

be accommodated enough to criminate some one else. It was a fishing commission, intended to avoid the real issue to be decided. Egan and O'Brien, for instance, could not yet appear; yet in their absence the commission was to investigate their conduct and listen to charges. Matthews had said a wide scope of inquiry might reveal some undiscovered murder. Did that mean that members against whom the bill was directed were murderers? Would the House tolerate these vague insinuations? Never was the efficiency of the Government so complete as when they said the commission was granted at the request of the Paracletes, while in the meantime the government was arranging with the Times what sort of a commission should be proposed, and what ought to be the scope of the inquiry. The opposition wanted an inquiry into the conduct of the government. They wanted to know about the

MURDERS AT MITCHELLTOWN

and about the murder of Mandeville. (Hear! hear!)"

Mr. Chamberlain on arising to vote said he himself had formed an opinion of Parnell's character which would make him slow to accept the charges against him. The only thing that shook his confidence was Parnell's reluctance to face the charges. (Cheers and cries of "No!")

How was Parnell going to show himself and friends innocent unless the inquiry covered the relations between members and persons outside who were accused of crimes? The Paracletes, Chamberlain added, ought not to grade a prolonged inquiry to bring out the truth. He did not believe they thought the government a party to the accusations of the Times. (Cries of oh! ah!)

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said the government evaded the question in regard to these letters, and tried, under cover of an inquiry, to make an attack upon political opponents. If Attorney-General Webster believed a single charge he had tried to fix upon Parnell as counsel for the Times, it was his duty for the crown to indict Parnell.

THE PROOF

that he did not believe the charges was found in the fact that he had not advised the government to risk a prosecution. As now framed, the bill was a violation of every form of judicial inquiry, thoroughly unfair to the accused, and it must be amended in committee.

T. N. Healy denounced Attorney-General Webster for making a series of infamous charges and failing to prove them. Attorney-General Webster arising, and he was content to leave his conduct to the judgment of those who had experience in his profession. Every step he had taken had been after consultation with, and with the full concurrence of Sir Henry James. Webster denied that he had used information obtained as counsel for the Times to institute prosecutions in his official capacity.

Parnell asked if the House was to understand that information was put in the hands of the learned gentleman Webster—as counsel for the Times—which was not available for the purpose of public justice?

Webster said this observation had bearing on the matter.

The bill passed its second reading without division. The committee stage was fixed for Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—The negro democratic national conference called by J. Milton Turner and 17 other colored men, convened in the rooms of the Hendricks Club this morning, 64 delegates being present. J. Milton Turner called the conference to order, and proceeded to explain that the call of the conference had been issued because it was time for the negro voters to assert their understanding at least of the primary principles of American sovereignty. The elevation of Cleveland to the presidency, he said, had brought political emancipation, which was felt by no one more than the negro and they had the honesty and courage to meet Cleveland's administration of way. He introduced Charles H. Shelton of Evansville, Indiana, as temporary chairman.

Shelton was chosen by the anti-Turner democrats at a stormy caucus held last night. Shelton, in the course of a speech, mentioned that it was through the aid of the democratic societies that he had escaped into Ohio a slave. He believed the conference would eventually be the means of settling the negro problem, and was the purpose of the delegates to break what the republicans called solid South.

John Plummer, of Massachusetts, made temporary secretary. A resolution endorsing Cleveland and Sherman was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The balance of the morning session occupied in noisy and heated angles over the formation of a committee on permanent organization.

The afternoon session was

FAR MORE STORMY

in the morning, and was given up to discussion of the report of the committee on organization. The majority report recommended that Prof. Peter Clark, of Ohio, be made permanent chairman and Thomas Fortune, of New York, permanent secretary. A minority report named J. Milton Turner for permanent chairman. J. Taylor, of Kansas City, ex-temper to Liberia, strongly urged the election of Clark, declaring the new era to democracy should not be

put in charge of the ship. He characterized Prof. Clark as the noblest Roman of them all.

Great confusion again prevailed, and Turner finally obtained the floor, and replying to Taylor, called him a national buffoon, which threw the convention into a state of confusion.

Half a dozen others spoke late in the afternoon. The previous question was moved, and after many abortive efforts the chairman shut off debate and ordered the secretary to call the roll by states on a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report. While the delegates would rise and announce their vote the greatest confusion prevailed. Turner declined to vote and asked that his name be passed. It was nearly 6 o'clock when Secretary Plummer, an avowed Turner partisan, announced that the vote stood a tie—33 for Clark and 32 for Turner.

This announcement was the signal for an uprising that for a few moments old-fair to overwhelm and trample in the dust the half dozen reporters at the press table, including a colored lady, the reporter for the *Detroit Plain Dealer*. There was

A WILD RUSH

toward Plummer, and cries of "Fraud! Thief!" and "you're a liar!" were roared from all over the hall. The friends of Clark gathered around Plummer, and the Turner men stood and shook their fists at Plummer, denouncing him. Finally W. T. Scott, the Cairo editor, who was conspicuously endeavoring to protect and defend Plummer, was struck in the face by some one. Scott drew a revolver from his pocket and selected mail agent Ogilvie of Columbus, Ohio, as his victim. Matters were now at white heat. The local spectators, both white and black, made a mad rush for the door and tumbled pell-mell down the stairs. Meanwhile, Ogilvie and half a dozen others had drawn their arms and bloodshed seemed imminent, when a colored police officer rushed in and with assistance, shoved the struggling combatants into the directors' room in the rear where they ineffectually tried to shoot one another. Scott and Ogilvie were placed under arrest but the officer was prevailed upon to release them. Many delegates had also fled during the fracas. Chairman Shelton finally secured order and announced that he knew Secretary Plummer's figures to be incorrect. The true vote was Clark 32 and 30 for Turner and he therefore declared Peter H. Clark of Ohio permanent presiding officer of the conference which then adjourned amidst confusion until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is thought Turner and his followers will refuse to enter the conference tomorrow and will form an organization of their own.

A largely-attended mass meeting was held in the basement of the court house tonight. Addresses were made by Peter H. Clark, J. Gordon Street, of Boston, ex-Minister Taylor, T. T. Fortson and several others.

Tomorrow's session is looked forward to with great interest. At this late hour it is learned that Mail Agent Ogilvie has left the city to escape arrest. He struck Scott several blows about the head and a warrant was issued for him tonight.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The House committee on agriculture today decided to report to the House the Lee bill, to prevent the sale, manufacture or transportation of adulterated articles of food, drink and drugs, also the substitute for the Butterworth bill defining land and imposing a tax on compound land and regulating its sale, transportation and exportation.

REBELLION RECORDS.

The select committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges of the inclusion of improper matter in the rebellion records publication resumed its inquiry today. Representative Grosvenor, Gen. Boynton and Captain Brayo, foreman of the government printing office testified. Nothing important developed.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

Postmaster-General Dickinson today issued a circular letter instructing postmasters that under the provisions of the postoffice appropriation bill recently passed by Congress postage on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants will be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The former rate was one cent per ounce.

A TARIFF CONFERENCE.

of republican senators was held at Senator Ewart's residence tonight, at which the decision was reached that the finance committee shall prepare a tariff bill as a substitute for the Mills bill, and that it shall then be reported to the Senate and taken up and passed regardless of the length of time this may require. Various propositions looking to an early adjournment and postponement of the tariff battle until December were suggested, but the arguments advanced by the advocates of the policy of passing the bill and making a direct issue as early as possible, were so strong that the assembly became emphatically unanimous in favor of the course finally adopted.

GUN FACTORY.

The Senate committee on appropriation has agreed to report an amendment to the army appropriation bill appropriating between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 for the establishment of a gun factory at West Troy, New York, and for the manufacture of coast defense guns. The section of the amendment appropriates \$700,000 for the

erection of necessary buildings and their equipments with machinery and fixtures. Another section appropriates \$1,000,000 for the purchase of steel for high-power coast defense guns of 8, 10 and 12-inch calibre. An appropriation is also proposed for the purchase of torpedoes.

TRACAS, N. Y., July 25.—Ben Dutton, a farm hand, went to the house of John Lamont, three miles east of Dryden last night and attempted to kill Lamont and Miss Roat, a young woman employed in their household. He fired one bullet at Lamont which took effect in his face and four at the girl, all of which took effect. Her most serious injury is a wound in the back of the head and her recovery is doubtful. After the shooting Dutton escaped to the woods. A posse headed by a deputy sheriff hunted for him all night and this morning his dead body was found with a bullet through his heart. A paper was also found at the dead man's side marked "strychnine." Dutton had been paying attention to the Roat girl but Lamont considered him unworthy of her and at his advice she rejected his suit. Dutton swore to get even with Lamont for interfering and it was in fulfillment of the oath that the crime was committed. John D. Lamont, the wounded man, is a cousin of Daniel S. Lamont, President Cleveland's private secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—Another Illinois delegation of about 1500 came to visit General Harrison today. They hailed from Paris and the neighboring towns of Edgar and Cole counties. This visit savored largely of the famous campaign of '40 as old Tippecanoe and young Tippecanoe were the watchwords of the day. The gathering included many veterans of the Mexican and civil wars. In the Edgar County delegation there were over 200 men over 75 years of age who had participated in the Tippecanoe campaign. Several felicitous speeches were made. Later in the afternoon General Harrison went over to the ball park and watched the game with evident interest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25.—The first business before the prohibition convention this morning was the platform, which was adopted substantially as read. It declares that the announced intention of the republican party to remove from the platform and intoxicating beverages the local revenue taxes without abolishing saloons and for the purpose of maintaining high protective tariff on articles of necessity will result in cheap whisky and tobacco and high priced clothing and is opposed to the best interests of the people.

Hugh Harrison of Hennepin County, was nominated for governor by acclamation.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—United States Marshal Gross received a letter from his deputy at Harlan, saying he is in the court house with one hundred armed men with Winchester and will try to hold it, though the whiskeyites are arming and threaten to have blood for the destruction of their property.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 25.—The consideration of the proposition looking toward an adjustment of the difficulty with the Burlington road occupied this morning's session of the great convention of railroad employes now meeting here. A great pressure, it is understood, was brought to bear on the younger heads by the more conservative element to waive the 3 1/4 and 4 cents a mile schedule, and the classification clause.

Chief Sargent left last night for Chicago, where he claims he is called by urgent business. It is certain that neither Monaghan, Sargent, Wilkinson nor Arthur, the heads of the four great organizations, will take part in the convention.

Hoge and Murphy were expected here this morning, but did not make their appearance.

At the conclusion of today's session of the Engineers and Firemen's Brotherhood it was announced that resolutions had been unanimously adopted refusing the Burlington road's conditions and declaring the road must take back all the strikers or none. This means the situation today is just as it was before efforts at compromise were made. It is stated that a plan of federation of the engineers, firemen, switchmen and brakemen's Brotherhood was endorsed by the meeting, and arrangements are making to carry this into effect. Each of the four brotherhoods will hold conventions between now and October to consider the matter. The first one to meet will adopt the federation clause, which will be accepted by the other conventions at their meetings, and when this work is done, a grand advisory board will be formed to be made up of delegates from the four organizations. It will be the business of the board to handle all difficulties that can't be adjusted by the various grievance committees, and in extreme cases, the chief of the four organizations will be called in. The meeting today arranged for financial support till the federation is accomplished.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Yesterday was probably the most disastrous of the season in the war on freight rates. The action of the Chicago & Alton in making its rates of \$1.20 and 72 cents per 100 pounds on dry goods and cotton piece goods respectfully, from New York to Missouri River points, via all rail, has created a great deal of comment. What is perhaps even more decided evidence of a prolongation in the rate war, is the fact that yesterday tariff rates to Salt Lake and all other common Utah points declined on all roads. These rates formerly stood: From Missouri River points on first

class \$2.35, second \$2, third class \$1.75, fourth \$1.50, fifth \$1.30, sixth \$1.25. A \$1, B 90c, C 80c, D 70c. These rates were suddenly and without warning reduced as follows: First class \$2.05, second \$1.80, third \$1.55, fourth, \$1.30, fifth \$1.15, sixth \$1.05. A 92c, class B 82c, class C 72c, D 62c.

This is the first time during the present freight rate war that rates have been affected further west than the Missouri River, except to Colorado points; but it is evident that the reduction in Utah rates is made in direct connection with the rates of cutting lines to Missouri River points from this city and Chicago. This is regarded as a forerunner of a reduction in transcontinental rates to California and Oregon points. There has been no apparent effort thus far on the part of any line to restore rates except to Colorado points. The withdrawal of the New York, Ontario and Western road from the trunk line Passenger Association yesterday makes the situation more complicated than ever.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The drag net of justice enmeshed today another of the anarchists who sought revenge upon representatives of the law in the persons of Bonfield, Gary and Grinnell. A gunsmith named Rudolph Sebic was arrested before daylight this morning and is now behind prison bars, or under bonds of \$7,000. He is charged with being the individual who furnished dynamite to the conspirators who intended to assassinate the three law officers' most prominent in the Haymarket prosecution. Sebic acknowledges he has been illegally dealing in dynamite and that he has sold over fifty pounds of the explosive to various persons within a year. He will only admit having sold ten pounds to Chicagoans, and asserts he either never knew or cannot remember who they were. Inspector Bonfield says he has proof that ten pounds, if not more, went to the anarchists Hronek, Chapek and Chleboun. It is definitely known that Sebic bought on May 26th from the American Powder Company in Chicago,

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF DYNAMITE.

It is ten pounds of this purchase that has been traced to the recently arrested trio of assassins. Sebic claims ten pounds of the 25 went to a farmer in Nebraska. On the third day of June he purchased twenty-five pounds more, which he claims to have sold to a farmer in Minnesota, but is unable to give his name or locate him. Inspector Bonfield is positive that Sebic was in league with the three dynamiters arrested a few days ago, and sold them the explosive with which they expected to destroy Judges Grinnell and Gary. Sebic is a Bohemian, twenty-eight years old, and of intelligent appearance.

Inspector Bonfield last night also captured several

INFERNAL MACHINES;

they are of zinc, about five inches in height, of a cylinder shape, and two and a half inches in diameter. Inside of these cylinders are others of equal height about an inch in diameter. These inside cylinders are filled with dynamite, and between them and the outside covering space is filled with broken glass, lead slugs, and broken iron. In the tops of the inside cylinders fulminating caps are placed with fuses attached. Inspector Bonfield will not say whether or not these machines were found in Sebic's house.

Sebic's arrest was kept secret until the moment when he was arraigned in court this morning. Meanwhile he had been subjected to a vigorous pumping by Inspector Bonfield. The proceedings in court occupied but a few minutes, and consisted of simply putting the case on record and fixing the bond heavy enough to hold the gunsmith, and continuing further proceedings for one week. The grand jury already impaneled to take up the case of Sebic's alleged co-conspirators, will long before that time, it is expected, have indicted all concerned in the diabolical plot.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Today the Congressional committee appointed to look into the immigration affairs of the country at large began its work. The first session of the committee opened at the Westminster Hotel this morning. Chairman Ford of Michigan, and Congressman Morrow of California, and Gen. Spaulding of Wisconsin were the only members of the committee present, but Gen. Spaulding and Congressman Oates are expected to arrive tomorrow. The New York commissioners of immigration were none of them present at the opening of the inquiry, nor was any one else there to represent Castle Gardens.

The first witness to take the chair was E. L. Boas, passenger agent of the Hamburg line of steamers. He was questioned about the manner in which his company transacted its passenger business. He described the company's system of agencies in this country and Europe. Witness said every person buying a ticket had to present a passport showing that he is allowed to emigrate, and has not committed any crime. The company, he said, takes great pains to inspect all passengers in order that none may come over who would not be allowed to land here.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The police say the discovery of the bombs, which are doubtless Sebic's handiwork, is an important link in the chain of evidence against Hronek, Chapek and Chleboun. The bombs were the invention of Hronek, and their manufacture by a particular gunsmith goes far to show the deep laid conspiracy. It is thought

by the police that many more of the bombs are in existence, as there is no other probable theory to explain the use of the large quantities of dynamite handled by the Bohemian gunsmith. Bonfield says the bombs are of such devilish pattern that one would be sufficient to kill fifty men.

This afternoon Sebic was carried with Hronek, Chapek and Chleboun before the grand jury, who immediately took up the case. The proceedings were guarded with the utmost jealousy. The first half hour was occupied by Inspector Bonfield in unfolding to the jury the details of the conspiracy.

Indictments for conspiracy to commit murder were found by the grand jury today against the four anarchist conspirators. In the morning Captain Bonfield was on hand with the information Chleboun. Other witnesses were present, but Chleboun was the most important witness for the state. His story was a complete confession of the plot, and he also told of the visit to Grinnell's and Gary's house on July 3d and 4th. The state has his confession in full, and it is expected the evidence against the other conspirators is so complete as to warrant conviction.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Robert Henderson, of Silver City, Idaho, said to be a millionaire, was found this morning in a room at a little hotel called the Ogden House, unconscious and barely alive. The gas in the room had been blown out instead of being turned off. It was at first thought that Henderson had climbed on a chair and extinguished the light in a primitive way, absent-mindedly, or because he was intoxicated. The fact, however, that a man of so much wealth as Henderson was represented to be worth should put up at a comparatively inferior, out of the way place, created suspicion. Then it was stated that Henderson was himself the proprietor of a large, well appointed hotel, and would be extremely unlikely to unwittingly blow out the gas. Theories of foul play and attempted suicide were evolved. Henderson remained in a comatose state for hours, notwithstanding the efforts of physicians, and nothing could be learned from him. The doctors were unable to say whether or not he would recover.

ROME, July 26.—The *Riforma*, speaking of the meeting of the Czar and Emperor at St. Petersburg, says it is believed that the conference will have results favorable locally.

STOCKHOLM, July 26.—Emperor William arrived this afternoon. He was received by King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustaf. The streets of the city were crowded with people and the houses were profusely decorated with flags.

DUBLIN, July 26.—O'Kelly, the journalist and member of the Commons, who was arrested in London Tuesday evening for alleged offenses under the so called "Crimes Act" and carried to Boyle, was today remanded for one week. He was released on bail.

LONDON, July 26.—A German named Clotten has been arrested for threatening to murder Gladstone.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Cleveland left here this morning by rail for New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsome and Col. Lament.

The greatest secrecy is observed about the President's plans. The employees of the White House are under special instructions to say nothing whatever on the subject. From other sources it was learned that the President and Postmaster General were taking a short yachting trip from New York in company with a few friends who would join them at New York. The trip would last two or three days. The President said before leaving that he would be at the White House again Tuesday morning. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsome were to leave the party at New York and continue on to Marlon, Mass., where they will remain several days, probably as guests of Mr. Gaider, editor of the *Century Magazine*. Secretary Whitney was to have accompanied the President, but gave up the trip at the last moment.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The late home of Courtland Palmer, the wealthy president of the Nineteenth Century Club was crowded almost to suffocation today by friends who came to attend his funeral services. The Nineteenth Century Club of which Palmer was the founder as well as president, was largely represented and many of the most distinguished men of the country were present. The remains of the deceased advocate of "free thought" reposed naturally in a rosewood casket which was laden with flowers. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll who was to deliver the address, took a position on the stairs, and in a calm, tender tone of voice said: "A thinker of pure thought, a speaker of brave words, and a doer of generous deeds, has reached the silent haven that all the dead have reached, and where the voyage of every life must end; and we, as friends, who are now hastening after him, are met to do the last kind acts that man can do for man—to tell his virtues, to lay with tenderness and tears his ashes in the secret place of rest and peace. Some one has said that in the open hands of death we find only what they gave away. Let us believe that pure thoughts, brave words, and generous deeds can never die. Let us believe that they bear fruit and forever to the well-being of the human race; that a self-denying life increases the moral wealth of the race."