

A POEM FOR ALL HEARTS.

If I should die to-night—
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its final resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my
hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tender
ness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress—
Poor hands! so empty and so cold to-
night.

If I should die to-night—
My friends would call to mind with loving
thought
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought;
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
Errands on which the willing feet had sped;
The memory of my selfishness and pride—
My hasty words—would all be put aside;
And so I should be loved and mourned
to-night.

If I should die to-night—
E'en hearts estranged would turn once more
to me.
Recalling other days remorsefully;
The eyes that chill me with averted glance,
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance
And soften in the old familiar way—
For who could war with dumb unconscious
clay?
So I might rest forgiven of all to-
night.

Oh, friends! I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead cold brow!
The way is lonely—let me feel them now.
Think gently of me, I am travel-worn;
My faltering feet are pierced with many a
thorn.
Forgive! oh hearts estranged, forgive I
plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not
need.

The tenderness for which I long to-
night.
Selected by Sister L. C. Elliott

GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News.

LONDON, May 2.—The Marquis of Hartington writes a letter to the liberal-unionists advising them to organize as a party for the purpose of maintaining their position.

In the House of Commons to-night Healy moved that the first clause of the crimes bill be so amended as to indicate clearly to what portions of Ireland it would be applicable. He suggested that the words "proclaimed districts" be omitted, and that Kerry, Londonderry and Belfast be inserted in their stead.

Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, declined to accede to this proposal. He said the government intended to apply the clause to all parts of Ireland where the prevalence of crimes justified such action.

Mr. Healy asked if bloodstained Belfast, where the troops had been shot and policemen murdered, was to go free, while the miserable rack-rented districts in the southwest were to be punished.

Mr. Balfour replied that the government would exercise perfect impartiality in suppressing disorder everywhere.

Labouchere said the scope and aim of the bill was to crush out the nationalists, leaving the orangemen to do what they liked. The administration of the law was so bound up with the orange faction that it could not be impartial.

Mr. Gladstone suggested that the words "proclaimed districts" remain but that the districts be defined under other clauses of the bill. The answer of Mr. Balfour that all the districts would be treated impartially was not sufficient because the minister had often referred to particular parts of Ireland where the bill was meant to operate. No doubt the people of Belfast regarded with disgust and horror the prevalence of disorder in their midst, but the same apology was equally good for other districts. [Hear! Hear!] The conduct of some persons in Belfast recently stained Ireland more than the conduct of the people of any other part of Ireland had. [Cheers.]

The amendment proposed by Healy, that inquiry be held only when evidence had been withheld on account of intimidation, was rejected—206 to 110.

After a discussion which lasted two hours and a half, Healy moved that the high court, and not the attorney-general, be empowered to order an inquiry. Gibson, solicitor-general for Ireland, replied that the government was unable to accept the amendment.

Gladstone rising, replied to the statement by Elliott. He (Gladstone) was responsible for an equally strong system for five years. He said Elliott overlooked an essential difference, namely, that his bill had been directed against crime which existed while the bill was under discussion. [Cries of "Oh!"] "Oh!" At least, he added, the present bill is directed against acts not hitherto considered crimes. Anyway, he would not renew his former proposals because he was convinced they aggravated the evil.

Haldane, home rule liberal, proposed to substitute "judge" for "high court."

Healy assented. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, amid cries of "Shame!" moved to enforce the closure.

The motion was carried, 257 to 185.

Gladstone (and the other opposition leaders) walked slowly into the opposition lobby, while the Parnellites and Gladstonians stood cheering wildly. Healy's amendment was rejected, 261 to 142.

Noian moved to report progress on the bill. W. H. Smith said the government was unable to agree to this because only nine of the 140 amendments to the first clause were disposed of.

Later, however, progress was reported.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—One of the persons just convicted of plotting against the Czar is a student named Quailanoff. He is the son of a high Russian official. During the trial he displayed the highest intelligence and maintained a most dignified bearing. Entering into a minute scientific dispute with Feodoroff, the renowned chemist, he compelled the latter to acknowledge the prisoner was right and he himself in the wrong. At the final sitting Quailanoff made a brilliant speech and declared that neither he nor his companions feared death. He could imagine nothing more sublime than to die in the endeavor to deliver the unfortunate Russian people. Hundreds of young men would imitate him, until the Czar would be compelled to change his despotic system. The prisoners with one exception are intelligent, gentlemanly and of good families. One said he intended to murder the Czar with a revolver, but afterwards thought that bombs would be better.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 2.—A Baker City, Oregon, deputy sheriff, who returned from a six weeks' unsuccessful search for two horse thieves, accidentally discovered a rendezvous for a band of horse and cattle thieves who for years past have committed depredations on the ranges of southeastern Oregon, particularly in Malheur County. The robbers' camp is situated in Idaho, about two hundred miles east of Baker City, at the confluence of the Grand Round River with the Snake. Here to his surprise Newman found himself in the midst of refugees from the law, numbering upwards of 25 or 30 men, well armed and equipped, ready to

SET AT DEFIANCE

the officers. The place selected for refuge by this band of outlaws is well adapted for their calling. Little valleys here and there are nestled between high precipitous and rugged cliffs and mountains, some of them affording an abundance of bunch grass for stock. Their outlet is across the Snake into Idaho, and by this passage hundreds of cattle and horses are run off from the upper counties and disposed of to unsuspecting purchasers in the states and territories. With the addition of guards at the entrance, the rendezvous of this band of horse thieves answers well the description of the valley which sheltered the Doones in the famous novel "Lorne Doone."

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—John T. Tarbell, a laborer of Lyons, Wisconsin, drove to a farmhouse three miles from Vienna with his dying wife to-day, who he said had been assassinated while seated beside him in a buggy, holding her baby to her breast. To-night Tarbell was arrested, charged with attempting to kill her. He tells a rambling story to the effect that while returning home from a visit to his wife's father at Caldwell's Prairie, they were overtaken by two men in a buggy, who opened fire on them. His wife was shot in the back and himself through the arm. His story was so disconnected that he was placed in jail. His wife, who at last accounts was still alive, has failed to recover consciousness. Her wound is powder-burned, and the sleeves of Tarbell's coat, where the ball penetrated, is also burned by the powder. His revolver has been found and is empty. The whole affair is shrouded in great mystery.

GALVESTON, May 2.—The *News*: Laredo: Last evening an encounter occurred between the Mexican customs guards and a band of smugglers a few miles below Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. One guard was killed. It is reported one of the smugglers was mortally wounded. The remainder escaped with the booty.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Acting Secretary Muldrow has affirmed the decision of Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, rejecting the application of the State of California to select as indemnity school land the double minimum, in lieu of the minimum. This decision follows that of the department in the recent case of the State of California vs. Smith.

Acting Secretary Muldrow has directed the commissioner of the general land office to demand from the California and Oregon Railroad Company a conveyance to the United States of a section of land in Marysville, California, the land district patented to the company March 17, 1875, it appearing from special reports and affidavits accompanying the same that said section is unquestionably gold-bearing mineral land.

A DECISION

was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the bank tax case of Hattie E. Stanley, executrix, plaintiff in error, against the Board of Supervisors of Albany, N. Y. The original plaintiff in this case, Edward H. Stanley, was a citizen of Illinois, and claimed to be the assignee of certain shareholders of the National Albany Exchange Bank. He brought suit to recover back certain taxes alleged

to have been illegally collected from them upon their shares in that bank during the years from 1874 to 1879 inclusive, and paid into the treasury of the county of Albany. He complained that the assessors, by a rule prescribed by themselves, assessed the shares of the National Albany Exchange Bank at a

HIGHER RATE

than the stock in other banks situated in the same city. This holds that the method of assessment complained of is applied to all banks national and state and comes as near as practicable, considering the nature of the property, to securing as between them uniformity and equality of taxation. It can't be considered as discriminating against either. Over-valuation of property is not a ground of action at law for an excess beyond what should have been levied upon a just valuation. The courts cannot in such cases take upon themselves the functions of a revising or equalizing board. The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement as issued to-day:

Interest bearing debt, total.....	\$1,108,453,378
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, total.....	6,504,063
Debt bearing no interest.....	39,421,157
Total debt, principal and interest.....	704,174,957
Total debt, less available cash items.....	1,340,056,498
Net cash in treasury.....	34,846,088
Decrease of debt during month.....	13,053,098
Cash in treasury available for reduction of public debt.....	264,118,459
Net cash balance on hand.....	34,836,088
Total cash in treasury, as shown by treasurer's general account.....	440,105,896

ANCIENT STATUE.

The United States steamship *Galena*, bearing a pre-historic statue secured at the Easter Islands, has arrived at Alexandria, and is now awaiting a favorable tide to reach the navy yard. Commander Chester came on to the city this morning and notified the officers of the Smithsonian Institute of the arrival of the statue, which is reported to be in excellent condition.

The net gold in the treasury April 30th, was \$180,902,431, or \$1,037,416 less than on March 31st. The circulation of standard silver dollars April 30th was \$55,735,205, or \$1,068,450 less than the circulation of March 31st.

LONG ISLAND, May 2.—At a late hour last night Justice Brandon issued a warrant for the arrest of District Attorney Thomas L. McGowan on the complaint of Supervisor Van Nostrand, of Newtown, who charges McGowan with misappropriating town funds. McGowan is believed to have gone to Canada. He left here on Saturday in the afternoon and did not return. The actual amount of the defalcation, as far as known, is \$19,000.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The case of David S. Fotheringham, alleged to have been an accomplice in the robbery of the Adams Express on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, by "Jim Cummings" some months ago, was called in the criminal court this morning, and both sides announcing their readiness for trial, the work of impaneling the jury was proceeded with at once. At 2 p. m. four jurymen had been obtained.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Vice-President Potter, of the Union-Pacific, has offered to General Passenger Agent A. N. Dawes, of the Hannibal & St. Joe, the place of general manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Mr. Dawes will probably accept.

The shipments of Pacific Coast freight from Chicago have jumped from two or three carloads to an average of twenty carloads daily since the new rates were put into effect last week. The increase is principally in low class freight, such as furniture, buggies, high wines, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 2.—Frederick Knowland, of New York, general eastern agent of the Union Pacific road, presented the petition of the road for a suspension of section 4, already sent in these dispatches, to the inter-state commission to-day. The petition was granted in the form as granted to the other transcontinental lines.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Late to-night men were wounded, some of them fatally, by an explosion at the North Chicago Rolling Mills at South Chicago. The accident was occasioned by dumping a car of molten metal into one of the huge molds in rail. Enough water chanced to be in the mold to cause the explosion. The mold flew into a thousand pieces and the liquid metal scattered about for rods. A score of men were working within range, of whom the following were injured: John Burns, James Garrieu, Patrick Dolan and James Carney, probably fatally. Daniel Shea, Philip Mortimer, Michael O'Connell, Patrick O'Connell and James Black will recover.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—This morning an unknown man jumped off Suspension bridge with suicidal intent and was drowned.

This afternoon Steve Brody, who has jumped from Brooklyn bridge, made the jump from Suspension bridge and was picked up by a yawl, comparatively uninjured.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 2.—A brief discussion on the fisheries question took place in the House of Commons to-night.

Ellis, a New Brunswick member, asked for the return of all the United States vessels warned or interdicted by the Canadian fisheries protection fleet. He recited a number of cases of

reported harsh treatment of American vessels by Canadian officers and said already 120 complaints had been filed in Washington.

Thompson, minister of justice, said Ellis was too flattering when he termed the American reports of

ILL TREATMENT

evidence. The particulars Ellis had given were selections from a number of rambling, inaccurate statements made against the British and colonial authorities by persons who received a general invitation to send in all the claims they could possibly bring against the nation, which was supposed would in the end have to pay a bill of damages. It transpired not only from the investigation of these complaints, but subsequently by the admission of some of the persons who made these unvarnished statements that they were utterly without foundation, were reckless and were oftentimes based on misapprehension and want of knowledge. When

THE PAPERS

were brought down it would be found that the statement of distinguished members of the government of the United States, that the Canadian fisheries laws and regulations had been administered with brutality, was as preposterous an exaggeration as could be found in the English language. [Loud applause.]

Foster, minister of fisheries, declined to bring down the instruction to the protective fleet on the ground that it would be detrimental to properly carrying them out, and might hamper the negotiations in progress.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 3.—The largest gas well in the world has just been discovered at Fairmount, near here. The test of the state geologist of Ohio shows the gas to be blowing at the rate of nearly twelve million feet per day.

LONDON, May 3.—In the trial to-day of the suit of St. John Brenon against William Ridgeway, the publisher, for libel in accusing the plaintiff of being a Fenian and former attorney of the invincibles, Mr. Ridgeway stated that he was unable to call the witness who could prove his charges, because disclosing the name of the writer of the Black pamphlet in which the charges were made would endanger his life; neither could he call the detective from whom he had obtained the information to substantiate the allegations against Mr. Brenon, because it would involve the disclosure of secrets of the prosecution. The plaintiff had been brought into court as a stalking horse for others who dared not appear. Counsel for Mr. Ridgeway declared the Black pamphlet was written by a Fenian whose destruction would be certain if his name became known. Mr. Brenon's evidence showed he had associated with and assisted the worst dynamiters in Paris. Counsel held this to have proved the case against him. The judge, in charging the jury, said the defendant had not proved justification. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him £500 damages.

LONDON, May 3.—The Hounslow gunpowder mills at Hounslow, were to-day destroyed by an explosion which occurred in the milling room. One man was killed, and much damage was done to property in the neighborhood.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The German St. Petersburg *Gazette* says: The British and Russian Afghan frontier delegates have refused to make concessions on either side and maintain a harsh non passamus attitude toward each other. They have, the *Gazette* says, appointed to-morrow as the date for deciding whether negotiations shall continue or be determined.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 3.—Queen Kapioian and party, of the Hawaiian Kingdom, arrived in Pittsburgh from the west this morning in a special car. Breakfast was served in the car, and at eight o'clock the royal visitors left for Washington on the day express. There was a large crowd at the depot when the train rolled in, which was honored with a slight glimpse of the Queen, who smiled pleasantly from her window.

DENVER, May 3.—El Paso, Texas: A shock of earthquake was plainly felt here at three o'clock this afternoon, which lasted two minutes. It was perceptible in every portion of the city, and the shock so alarmed the citizens of all classes that only invalids and the helpless were left within doors. For probably two minutes preceding the shock many persons recognized a distinct and offensive smell of sulphur, and when the shock came the earth trembled and many articles hanging on the walls oscillated to and fro and some fell to the floor. Plastering fell from the front and ceilings of many dwellings, and in business houses and in the court house

EVIDENCES OF THE SHOCK

were quite plain. Clocks were stopped, buildings were cracked, horses came to a standstill in the streets, and family and friendly groups formed more rapidly than we have ever known in El Paso. The first impression was a vertical oscillation. This lasted only a few seconds. Then an awful minute's calm was followed by a very pronounced horizontal wave. No serious damage has resulted in this neighborhood.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 3.—At 3:13 this afternoon the entire community was startled by two distinct but almost continuous vibrations of the earth,

THE DIRECTION

of which was from east to west, and continued ten seconds. Clocks in all

parts of the city were stopped, chandeliers vibrated, and a plate glass window in the First National Bank building was cracked. Men and women rushed into the streets, and horses were frightened. Men untied their teams and hurriedly led them away, looking upward at the buildings as if they expected they were about to topple upon them. Many persons complained of a feeling akin to sea sickness.

In the old town the people were terror-stricken, and many of the natives feared a new eruption from an extinct crater near here.

Court was in session in the new court house, occupied the first time yesterday. Those in the court-room thought the structure

ABOUT TO FALL,

and a stampede was made for the doors. The judge hurriedly adjourned court and the officials joined in the rush.

The shock appears to have been general throughout the southwest, reports indicating that it was more severe at El Paso than here.

At San Marcial two distinct shocks were felt and the alarm was general.

At Lake Valley, 200 miles south, two distinct shocks were distinguishable, the vibrations east to west continuing eight seconds, and time reported as 3:12.

DENVER, May 3.—Albuquerque, N. M., date: The wrecking of the west-bound passenger on the Atlantic & Pacific, fifteen miles west of Coolidge yesterday morning, was not so serious as at first reported. The wreck, caused by a broken truck, derailed the engine and three coaches, which were badly smashed. The passengers were terribly shaken up and bruised, but no one was killed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 3.—A terrible disaster occurred yesterday at South-west Point Channel Harbor. The steamship *John Knox*, Capt. Broly, from Glasgow, laden with liquors, brick and rolling stock, struck the reefs near Channel Harbor and sank in half an hour. Every soul on board perished. A furious gale of wind, with a heavy landward sea and dense fog prevailed at the time of the accident. Some bodies were recovered, having been washed ashore.

LANSING, Mich., April 3.—An important labor measure passed the house this morning. This prohibits the use of store orders, scrip, notes or certificates in payment of labor. It also makes it imperative on all employers of labor to pay at least monthly. Any violation of these provisions is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$5 to \$50. The vote on the bill was 62 to 6 against it.

PIERRE, Dak., May 3.—Indian Agent McChesney of the Cheyenne agency, acting under instructions from Washington, has ordered all cattlemen and other whites off that reservation.

WINNEPEG, May 3.—Hon. Gilbert McNusker, just returned from Ottawa, says he learned from Sir John McDonald that he (Sir John) was to be raised to the peerage on the 21st of June. He will be given a seat in the House of Lords and will withdraw from Canadian politics.

LONDON, May 3.—Charles Edward Lewis, conservative member for North Antrim, in the House of Commons this afternoon called the house's attention to a breach of privilege committed by the London *Times* in an article charging John Dillon with having told a falsehood, when he denied that he was an accomplice of Sheridan. The invincible Lewis concluded as follows:

"These wholesale charges of lying against Mr. Dillon constitute a distinct breach of privilege. I move that the house take notice of them."

Philip Tibert Muntz, another conservative and member for Gamewarth division, Warwickshire, seconded Mr. Lewis' motion.

Right Hon. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, on behalf of the government, moved that the house adjourn in order that the questions of fact might be argued.

Mr. Dillon said he desired to have the question brought to an issue right off.

Mr. Sexton said his party had been challenged much lately and had been taunted with not taking flap. Now they took it up and insisted on an inquiry by the House. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bradlaugh opposed Smith's motion to adjourn. He charged the government with conniving at the offering of Lewis' motion, and that the debate was a concerted plan to place in the hands of the conservatives weapons to assist them in the passage of the odious coercion bill.

Mr. Holmes, attorney-general for Ireland, denied that the motion was made with the connivance of the government. He had never heard of the motion until it was made.

Gladstone opposed the motion to adjourn. He said Dillon had been charged with stating a deliberate falsehood while addressing the house. If anything constituted a breach of privilege, this was a breach. The parties accused demanded an immediate trial. It is impossible that the House could resist. It had always been the custom for the house itself to proceed to deal, without delay, with a motion relating to breach of privilege, afterwards, in special cases, appointing a select committee of inquiry.

A division was then taken on the motion to adjourn, resulting 218 in favor of the motion and 174 against it.

Smith moved that on Thursday the House resume consideration of the question.