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Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
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MOLDINGS, FRAMES, POLE CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
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### XLIX CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

**Delegate Caine Objects.**

WASHINGTON, 8.—Morrill from the the committee on finance, reported a bill creating an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He asked immediate consideration of the bill in view, he said, of the emergency known to all Senators.

On objection by Hoar the bill went on the calendar.

Hoar said it was a bill of too much consequence to consider on the instant.

The resolution offered by Dawes was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate the authority under which the orders of January 6, 1886, and March 27, 1886, relating to bonded whisky, were issued, together with all the information and documents concerning the matter.

The bill for the relief of the Annapolis cadets was laid on the table, after a long debate.

The bill was passed providing for the committee of three persons, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to investigate the truth of the alleged discoveries of the specific cause of yellow fever.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8. — Henderson, of Iowa, referring to the question of privilege, stated that the remark made by him in a colloquy with Wheeler of Alabama when that gentleman was delivering his speech attacking Edwin M. Stanton has been "by some mysterious mistake," misplaced in the records.

Wheeler stated that the misplacement was entirely accidental and he had no objections to the correction being made.

Kelly, of Pennsylvania called up as a privileged question the motion submitted by him yesterday to expunge from the record the speech of Wheeler, of Alabama, upon Stanton. He based his question of privilege on the conscious, deliberate, persistent abuse of the order of the House by the Representative from the Eighth District of Alabama. In lieu of the motion made yesterday he submitted a resolution reciting that Wheeler had been guilty of abuse of the order of the House, inasmuch as his speech had not been made upon any pension bill, and declaring that as the delivery of the speech was without the sanction of the House and in contravention of the special order, said speech should be stricken from the record and the public printer should be prohibited from publishing it in a pamphlet or other form.

Reagan, of Texas, raised the point of order against the resolution that the speech had been made by unanimous consent of the House and therefore could not be an offense against the House.

The Speaker replied that it was not in the province of the Chair to decide whether it was an abuse by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the question was to be decided by the House.

Kelly then proceeded to speak and his remarks were listened to with great attention by the House. He was unwilling, he said, that the future readers of the record of the proceedings of the Congress should, by any possibility be able to suspect him of having sat through, what must have involved three hours listening to slanders, which had been refuted for twenty-five years, on one of the most unselfish patriots the country ever produced, and one of the most beloved friends he had ever known. He was unwilling that he should be suspected of listening to a paper, which feebly regretted, that in a moment of heat, its author had denounced Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton as conspirators and Stanton as an arch conspirator.

Kelly then read a letter written by Edwin Stanton to Rev. Hammond Dyer, dated Washington, May 18, 1862. In this letter Stanton referring to the current charges circulated against him regarding his relations to Gen. McClellan says: "The accusations are calumnies perpetrated by plunderers who have been driven from the Department when they were gorging millions, and by scheming politicians whose designs were endangered by the resolute prosecution of the war against the rebels, and traitors."

Stanton then declared he always had a friendship for McClellan, and recites at considerable length the history of that part of the Rebellion which appeared to threaten the safety of the seat of government. After referring to the national wrath against McClellan and his friends on account of the measures adopted for the protection of the capital, Stanton says: "If the force had gone forward as he had designed, I believe Washington this day would be in the hands of the rebels." Down to this point Stanton says there never had been the slightest difference between the President and himself, but the President protested against his judgment afterward in modifying his orders at the entreaty of McClellan. "I yielded my opinion," says the letter, "to the President's orders, but between him and me there never has been the slightest shadow since I entered the Cabinet, and except the retention of the force under General McDowell by the President's orders for the reason mentioned, McClellan never made a request or expressed a wish that has not been promptly complied with if in the power of the Government. At the opening of the letter Stanton said public considerations compelled him to withhold the proof which would refute the falsehood of his accusers, and in closing he asks the recipient to regard the same in the strictest confidence.

The letter was received with loud applause on the Republican side.

Kelly read a short extract from a letter of General Grant showing the high opinion in which that officer held Stanton's character.

Morrison then cut short further discussion by moving to refer Kelley's resolution to the committee on rules. Agreed to—72 to 52.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Holman wished to call attention to the startling irapidity with which the expenditures of the government were being increased. Passing on to the consideration of the clause making an appropriation for the civil service commission, he stated that the amount of the appropriation was the same as that given for the present fiscal year—$21,400—but there was a proviso added, requiring the certification of the entire list of applicants from each State who had passed the examination. This requirement, he argued, was not a change in the existing law, but was simply a limitation on the expenditure of money.

After debate, the committee rose.

Oates of Alabama, from the committee on judiciary, asked leave to report back the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill, but Caine of Utah objected.

The point was made that a Delegate had not the right to object, and the Speaker took the point under advisement.

The House then adjourned.

### AMERICAN.

**Wired from Washington.**

WASHINGTON, 8.—The committee on ways and means to-day directed a favorable report on the Harris bill amending the revised statutes so as to make a distinction in the mode of packing and selling tobacco.

Chairman Morrison was also authorized to report adversely the resolutions by Messrs. Grosvenal and Wilkins of Ohio declaring it to be the sense of the House that no reduction should be made in the duties on unmanufactured wools and favoring the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867.

The House committee on invalid pensions agreed to report as a substitute for Blair's pension bill the bill introduced by Ellsberry of Ohio with amendments. The Blair bill granted divisible pensions according to disability, ranging from $24 per month down to $4 to invalid soldiers and sailors of the United States in the war who are dependent upon their daily labor for support. The bill agreed upon by the House committee provides for a uniform pension of $12 per month for all soldiers and sailors absolutely disabled and unable to maintain themselves, and does not recognize distinction in rank.

The reports of the joint commission of Congress to consider the present organization of the signal service, geological survey and hydrographic office, were submitted to Congress to-day. The majority report is signed by Allison, Hale, Lowry and Waite, but the last-named does not concur in that portion relating to the signal service. This report recommends the continuance of the hydrographic office exactly as at present organized. It recommends that the coast survey be maintained as a separate institution as at present, until it shall complete its work. The minority report is signed by Morgan, Herbert and Waite, and recommends the passage of the Morgan bill to abolish the signal service bureau on July 1st, 1886, and the establishment in its stead of a weather bureau as a civil establishment.

Senator Logan to-day introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for the location and erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains. It appropriates $150,000 for the purpose.

**The Typographical Union.**

PITTSBURG, 8.—The convention resulted the election of officers upon reassembling in the afternoon and the following ticket was chosen: Second Vice President, Chas. Gamewell, Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, David M. Pascoe, Philadelphia; Chief Organizer, David P. Bayer, Columbus, O.; Delegates to the National Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, J. R. Winders, San Francisco; Julian L. Wright, Washington, D. C.; John Scott, Baltimore.

Mr. James C. Bailey, of Philadelphia, foreman of the *Public Ledger*, read a letter to the convention from Geo. W. Childs, proprietor of the paper, expressing his interest in the workingmen, and especially in the printers, and enclosing a check for $10,000, of which $5,000 was from the writer and $5,000 from A. J. Drexel. No conditions accompanied the gift except that it be used for the good of the profession in whatever manner the convention may see fit.

A committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions of thanks to the donors.

President Witter's report opposes amalgamation with the Knights of Labor. The next convention will be held in Buffalo.

**Destroyed by Fire.**

HARRISBURG, Va., 8.—The village of Rawley Springs, Virginia, was almost completely destroyed by fire this morning. All places of resort, with the exception of the Baltimore House, were burned. The loss is estimated at $130,000, with an insurance of $13,000.

Stamford, Conn., 8.—W. C. Harding & Company's woolen mills here took fire this evening. The building, together with all its contents, was destroyed. Loss $25,000; partly insured.

**Death of Colonel Hoe.**

NEW YORK, 8.—Colonel Richard M. Hoe, whose name is inseparably connected with the development of the printing press in this country, died of heart disease in Florence, Italy, last night.

## FOREIGN.

**The Political Complexion of Great Britain.**

LONDON, 8.—The cabinet adjourned at 3.30, after having been in session an hour and twenty minutes.

The concensus of opinion is that Gladstone will dissolve Parliament on the 28th inst. It is expected that the elections will occupy a month and that the new House will assembly in the second week in August.

The result of the division was telegraphed to the Queen the instant it was known.

John Bright voted with the opposition. His example was followed by 20 Liberals.

There is the wildest enthusiasm among the Loyalists in North Ireland over the defeat of Home Rule. Rockets were sent up at Coleraine, County Londonderry, last night, announcing the result of the vote to adjacent towns, and soon the news was known throughout Ulster. Ten thousand Loyalists paraded at Lurgan this morning in honor of their victory.

Chamberlain has arranged to hold a meeting of his followers to decide whether they shall act with Hartington, or as an independent political party. At present Chamberlain favors the latter course. He expresses himself as confident of being able to retain his seat from West Birmingham.

It is thought Gladstone will not make the final statement before dissolution until Monday next.

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The Union's programme will include a large extension of self-government in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, coupled with the supreme control by an imperial parliament. Mr. Chamberlain will be made president, Joseph W. Collins, secretary, and several members of the House of Commons vice-presidents.

Captain O'Shea, the nationalist member for Galway, who was the only Parnellite who abstained from voting on the home rule bill, announces this afternoon that he has withdrawn from politics.

The most Reverend James Donnelly, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Cleogher, County Tyrone, Ireland, and all the priests of his diocese have sent an address to Mr. Gladstone stating they cannot consent longer to be trampled upon by the relentless Orangemen of Ulster.

An eye witness describes Parnell upon the floor of the House of Commons as follows: He was unusually pale. He commenced his speech nervously, and afterwards followed the lines of his manuscript, which had previously been submitted to and approved by Mr. Sexton. The speech forthwith assumed a higher level, and the orator became very impressive. Every sentence was formed with the greatest accuracy to express certain shades of meaning. Mr. Parnell's face flushed with affection when he exclaimed: "We cannot surrender a single Irishman." The concluding appeal for the peace and prosperity of suffering Ireland was delivered in a chord of tender and genuine kindness, different from the great Irish leader's usually cold and dispassionate tone.

A meeting of forty Scotch Peers and Members of the House of Commons was held to-day. Lord Rosebery presided. A committee was appointed to propagate the Irish Home Rule doctrine in Scotch constituencies. Measures were adopted for the establishment of a Home Rule literature and speaker's fund.

Gladstone, after announcing the dissolution of Parliament, will issue a manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, which will serve as a general appeal to the country. He will visit Midlothian to inaugurate the electoral campaign. Lord Hartington's address to his electors will be a reply to Mr. Gladstone's manifesto. The manifesto from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach or Lord Salisbury is expected to refer to Parnell's disclosure.

The conference of Chamberlain's followers will probably be held on Thursday and their manifesto will follow. The Whigs have virtually decided to oppose Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian. The list of the government candidates has been almost completed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* puts over its editorial on last night's vote the caption, "A Day's March Nearer Home Rule." The *Gazette* then says it believes the general election will result in Mr. Gladstone's defeat and a second election will be necessary before the election can be settled. The only way, continues the paper, in which the problem can be solved, is on the basis of delegated authority to deal with specified local affairs and of continued Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. Probably there may be more coercion before the Irish secure Home Rule by the consent of the British Government. If they are patient, however, the question will be settled in a year or two. The danger is that if during the interval coercion should be resorted to, it would be met by outrage, so that the challenge of strength then would be a savage and resolute response.

The *St. James Gazette* says: "The great 'aye' or 'no' must be spoken before the Home Rule fiend can be squelched. The Unionists will not shrink from from a decision with last evening's vote fresh on them. The Disruption bill and Mr. Gladstone will give both nations abundant trouble for many years, but both are politically dead and past resuscitation."

The *Echo* says: We are hopeful that all this discussion and excitement will clear the atmosphere and that the Irish and English, as a result, will understand each other better. Both have an unexhausted capacity for cooperative action and a joint trust in unity and progress. We believe that both peoples for generations to come will feel the beat of one national heart and inherit and enjoy a common and equal destiny.

**RIOTING AT BELFAST.**

Belfast, 8.—Rioting was renewed here this evening. A mob of Orangemen wrecked a number of houses of Catholics, severely injuring them. The riot act was read and the police fired upon the mob, which replied with revolvers. Many were injured on both sides. The police finally triumphed.

Dublin, 8, midnight.—Rioting continues in the Orange districts of Monaghan. At Lurgan several militiamen have been wounded, some houses wrecked and several persons shot, some being dangerously wounded. One man, named Thomas Gallagher, was shot dead. Troops have been ordered from Armagh to clear the streets. Almost all the constables were injured by stones or bricks.

The *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. Parnell's organ, says: The principle of Home Rule is for the moment defeated, but it is not killed. The bill has been lost, but Home Rule triumphs. The 311 votes cast last night for Mr. Gladstone's measure virtually commit Parliament to Home Rule. Who should say the matter rests there?

The *Express* (Conservative) says: It is yet too soon to triumph. The Constitution, it is true, has won the first pitched battle, but the campaign has only begun.

Cork, 8.—The *Herald* (National) says: Let the friends of Ireland be dignified, patient, forbearing. English democracy will rally and scatter the false Liberals. When England finally rejects a settlement, it will be time enough for Irishmen to nerve themselves to the struggle anew.

The Cork *Constitution* (Tory) says: A calamity to Ireland and a crowning disgrace to England has been averted in the defeat of Mr Gladstone's seditious plot against the Queen and Mr. Gladstone has been disgraced and dishonored.

A very bitter feeling is entertained here by the Nationalists against Mr. Chamberlain on account of his opposition to the home rule bill.

The *Globe*, (Conservative,) says: The division last night averted the danger of the substitution of one man power for the Parliamentary government. The most imperious, powerful and despotic minister has been told that the House of Commons will remain independent. This is the heaviest fall Gladstone has ever received. His arrogance has offended the most influential of his colleagues, and he is now surrounded by puppets, and is mainly dependent on the Parnellites. He will, doubtless, attempt to remain his position. He has fostered the belief that the British masses support him. An election alone will dispel his delusion. His public career is practically ended. It is to be wished that it had ended in a more patriotic way than in an attempt to destroy the union for the sake of party gain and the gratification of personal ambition.

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New York, 8.—Last night's proceedings in the House of Commons was the culminating point in one of the most remarkable and memorable epochs in the history of Great Britain. That the Associated Press was fully alive to the importance of the occasion and had resources entirely adequate to cope with it is evidenced by the results achieved. Bulletins announcing the defeat of the Gladstone government and the vote by which the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill was defeated were sent to the constituents within a few minutes after the facts became known in the House, and these were followed by cable dispatches and sent to all points over its leased land lines, giving practically verbatim reports of the great arguments of Gladstone and Parnell, extended summaries of the other speeches and graphic descriptions of the exciting scenes in and about the House. The noteworthiness of this achievment is increased by the fact that the report covered a night session, lasting till between one and two o'clock in the morning, and that it was delivered to the papers of the Associated Press in time for publication the same morning.

**Parnell's Speech on the Home Rule Bill.**

LONDON, 7.—In concluding his remarks Parnell said: "Inferior as I am at many points I hope I shall not be so far behind as usual. [Hear! Hear!] Without intending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking while listening to Goschen's speech in all the less cautious moments which I have seen him connected during many years past, he was never so little effective as when contending against the bill we hope to have read the 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 in the expression of contempt for those cowardly, disgraceful practices. I join him to the fullest extent. [Hear! Hear!] But neither do I say that because evictions have been more numerous in Kerry than in all the rest of Munster put together during months past, that they constitute an excuse for those outrages or any excuse for any outrage, though it may supply us with the cause of them. But when I denounce the outrages I denounce them in every particular and whether in Ulster or Kerry. [Hear! Hear!] Goschen certainly is free from reproach. He has not joined Lord Randolph Churchill and Chamberlain in the use of reckless language in reference to the affairs of a country which is not their country. [Cheers.] An interference for which there is not the paltry excuse that it is 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 their language, and the doctrine of indirect responsibility has been employed against them to the extent of imprisonment. If that doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed against Lord Randolph Churchill or Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill ought to plead the excuse that he believes in nothing and nobody but himself. So he could not expect any great importance to be attached to his declaration. [Cheers and laughter. While Chamberlain might be said and very truly, to be absolutely ignorant of all the circumstances of Ireland, his celebrated projected visit there last autumn not having come off, he really could not know what would be the effect of his language. [Cheers.] However, we have the result now in one murder already committed in Belfast, and I trust in future members will remember the importance and gravity of the occurrences which may follow in Ulster. Those occurrences cannot go further at the outside than

OUTRAGE AND ASSASSINATION.

But they will depend very much on what is said on this subject, and what amount of importance is given the doings of Ulster men. We do say and admit that these occurrences ought to be condemned and should be stopped, but while Lord Randolph Churchill and Goschen say they must be put to an end by resorting to coercion, which he and his friends have been ruling for the last eighty-six years, we would say with Gladstone, try the effect of self-government. (Cheers.) Then if Kerry men resort to outrage they will find the rest of Ireland will, very soon put a stop to it. (Renewed cheers.) 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 co-ordinate and sub-ordinate Parliament. (Cheers.) We know that the legislature which the Premier wishes to constitute is a subordinate Parliament, not like Grattan's which was co-equal, (Gladstone—Hear! Hear!) arising out of the same constitution and in the same manner as this Parliament given by the Sovereign. (Ministerial cheers.) We understand this perfectly well."

Coming to the financial bearing of the bill, Parnell said: "I should not have the right and I never did think, and I don't think now of claiming the right of protecting Irish manufacturers from the National party. I never expected, I don't expect it now, therefore I recognize this settlement as a final settlement, without protection; but there is another and stronger argument still. Mr. Gladstone showed us when he introduced the bill that we should lose £140,000 a year unless we had a fiscal union, and the $140,000 which will come to us as the consequence of that fiscal union, and the absence of protection is a very good *quid pro quo*, as I have said before, for the loss of protection. The question of the retention of Irish members at Westminster is one which I shall touch upon very slightly. In regard to this matter, I have always desired to keep my mind thoroughly open, not to make it a vital question. I have seen great difficulties, rather from your point of view than ours. I think when we come to consider the question in committee, these difficulties will grow, but I don't desire in any sense to prejudge the question. I admit the existing strong sentiment on the part of the Liberal members. I will not say it is a very reasonable sentiment, when I consider how many times my colleagues have been forcibly ejected, and how even the necessity of suspending, if not entirely abrogating, the representation of Ireland in this House, has been eagerly canvassed by the London press as the only solution of the Irish question. This difficult question requires very serious consideration. When Gladstone produced his plan we said we would, without binding ourselves beforehand, examine it candidly with a desire to see in it elements which will not injure a permanent settlement. We had gone through it all before and knew the sort of coercion there had been during the last five years. You will require even severer, more drastic measures of coercion than now you will require everything you have had during the last five years, and more besides [Home Rule cheers], and of what sort has the coercion been. [Renewed Home Rule cheers.] I don't say this to inflame passion or embitter animosity, but you had during these five years the suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland; thousands of your fellow subjects have been imprisoned without specific charges, many for long periods—twenty months—without trial, without intention to try them. [Home Rule cheers.] You had the right of domicile infringed at any hour of the day or night; you have fined the innocent for the guilty; you have taken the power to expel aliens from this country; you have renewed the curfew law and the blood money of your Norman conquerors; you have gagged the press, seized and suppressed newspapers, manufactured new crimes and offenses and applied fresh penalties unknown to your laws. All this and much more you have done in the last five years. [Home Rule cheers.] All this and much more you will do again.

What part of the bill terminating the Irish representatives has been vehemently attacked. Mr. Trevelyan said there is no half-way house between separation and executive autonomy for the Irish people. I say there is no half-way house between granting legislative autonomy to Ireland and difranchisement—that dissevereance of that country. But I refuse to believe these evils will come. I am convinced there is a sufficient number of members who will disregard the appeal which has been made to their passions, and that when the numbers of the division have been told to-night it will be known that this Parliament in the 19th century was wise, brave, generous enough to agree to give peace and happiness to suffering Ireland." [Loud cheers.]

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Advices from Noumea, the capital of the French colony of New Caledonia, state that two French men of-war with troops aboard have left Caledonia with sealed orders, it is supposed for the New Hebrides Islands.

In the yacht race yesterday from South End to Harwich, *Irex* came in first, *Galatea* second and *Majouric* third.

Base ball—Washington, 8.—St. Louis 7. Nationals 6.

Philadelphia.—Detroit 8, Philadelphia 4.

New York.—Chicago 3, New York 2.
Boston.—Boston 14, Kansas City 9.


**How to Consult Dr. Foote, Sr., by Mail.**

Dr. F. Foote, Senior, author of "Plain Home Talk," "Medical Common Sense," etc., etc., would say to those who would like to consult him by mail that they can have a list of questions and a circular of gratuitous advice by addressing Box 414, Salt Lake City. The doctor has arranged to have information supplied in this way to save time. Receiving such printed matter the correspondent can describe his or her case fully and direct it to the doctor, in New York. Dr. Foote is successfully treating all forms of chronic diseases, a specialty to which he has devoted thirty years of study and practice. Evidences of his success can also be had by addressing Box 414, as above, but all letters of consultation and orders for remedies should be addressed to Dr. E. B. Foote, Sr., 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Consultation free.

An advertisement of Dr. Foote, Sr., in another place, deserves attention.
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