue bill the finance committee was the proper committee to consider it.

Mr. Vest thought that the bill was a revenue bill or nothing.

Mr. Miller said the senate must decide now whether the agriculture of the country was to have a fair hearing or not.

Mr. Van Wyck said the leading feature of the bill was not taxation. Taxation was a mere incident.

Mr. Butler asked how congress got jurisdiction of the subject matter of the bill if it was not a bill for raising revenue.

Mr. Van Wyck said the first two words of the title of the bill were "defining butter." What did the committee on finance know about butter? [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler asked, in return, what the committee on agriculture knew about butter.

Mr. Van Wyck replied: "Everything." [Renewed laughter.]

The people of the United States, he said, wanted pure butter.

Mr. Maxey asked Mr. Van Wyck what would be left of the bill if the taxation feature was stricken out?

Mr. Van Wyck replied that if the committee on agriculture struck that out they would find something to put in its place. They might inflict pains and penalties instead of a tax. They might, for instance make it a misdemeanor to manufacture fraudulent butter.

Mr. Beck believed that the bill would raise a revenue of about ten million dollars. We already had a surplus of about twenty-five or thirty million dollars.

Mr. Edmunds regarded the bill as one of revenue. He wanted it to stand as a tax bill.

Mr. Van Wyck said the committee on finance had a great deal to do, and if this bill was referred to it the committee might not find it convenient to report it back this session. There could be but one object to opposing its reference to the committee on agriculture, and that object was to prevent legislation on the subject.

Mr. Evarts said the bill dealt with food substance, the product of the farm. He favored reference to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Beck thought wool and tobacco were also the products of the farm.

The question of reference then came to a vote and resulted for Miller's motion, 22 against 21, and the bill was referred to the committee on agriculture. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Blair, Cameron, Conger, Dawes, Dolph, Evarts, Hale, Harrison, Hoar, Kenna, Logan, McMillan, Mahone, Miller, Mitchell, of Oregon, Sherman, Spooner, Teller, Van Wyck, Whittehorn and Wilson, of Iowa—22.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Beck, Berry, Brown, Butler, Call, Coke, Edmunds, Eustis, Harris, Hawley, Jones, of Arkansas, Marcy, Morrill, Payne, Pugh, Riddleberger, Vance, Vest, Walthall and Wilson, of Maryland—21.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

Some debate arose on the bill reported by Mr. Brown from the committee on railroads to provide for the settlement of accounts with railroad companies that had received property from the United States during 1865 and 1866.

Mr. Hawley called attention to the report accompanying the bill. It referred, he said, to the union army as the "invading army." Mr. Hawley regarded the language of the report as a gross discourtesy. The senator from Georgia had had an opportunity to apologize for it and had not done so.

Mr. Brown disclaimed any offense by the words.

Mr. Harrison did not think it proper that a report containing the words "invading army" as applied to the army of the United States, was a proper report to place on the records of the senate. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on railroads, with instructions to strike out from the report the words referred to.

Mr. Brown asked permission to withdraw the report altogether. Unanimous consent being given, the report was withdrawn and the bill was then passed.

Mr Beck submitted an amendment to the oleomargarine bill for reference with that bill to the committee on agriculture. He said he did not wish to be responsible for all the detailed provisions of the amendments. He then announced his amendment to be the house bill on tariff and taxation. [This is the Morrison bill.]

On motion of Mr. Butler the senate, against the opposition of Mr. Hale, took up the bill providing for admitting to the naval academy graduates excluded by the naval appropriation bill of 1882. Without action on the measure the senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

Another Victory for Van Wyck.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—[Special telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Van Wyck won another bitterly contested fight in the senate to-day. He had the oleomargarine bill passed by the house last week referred to the senate committee on agriculture, by a vote of 22 to 21. This insures a report on the measure within a few days, and the vote indicated its strength upon the final passage. The opposition to the bill was concentrated in the form of a movement to refer it to the committee on finance, the members of which, it is said, are opposed to the bill. Senator Van Wyck, in advocating its reference to the committee on agriculture plainly and forcibly informed the opposition that the only object there was in referring the bill to the finance committee was to defeat its consideration and that those who voted against reference to the agriculture committe which has been considering the subject for six weeks and is already practically ready to report upon it would have to account for their action to the farmers of the country.

A Martyr at Last Found.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—At a meeting of the democratic congressional committee this morning, Senator Kenna accepted the chairmanship of the committee. His personal affairs were such that it would require a sacrifice on his part to assume and discharge the duties of chairman, but he had certainly not been influenced to decline by any apprehension of a democratic defeat. He would, in obedience to the wishes of his colleagues of the committee, accept the office.

Winston Can Come Back.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—J. H. Winston, United States minister to ersia, soon after reaching Theran forwarded his resignation to Washington, and the secretary of state to-day telegraphed him notice of its acceptance.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Yesterday's Events on the Turf and Diamond.

BRIGHTON BEACH, June 7.—For two-year-olds, five-eighths mile: Belle won, Armstrong second, Nat Goodwin third. Time—1:04.

Selling race, seven-eighths mile: Islette won, Pat Dennis second, Brunswick third. Time—1:29¾.

Selling race, seven-eighths mile: Red Buck won, Harry Ross second, Vaulter third. Time—1:30¼.

Handicap, one-sixteenth mile: Pericles won, Choctaw second, Keokuk third. Time—1:51.

For three-year olds, mile: Walter H. won, Moonshine second, I. H. D. third. Time—1:45.

Middleweights, mile: Tattler won, Soprano second, Jennings third. Time—1:46.

RACING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—For the Eclipse stakes, Miss Woodford was first, Volante second, Alta third. Time—2:34¼.

The Base Ball Record.

AT PITTSBURG—

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Pitchers—Galvin and Mullane. First base hits—Pittsburg 8, Cincinnati 7. Errors—Pittsburg 3, Cincinnati 2. Umpire—Bradley.

AT LOUISVILLE—

Louisville	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2—6
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Louisville 8, St. Louis 11. Errors—Louisville 3, St. Louis 6. Umpire—Tunison.

AT BALTIMORE—

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	—6
Mets	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0—8

Pitchers—Taylor and Lynch. First base hits—Baltimore 6, Mets 7. Errors—Baltimore 1, Mets 6. Umpire—Quinn.

AT NEW YORK—

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3—7
New York	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7

Game stopped on account of darkness. Pitchers, Clarkson, Flynn and Welch. First base hits, Chicago 12; New York, 14. Errors, Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Umpire, Connelly.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	x	—5

First base hits, Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Errors, Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Umpire, Curry.

AT BOSTON—

Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

First base hits, Kansas City, 6; Boston, 32. Errors, Kansas City, 8; Boston, 3. Umpire, Gaffney.

AT WASHINGTON—

Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits, Nationals, 5; St. Louis, 1. Errors, Nationals, 7; St. Louis, 9. Umpire, York.

Going for the Socialists.

VIENNA, June 7.—The reichsrath is debating the first of a series of laws against socialists, providing for trial without jury.

FOR WESTERN HOMESTEADERS

A Bill Introduced in Congress to Prevent Trespass by Cattle Men.

OTHER WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Reports Received of an Improved Crop Outlook in Spite of the Drouth—Postal Changes—Personal and General.

For Western Homesteaders.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A bill was presented in the house to-day by Mr. Morrow, of California which is of special interest to the Northwestern states and territories. It provides that the use and occupancy of any part of the public lands of the United States by any person without claim or color of title made in good faith under the laws of the United States, is declared to be unlawful; and it is prohibited that any person in possession of any of the public lands of the United States, in any of the territories under title or color of title, or any right to possession thereof from the United States, or any grantee of, or who not being in possession has title or color of title or right to the possession of any such bonds derived from the United States, may maintain any action to recover possession thereof, or an action to recover damages from any person who shall tresspass thereon, or for damages caused thereto, or to natural or planted products thereof, or improvements thereon, by horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs or any other domestic animals belonging to, or in custody and keeping of another, anything in the laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The object of the bill is to protect crops from the ravages of cattle. There are at present many persons in the states and territories having large amounts of public lands engaged in cattle raising and that of other domestic animals, and who are in the habit of occupying large areas of the public domain without any authority. Such persons have, in many instances, by their power and influence, induced legislatures to enact laws whereby the owners of lands are denied the right to maintain actions against others to recover for such damages as may be done to their lands and product thereof by horses, cattle, etc., unless it appears that at the time such trespasses were committed the lands in question were enclosed by a so-called lawful fence. As the cost of fencing the lands is many times greater than the price put upon them by the government, it is a great burden upon actual settlers.

THE OLEOMARGARINE FIGHT.

The oleomargarine bill seems likely to meet with much opposition in the senate. The friends of the bill, headed by senator Miller, want it to go to the agricultural committee, while its opponents, Beck, Morrill and others of the finance committee, will insist on its reference to that committee. It is now on the table and awaiting reference. It is certain that it will be made less objectionable to the oleomargarine people.

CROP PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

The general crop prospects continue to be good, despite the little scare on account of dry weather which recently prevailed in the northwest. The apprehension for northwestern crops have been largely removed by the recent rains in and west of the Mississippi valley. A telegram yesterday stated that in southern Iowa the outlook is excellent. The special signal office bulletin for May reports that during that month the temperature was very nearly normal in all sections east of the Mississippi river. West of this river it was slightly above normal.

NEBRASKA POSTAL CHANGES.

Changes have been ordered as follows in the Star mail service in Nebraska: Underwood to Doniphan, from July 1, increase service to tri-weekly; Brooks to Grand Island, from July 1, omit Brooks and begin at Marengo, increasing distance one mile; Little to Ewing, from July 1, omit Cache Creek, decreasing distance four miles; Paris to Gibbons, from July 1, omit Waltham and embrace Teroenor, Lace and Snafer, decreasing distance two and one-half miles. Labon Cropper has been commissioned postmaster at Round Valley, Neb.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ITEMS.

Representative Dorsey said to-night that he believed that the Pacific railroad extension bill would be passed by the house to-morrow, but that its passage or defeat would in no way indicate the strength or weakness of his bill to permit the Union Pacific bill to construct branch lines, which he feels sure will be adopted.

Representative Conger of Iowa to-day introduced petitions from a number of assemblies of Knights of Labor in his state, in support of the bill prohibiting aliens from acquiring titles to real estate in the territories.

Delegate Gifford introduced a bill in the house today appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of establishing an Indian industrial school at Pierre, Dak. P. F. McClure, mayor of Pierre, and a well-known merchant, is here. He has been looking after this matter, and says the bill will pass.

The Nebraska delegate did not introduce any bills in the house during the call of states and territories to-day, but Mr. Conger, of Iowa, introduced a bill to pension Joseph T. Kirkhart, and Mr. Henderson to pension Luke Hall.

Brief Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The senate committee on agriculture will begin its bearing on the oleomargarine bill on Wednesday of this week.

The most important business done in the secret session to-day was the confirmation of Governor Swineford, of Alaska.

The Arthurkill bridge bill which passed the house to-day by an almost unanimous vote, being the senate bill, will, after receiving the speaker's signature, go to the president for his approval. The friends of the measure are grateful to Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, who, standing high on the list of members entitled to recognition, consented to call the bill up for action.

Commissions of twenty-four postmasters of presidential postoffices will expire during the present month. There will be thirty-seven expirations during the month of July, of which the more important are at South Chicago, Ill., and El Paso, Tex.

Senator Spooner submitted a proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriations bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at La Crosse, Wis., in addition to the $10,000 already appropriated.

Senator Plumb of Kansas, chairman of the committee on public lands, has received from Surveyor General Dement, of Utah, in reply to an invitation sent two or three weeks ago by instruction of the committee, a statement made under oath denying the truth of the charge brought against him.

The President Fishes.

DEER PARK, Md., June 7.—The president, accompanied by Private Secretarg Lamont, went trout fishing to-day. The presidential fishing party was in every way a success. During the afternoon Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Henry G. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Major Brown, took quite a long drive through the woods back of Deer Park. They returned but an instant before the president drove up. The time for the president's departure has not yet been fixed as far as can be learned. The impression prevails, however, that he will not be here later than Wednesday.

Elgin Dairy Market.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Inter-Ocean, Elgin, Ill., special says: On the board of trade today butter was active and firm. Regular sales were 43,300 lbs at 16c. No regular sales of cheese were made. Private sales of 18,300 lbs of butter and 1,200 boxes of cheese were reported. The total sales aggregated 10,551 lbs. Buyers are now selecting butter for cold storage, and a firm market is looked for during the remainder of June.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Omaha Still Shows Up in the Proper Place.

BOSTON, June 7.—The following table compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending June 5, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 577,038,388	23.1	....
Boston	72,216,845	2.7	....
Philadelphia	58,831,400	9.4	....
Chicago	56,819,000	....	8.5
St. Louis	15,372,870	1.4	....
Baltimore	11,000,000	....	6.2
San Francisco	9,886,023	3.7	....
Cincinnati	9,390,000	....	3.6
Pittsburg	8,046,174	14.2	....
New Orleans	7,497,700	44.4	....
Kansas City	5,904,422	26.2	....
Louisville	5,472,991	12.6	....
Milwaukee	3,808,000	....	24.6
Providence	3,718,000	....	2.7
Minneapolis	3,402,857	29.8	....
Omaha	3,342,596	5.7	....
Detroit	3,125,180	10.9	....
*Denver	2,789,300	....	....
Cleveland	2,231,678	....	24
Hartford	1,573,564	....	3.4
Memphis	1,411,324	43.7	....
Indianapolis	1,158,892	....	16.4
St. Joseph	1,094,000	25.1	....
New Haven	1,017,987	....	15.4
Springfield	888,381	6.9	....
Peoria	774,221	....	1.4
Worcester	685,625	....	13.2
*Galveston	629,473	....	....
Syracuse	533,068	1.2	....
Lowell	457,365	4.5	....
Total	$ 868,418,783	15.2	....
Outside New York	291,380,395	2.3	....

*Denver and Galveston are not included in the totals.

British Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, June 7.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: The season latterly has decidedly favored spring-sown crops. Trade has favored buyers. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 4,976, at 32s 2d, against 42,209 quarters, at 34s 6d, during the corresponding week last year. Flour is 6d lower. Foreign wheats are further depressed. The reaction in America is regarded as solely due to gambling operations. American flouris fully 6c lower. There were four arrivals and four sales. Ten cargoes were withdrawn and three remain, two of which are Oregon. Trade forward amounts virtually to nothing. Sellers are more disposed to meet buyers at to-day's market. Wheat was 6c lower. Flour was very dull. Corn was steady. Oats were 6c lower. Returns issued by the board of trade show that imports for the month of May decreased as compared with the corresponding month in 1885 £2,170,000 and that the exports decreased £840,000 sterling as compared with those of May, 1885.

The Visible Supply Statement.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada June 5, and the increase or decrease as compared with the previous week, will be posted on change to-morrow, as follows:

Wheat	33,465,539	Increase	1,423,128
Corn	8,861,586	Decrease	793,651
Oats	2,168,991	Decrease	254,679
Rye	282,793	Decrease	8,428
Barley	2,6,045	Increase	32,427

The amount in Chicago elevators was:

Wheat	8,243,709
Corn	2,138,421
Oats	388,547
Rye	26,498
Barley	30,522

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Eight Persons Smothered to Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Eight persons were smothered to death in a frame house 731 and 733 South Canal street at 4 this morning. The names of the dead are as follows: Michael Murphy, aged about thirty-five; Annie Murphy, aged 9; Nellie Murphy, aged 11; Mrs. Mary Diniken, aged 30; Patsy Lavin aged 4; John Durkin, 3 weeks old and William Hand, 68 years old. The fire broke out in the cellar of 733 Canal street and spread through the wooden wall of the basement and 731 was soon wrapped in flames which enveloped the adjoining number. Many sleepers doubtless smothered in their beds. The flames following after burned