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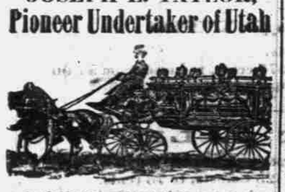

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GENERAL NEWS.

Gilder, the Polar Explorer, Unexpectedly Returns.

DEMOCRATS GAIN A SENATOR.

The English Conservatives are Moving.

CONFERENCE OF R. R. MAGNATES

RELEASED ANARCHISTS—AMALGAMATORS—BEER BOYCOTT—POLICE MOBBED.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Col. Gilder Retreats.

WINNIPEG, March 2.—Colonel Gilder arrived to-day at Selkirk, a small town twenty-five miles east of here, and was interviewed by the *Times* correspondent over the telephone. He gave the following account of himself:

After leaving Winnipeg last fall he had a very unpleasant voyage to York Factory, in which he was occupied two months. He was unable to get all the way, and had to travel in a canoe, getting the Indians to bring the outfit and supplies along. He reached Fort Churchill too late to catch the Hudson Bay boat to Nottingham Island and as he would have to stay several months about Churchill without occupation, he decided to return to New York to transact some business, after which he says he will be in time to catch the next Hudson Bay boat,

SEVERAL MONTHS HENCE,

or else catch a whaling vessel bound for the Northern Seas next summer and go in through Hudson's Strait. He left his companion Griffith at Fort Churchill with instructions to take the stores and proceed to Nottingham Island by the first Hudson Bay boat. Gilder promised to join him there if he did not join him at Churchill by taking a steamer from Winnipeg up the same route as that he had adopted last fall. Asked if he had abandoned the project of reaching the pole, he replied indignantly that he had not and was not that kind of a man to abandon such a scheme. He came all the way down from Churchill by dog team, having a pretty rough time of it. He says both himself and Griffith are in good health and expresses the opinion that the Hudson Straits are navigable for powerful vessels all the year round. He expects to leave for New York shortly.

The Anarchists.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A large crowd of anarchists filled Clarendon Hall to-night and howled and hissed, derided and menaced when mention was made of Recorder Smythe, Col. Fellows, the press, and especially the reporters. Braunschweig and Schenck, the two anarchists sentenced by Recorder Smythe to Blackwell's Island with anarchist Johann Most, had been released, and the meeting was one of homage to them. The two ex-convicts made fiery speeches, which were enthusiastically applauded. They declared themselves more devoted to anarchy than before their imprisonment, and said they were ready to go to the gallows in the fight, if necessary.

NEW JERSEY SPLIT

It is Such no Longer—Blodgett Chosen.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Rufus Blodgett (democrat) was elected United States Senator this afternoon. He is superintendent of the New York & Long Branch Railroad.

At the conclusion of the first ballot it was evident that the republicans had consolidated on a democrat to defeat Abbett. All of them except two voted for Blodgett making thirty-six who voted for him. A second ballot was ordered amid much excitement. Before the result was announced an attempt was made to stampede the republicans in a body to Senator Sewell in the hope of carrying enough democrats to elect him, but this failed as the republicans feared that

GOVERNOR ABBETT

would profit by it in the confusion. A number of changes were made and the vote as finally announced stood: Blodgett 44, Abbett 38, E. E. Potter 1. Blodgett was declared elected amid wild excitement.

Rufus Blodgett, the new senator, was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, November 19, 1834. He was a member of the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature in 1878 and 1879, representing Ocean County. He afterwards removed to Monmouth County, where he now resides. He is identified with the interests of several railroad companies, and has always been recognized as a staunch democrat. In the assembly he was the democratic leader. He is a fluent speaker and of commanding figure. He was for several years a member of the democratic state central committee. He is superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad.

The Conservative Movement.

LONDON, March 2.—The conservative movement with the object of forcing the government to deal with Ireland immediately is assuming a critical phase. A number of liberal unionists and conservatives (about 150 government supporters) intimated to the whips their willingness to assist in finishing the cloture debate, curtailing discussions on the supply by prorogued sitting and continuing all night if necessary.

The cabinet council convoked for to-day was postponed by Lord Salisbury an hour before the time fixed for the meeting in order to enable him to have separate consultations with the ministers to try and reconcile the differences on the extent to which coercion shall be carried in Ireland. The cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow.

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON

has written a letter which, reflecting the liberal-unionists' sentiments, protesting that the government's want of action, nerve and courage in their treatment of the Irish question, is taking day by day all heart and principle out of the unionist cause. He declares that the vast majority of the liberal unionists are ready to accord the government whatever strong measures may be necessary, but that it is insufferable from any point of view that any Irish nationalist loyalist government should be allowed to exist which, while refusing Ireland power to govern itself, refuses to govern Ireland. After denouncing the half-hearted, pettifogging measures, the prostitution of constitutional form, such as jury-packing and policy-fumbling lawyers and confused officials, he concludes: "An irresolute government is impossible. The only alternative is home rule."

Boycott on Beer.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The brewers and liquor dealers both profess satisfaction to-day with the present position of the pool beer boycott. The pool brewers claim that the independent brewers in this city and in the West have more stock on hand than is needed to supply their regular customers. The Liquor Dealers' Association claims on the other hand that the extra pool brewers have been preparing for the present state of things ever since November last, when the new pool regulations went into operation. It says that from Toledo, Ohio, alone, a train load of beer will be supplied if necessary every day, at the bare cost of production, as the brewers there are very anxious to make a name in New York. More requests for extra pool beer are reported to be constantly coming in. No further break is announced in the pool combine.

Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—The Western Amalgamated Association met in this city to-day and unanimously decided to try the reform card rate. The meeting was the largest that has been held for years. All the mills west of the Alleghany Mountains were represented and it was considered that prices would be advanced. After a thorough discussion the manufacturers deemed it best to make no change for the present. The reports that certain manufacturers were selling above the two-cent card were investigated and found to be untrue. Trade was reported unusually good for this season and a prosperous year, undisturbed by any wage trouble, is looked for by members of the association. The failure to advance the prices was a disappointment to the workmen, as an increase in the rate meant higher wages for all skilled employes.

The Magnates Confer.

NEW YORK, March 2.—At the conference of the traffic managers and freight agents and railroad vice-presidents and managers held here to-day the classification committee's report on which the agents and managers have been at work for the past ten days was discussed. The report of the committee was accepted by the conference as read. It is understood that the adjustment of rates proposed in the report has given general satisfaction to the railroad men. The committee appointed to consider the system of wholesale reductions to traveling companies and excursion parties will make its report this week.

Some of the western men were in favor of applying the new law very strictly, but the eastern agents took a different view of the question and consider that the present system with some slight modifications will not conflict with the new inter-state commerce law. It is expected that the conference will to-day arrive at a

DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The general managers of the Southwestern and Northwestern Passenger Association met to-day to consider the report made by the general passenger agents regarding the application of the inter-state commerce law. Although there was a difference of opinion regarding milage tickets and excursion rates, the meeting showed that the report will probably be adopted as submitted, and will govern until an official expression is had from the federal commission. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

Attack on the Police.

DUBLIN, March 2.—A mob at Ballyhaunis attacked a force of police last evening and rescued some prisoners whom they had in charge. The mob stoned the police and partially wrecked the barracks. The police fired a number of shots at the crowd but without hitting any one. Several policemen were injured by the stones.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Only Two Days' More Work Prolongs Things.

HARD AT IT ON THE NEW NAVY

All the Material Used to be American.

HOUSE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Among the papers presented by the presiding officer, was a communication from the Secretary of War, with copies of all dispatches from General Miles, referring to the surrender of Geronimo, and the instructions and correspondence therein called for by the recent resolution. Ordered printed.

Platt, from the committee on territories, reported the Senate bill to validate and cure defects in certain acts of the Legislature of Washington Territory. Passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

An amendment was inserted in the item for the bureau of steam engineering providing that no part of

THE APPROPRIATION

shall be applied to replace engines and machinery of wooden ships where the stated cost of repairs shall exceed twenty per cent of the cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power.

Under the head of "increase of the navy" the committee recommends striking out the House provision for two swift double-bottomed steel cruisers and for four gunboats, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $4,950,000, and the substitution of two new actions providing for six protected steel cruisers with a speed not less than twenty knots, to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $9,000,000, and appropriating that amount, also appropriating for the armament of such vessels $2,880,000; also appropriating $6,000,000 for heavily armored vessels or floating batteries or rams for coast and harbor defense; also appropriating $720,000 for a light-draft gunboat; also appropriating $800,000 for torpedo boats and $800,000

FOR TORPEDOES,

and $1,800,000 for the armament of these vessels.

Gray questioned the policy of the provision requiring one of the six steel cruisers to be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and two of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. This was only trammeling the Secretary of the Navy and interfering with the general objects proposed. He was in favor of the accomplishment of what the section proposed, namely, the erection of six swift, available and efficient cruisers, and therefore he moved to strike out that provision.

Hale (who has charge of the bill) stated that when the ten cruiser bill was up some weeks ago, a similar provision had been adopted, after a full discussion on the motion, of the Senator from Alabama (Morgan). He had believed then and believed now, that one or two of these vessels could be built, and built speedily, on the

PACIFIC COAST.

The committee on appropriations had embodied these features in this amendment taking the proportionate number (as the whole number had been cut down) and instead of giving two to the Pacific Coast had given one, and instead of giving three to the Gulf of Mexico had given two, leaving three to the Atlantic Coast.

Gray modified his motion so as to make the clause read that if it shall appear to the President that the vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on the Pacific or Gulf coast "he may consider and accept bids for building said vessels at other places," (instead of suspending their construction until the further action of Congress).

Maxey said there should be at least one great navy yard established on the Gulf coast where the best iron, steel, live-oak and long-leaved pine were at hand.

The question was taken on Gray's amendment as modified and it was rejected.

Plumb moved to strike out the item of $6,000,000 for heavily armored vessels or rams for

COAST DEFENSES.

Hale opposed the striking out of the item.

Dawes said he had just received a telegram from New York, signed Ambrose Snow, chairman of the chamber of commerce committee on coast defenses and president of the board of trade and transportation. That telegram was in these words: "The whole commercial community anxiously hopes that some agreement providing adequate immediate coast defense will be had. If not, public opinion will compel an extra session, which the business men would dread. I send duplicates hereof to your fellow conferees."

Dawes said if Congress adjourned without this provision, and it was intimated in the telegram which he had read, that public opinion was going to force an extra session of Congress to make this adequate provision, the fault did not lie at the door of the Senate or of the Senate conferees.

Pending further discussion the Senate went into secret session and soon took a recess till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on Plumb's amendment to strike out the amendment appropriating $6,000,000 for heavily armored vessels used for coast and harbor defense.

The amendment was rejected without division.

It strikes out the House provision for two and four gunboats, all to cost (exclusive of armament) not more than $4,950,000, and inserts in lieu thereof, the section providing for the construction by contract of six protected steel cruisers, with suitable armament, and speed of not less than twenty knots, the cost of all the cruisers not to exceed $9,000,000. Additional appropriations are made for machinery and armament. One of the vessels is to be built on the Pacific Coast, and two on or near the coast of the

GULF OF MEXICO.

For every quarter of a knot of speed over 20 knots the contractor is to receive $50,000, and for every quarter of a knot under 20 knots $50,000 will be deducted from the contract price. Further appropriations are made as follows: For the construction of heavily armored vessels, or armored floating batteries to be used for coast and harbor defense, $6,000,000; for the construction of eight draught gunboats, suitable for interior water ways and canal service, $720,000; for the construction of torpedo boats of the highest attainable speed and efficiency, $800,000; for torpedoes and other explosives and torpedo appliances to be operated from naval vessels, floating batteries or rams, $900,000, of which sum $50,000 shall be immediately available; for the armament of these vessels, $1,800,000. These appropriations to be available during five years.

The next material amendment reported by the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the Senate was the following: For the purchase by the secretary of the navy (if he shall deem the purchase advisable) of the *Destroyer*, a screw steam vessel of iron, designed and built by Captain John Ericsson, $112,000.

Aldrich offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of the *Stiletto* to be used as a torpedo boat for experimental purposes. Agreed to.

The bill and amendments were then reported to the Senate (the former proceedings being supposed to have been in committee of the whole.)

Edmunds called for the yeas and nays on the amendment for the six cruisers, etc.

Plumb moved to amend the amendment, by making the last paragraph read: "That the material used in all the naval structures provided for in this act, and the amendment of the same, shall be (so far as practicable) of

AMERICAN PRODUCTION

and shall be furnished and manufactured in the United States," etc. Agreed to.

A vote was then taken on the committee's amendment and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays 9. The negative vote was as follows: Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Plumb, Vance, Van Wyck, Vest and Wilson (Maryland).

The next amendment was the insertion of the item of $112,000 for the purchase of the Ericsson vessel the *Destroyer*. It was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed without division.

Hoar, from the conference committee on the Pacific Railroad inquiry bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The bill now goes to the President.

On motion of Mahone the Senate bill for the erection of a national

MEMORIAL BRIDGE

over the Potomac from Washington to Arlington, was taken up and passed. It appropriates $500,000 for the construction of a bridge, which is to be erected in honor of Lincoln and Grant. The vote was yeas 30, nays 18.

The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was made and agreed to.

On motion of Wilson, of Iowa, the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to determine the jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts and to regulate the removal of cases from the state courts, was taken from the calendar.

The committee amendments were concurred in.

Cullom proposed an amendment providing that the salaries of judges of district courts of the United States, including judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, shall be $5,000 per annum, and that no

PERSONS RELATED

to any justice or judge of any of the United States courts within the degree of first cousin shall hereafter be appointed to any office of the court of which such justice or judge is a member. Agreed to.

The bill passed, 44 to 6.

Senator Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial bill, with sundry amendments, and gave notice that he should call it up early to-morrow.

The aggregate of the appropriation bill has been very slightly increased over the amount fixed by the House. Among the increases are the following: $7,000 for the bureau of printing and engraving, to enable the granting of annual leaves to employes, as provided by the House bill, and $25,000 for the pension examiners in the field; fifteen additional clerks were given to the Secretary of the Interior, including five law clerks, and one additional board of pension examiners was provided for.

The Senate then, at 11:20, took a recess till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On motion of Crisp, of Georgia, the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution for an investigation of the Pacific railroads were concurred in.

On motion of Voorhees, of Washington Territory, the Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill annexing a portion of Idaho to Washington Territory.

The House resumed consideration of the conference report on the fisheries retaliatory bill, and after discussion agreed, yeas 149, nays 134, to recede from the amendments to the Senate retaliatory bill.

After debate on the report of the conference committee on the fishery bill it was agreed to.

Rice moved that the House recede from its amendments to the Senate bill. Agreed to—yeas 149, nays 134.

Miller, of Texas, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order to enter a motion

TO RECONSIDER,

but this motion was laid upon the table—yeas 142, nays 132.

The effect of this action is to pass the bill exactly as it passed the Senate.

Blount, of Georgia, presented a conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, announcing the inability of the conferees to agree on a bill. He moved that the House insist on its disagreement and ask a further conference. Agreed to—yeas 138, nays 107.

Crisp, of Georgia, submitted the conference report on the joint resolution (now a bill) for the investigation of the accounts of the Pacific railroads, and it was agreed to.

Trigg, of Virginia, submitted a conference report on the bill compensating Albert H. Emery for the construction of an iron and steel testing machine for the United States. The bill as it passed the Senate appropriated $200,000. This sum the House reduced to $63,000. The conference report fixes the sum at $100,000. The conference report was adopted, yeas 137, nays 98.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess, Hatch, of Missouri, presented the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill. There were two important amendments placed upon the bill as reported by the conference committee, one appropriating $50,000 to enable the commissioner of agriculture to continue to experiment in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane, and the other increasing from $100,000 to $500,000 the appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the act establishing the bureau of animal industry and authorizing the commissioner to use any part of this sum deemed necessary to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and in the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia from one state into another. There was much opposition to both of those amendments, but the conference report was agreed to—yeas 147, nays 78.

Belmont, of New York, presented a conference report on the

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

appropriation bill. The report was agreed to.

A score of members rushed into the space in front of the clerk's desk and waving their bills wildly in the air, vociferously claimed recognition. The uproar was great, and for a time business had to be suspended.

Barksdale, of Mississippi, was finally successful, and under a suspension of the rules he secured the passage of the bill for the printing of the report of the commission of labor.

Dingley, of Maine, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill with the substitute therefor, to secure statistics, and to protect the vessels of the United States engaged in the fisheries; to provide for the taking of testimony relative to the injuries inflicted by the British on citizens of the United States engaged in

THE FISHERIES,

and to amend the shipping act of June 19, 1886. The substitute is composed of the substance of several bills pending in the House, and was characterized by Buchanan, of New Jersey, as a conglomerate mass of heterogenous incongruities.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost.

Randall, of Pennsylvania, submitted a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. In their statement accompanying the report the conferees say that the Senate made 362 amendments, increasing the aggregate appropriation $40,386.47 over the amount of the bill that passed the House. Of this sum the Senate conferees have yielded $16,932.16. The bill as it passed the Senate aggregated $23,792,50. The House, when it considered the Senate amendment, added to the bill $195,645, and in conference $12,000 was yielded, being for the public building at Portsmouth, Ohio, and $100,000 was added on account of the

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

at Augusta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn. The bill, therefore, as agreed upon in conference aggregated $23,-382,490, being $1,629,078 in excess of the bill as it passed the House, and $379,-819 less than the law for the current year, and $9,258,371 less than the estimates. The coast survey is left as it was last year, the House provision for reorganization being stricken out.

The report was agreed to without discussion.

The Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Herbert, Sayers and Thomas, of Illinois, were appointed conferees.

A number of joint resolutions were passed for printing various public documents.

The House then at 12:40 adjourned.

Analyzed and found free from poison,—Red Star Cough Cure. Health Boards endorse it.

THE STALLION
Prince Richelieu!
WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1887 at the farm of A. W. Davis, one mile west and one half mile north of the white bridge. PRINCE RICHELIEU, is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches high, and is Hambletonian and Morgan breed.
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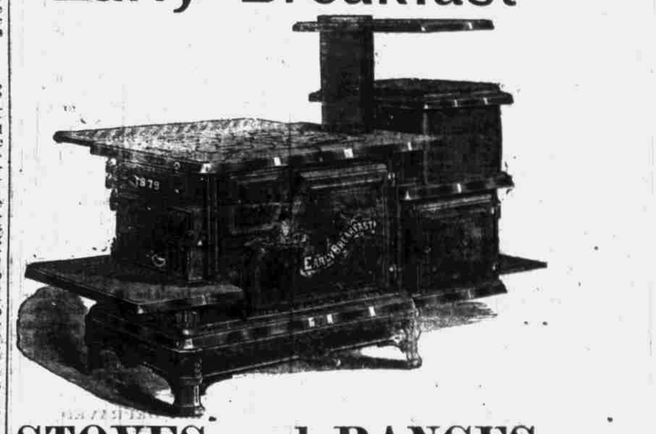

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