ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 147. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL XXV

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Morgan and Senator John Morgan selected as arbitrators in the Bering Question.

PRESIDENT HARRIS' TESTIMONY IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK CASE.

Aliens Excluded From the Public Service.—Half-Dollar Prices for the World's Fair.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Filibustering in the House.—Miscellaneous Items.

WASHINGTON, May 13.— In the House, after the call of committees for reports, to which no response were made, the Sibley tent claim bill was taken up for the report of the committee on the subject, referring the claim to the court of claims for final adjudication and of claims for final adjudication, on which was agreed to — yeas 156, nays 6.

A rule was then secured on the passage of the bill as amended, pending which Taylor, of Ohio, moved to recommit the measure. Lost—yeas 85, nays 116.

He then moves to lay the bill on the table, pending which Hiscock, of New York, moved adjournment. The latter motion was carried, the adjourning was managed to and carried 111 4 o'clock, when Speaker Crisp, Montgomery, of Kentucky, declared the House adjourned. His action was applauded by the Democrats, while the Republicans took it quietly, though a few hisses were heard.

ARBITRATION SELECTED.

It is stated on the authority of Secretary Foster that Mr. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. John Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama, have been selected by the President as arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration. Sir Julian will now appoint two arbitrators, and the three chosen are to be the umpire, one by the King of Sweden, one by the President of the Republic of France, and one by the King of Italy, making a total of arbitrators in all. Mr. E. J. Phelps, late United States Minister to England, has been selected to act as counsel in behalf of the United States before the Arbitration Commission.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK INVESTIGATION.

President Oakes of the Northern Pacific railroad testified before the House Public Lands committee investigating the management of the Yellowstone Park Association. His testimony was in regard to knowledge of the issue of stock, amounting to $1,000,000, which, it was alleged, was set apart for Russell Harrison. He stated that Waters came to Washington to assist in getting the bill passed. He, however, expressed doubt as to getting access to the interior department, but was certain that this could be secured through Russell Harrison, whom he (Waters) knew, and in compensation for this Harrison was to have some stock in the company set aside for him. Oakes said he was positive that Harrison was ignorant of the fact that any stock was set aside for him. The certificates for Harrison were prepared but not issued on the ground that the leases were obtained without difficulty.

A NEW PENSION CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

Assistant Secretary Crouse today settled the long-pending controversy over the selection of a site for the custom house building at Portland, Or., by directing the acceptance of the property bounded by Seventh and Eighth and D. and E. streets, given by John McCracken for the sum of $100,000. This is the site originally recommended by Treasury Agent McLean.

NO ALIENS NEED APPLY.

The Senate committee on civil service and retrenchment today ordered a favorable report on Senator Gallinger's bill requiring the heads of executive departments to dismiss from the public service all persons who are not citizens of the United States, by declaring or complete naturalization, and prohibiting the appointment of such persons in future.

FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS.

Speaker Crisp laid before the House a letter from the acting secretary of the treasury, transmitting an estimate of the deficiency in the appropriation for pensions for the current fiscal year, of $1,000,000, and recommending that the deficiency be supplied by withdrawing the sum from the unexpended balance of $3,876,000 remaining to the credit of pensions for the fiscal year 1893.

FIFTY-CENT PIECES FOR THE FAIR.

The secretary of the treasury of the mint approved the proposition of the managers of the World's Columbian exposition for the special issue of 20,000 fifty-cent pieces for use at the exposition, and bearing designs appropriate to the occasion. The authority for such action rests with Congress.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today: Thomas J. Wilson, United States attorney for Arizona; Charles E. Barnett, postmaster at Meridian.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA WILL COME.

President Harrison has received from Italy and Austria acceptance of the invitation to participate in the international monetary conference. The acceptance of Italy is especially pleasing to the administration, as an assured of a position as the head of the Latin Union (it will influence the remaining nations to join the conference.

Some talk is caused by the fact that the replies to these invitations are so long coming. The delay is caused by the fact that the invitations were sent by mail instead of cable, as intended. Replies from remaining nations will probably be received shortly. It is the belief of those best acquainted with the progress of the negotiations of the international monetary conference is it will convene about July 1.

THE METHODISTS AT OMAHA.

An Important Change in the Rules are Proposed.

OMAHA, May 13.—The order of the day, ministerial service for members of the conference who died during the year, was then taken up. Hymns were in the chair. Services in honor of the following were then considered: John M. Phillips, D. D., Henry Ward, D. D.; General Fisher, R. Fox, Rev. J. M. Trueblood, D. D.; Rev. S. James Fry, D. D.; Rev. Chauncey Hyde, Rev. George S. Haas, D. D.; Rev. M. Dyrard, D. D.; Rev. W. H. Gue, D. D.; Rev. James Mason, D. D., and memorial addresses on the lives of Dr. Phillips, Hendrix Fox, D. Trueblood and Dr. Fry occupied the remainder of the time up to the usual adjournment, the others being postponed till Monday.

The committee on Episcopacy decided tonight to recommend the abolition of no more bishops at this session. The same committee will recommend that Episcopal residences be located at Detroit, in the State of Washington and Kansas City, Mo., and Japan at the discretion of the bishops.

The committee on literary decided to recommend that the time fixed for publication of the paper Christianity, leaving the transfer of ladies entirely to the judgment of the bishops and presiding elders.

A MURDERER CAUGHT.

James Dooley, the Supposed Slayer of Mrs. Cass and Her Daughter, Arrested.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

He Confesses the Murder.—A Mob Gathered and Threatened to Kill Him.

By Telegraph to the News.

JAMES DOOLEY CAPTURED.

He Subsequently Breaks Down and Confesses the Crime.

CORSICANA, Tex., May 13.—James Dooley, who formerly managed Mrs. Cass and her son-in-law's child in their home a little south of Prescott, Ia., Thursday, was arrested here while trying to escape. Dooley was tracked to the depot and arrested while in the act of writing a telegram. The receiver with which he was about to be connected was found in his overcoat pocket. Dooley was quietly placed in a box car of a passenger freight train and brought to the county jail. He was very pale and showing unmistakable signs of the murder until noon, when he broke down and confessed his guilt. He says he journeyed to Mills, Iowa, and climbed into the house with a pallet, falling her to the floor. He denied striking her, but the position of the body and clothing contradicted this. He says that the little girl ran in and he struck her to the floor with the pallet and then dragged her into the kitchen. The evidence goes to show, however, that he killed the girl after she escaped from the house, as the pool of blood on the outside of the house and the bloodstains on the house tends to indicate. About 3 o'clock the sheriff took Dooley from the jail to the depot, intending to transport him to more secure quarters. The train was two hours late, and, before it arrived, the depot was surrounded by a mob of a thousand, who threatened to take Dooley from the sheriff. Shots were fired to and Dooley was only passed on the train for Council Bluffs.

A BLACK DEATH.

He Succumbs to a Little Girl's Ire, is Caught and Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—Henry James, colored, made an assault on Wednesday in the Five-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Johnson, and then fled. Today colored men scoured the trails and placed him in jail. The indignation was so much aroused, but the prisoner was removed to the penitentiary. At 8:15 a mob a thousand strong surrounded the jail, but, on learning that the prisoner was removed, dispersed, swearing vengeance.

At 11:30 a mob of about one thousand men armed with Winchesters and revolvers reappeared and demanded assistance in the penitentiary, which it was believed he was spirited by the sheriff. The committee refused to let the mob in, but admitted that the prisoner was taken by them for safe keeping and that they would turn him over to the sheriff at 8 o'clock the morning. The mob returned to parley, and, headed by a leader, with sledge hammers broke open the great iron gates, entered the penitentiary and having secured the prisoner, started with him to the residence of Mr. Johnson, some distance away, where Mr. Johnson identified him. The mob grew in numbers to an immense throng. It then marched in procession to Fifth street and Main, in the heart of the city, opposite the Masonic temple. He was given several minutes to pray and confess. He at first denied his guilt, but finally admitted it. A rope was then placed around the cross-arm of a large telephone pole, and James was soon swinging in mid-air and riddled by hundreds of bullets.

CONGRESS.

The Consideration of the Naval Bill Resumed.—Doings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The river and harbor bill was reported back from the Senate committee on commerce, with amendments.

The consideration of the naval bill was resumed, and the rejection of Senator McPherson's amendment, appropriating $50,000 to repair the construction of a dry dock at Algiers, La. Regular consideration of the bill was resumed at the point where an increase in the navy is to be made. The Senate now decided to increase the House provision for one armored cruiser of about 9000 tons displacement, to cost (exclusive of armament) not more than $3,500,000. The amendment, as reported from the Senate committee on appropriations, provides, in addition, for one sea-going coast defense vessel of the Monitor type, to cost not exceeding $1,000,000; one harbor-defense double-turreted ship of modern type, of about 7000 tons, to cost not exceeding $4,000,000; and two harbor-defense gunboats of 800 to 1200 tons displacement, to cost not exceeding $350,000 each, and six torpedo boats, at a cost not exceeding $110,000 each.

Senator McPherson from the Naval committee offered an amendment to the Senate amendment, providing for two harbor defense battleships of the monitor type, instead of one as in the Senate amendment. After a long discussion he modified the amendment so as to strike out the House provision for one armored cruiser and the Senate provision for one sea-going coast line of battleship, and to one battleship of the coast line battleship, monitor type, and substitute therefor a provision for three harbor defense double turret ships of the monitor type.

Senator Gorman spoke of the great advance in recent years in establishing steel plants. War vessels could be built here in half the time and for one-half the cost of building them at Clyde. This progress was due to the policy of building a new navy, which policy was based on a desire to benefit the manufacturers. He was therefore prepared to vote for a proportionate increase in the navy. He knew that the financial problem was a serious one, and that Congress was being embarrassed for the great amount expended. The expenditures had grown from year to year, and the economy and careful appropriation would be the order of the day. He would vote for every dollar which it was proper to appropriate that could be expended without stopping the great works of the government and without jeopardizing the steel industries of the country. He for one, for the present, could the country should have a navy to be proud of, to allow the spirit of economy to prevent him from voting for a proper appropriation. Senator Gorman presented a table showing the figures of the appropriations for several Congresses, and said that he would be glad to see every year, no matter what administration was in power, and as the country grows, and you go on the continent, you must have a navy, and open harbors and deepen rivers, and make great guns for army and navy. These expenditures must increase. The Congressional Record showing that Congress has not been lavish in reference to the building of a navy. When you have an end gone enough to place in the fleet, when you have a navy, you must have harbors, you must deepen the harbors, and when you have your appropriations for navies and harbors. When you come to pensions, the appropriations for pensions increase as it was to increase the pensions to such an extent most continental time operates to reduce them. Much other expenditure must follow these statutory laws. The Senator from Texas (Mills) has mentioned to me that the treasury means to without money long but for the fact that he had taken the money reliable for the redemption of national bank notes and for the sinking fund. As Democrats we have put in the pension appropriations, and we have put in the sinking fund. We are powerless now in this Congress to give relief from unnecessary appropriations or from the tax laws. That relief can only come when we shall have every branch of the government. Changes as I see it are necessary, and first, as my party believes in it, I understand my party is mean by economy and retrenchment, that it is to be by reducing appropriations and to the development and glory of this great country."

After the debate, and without action on the amendment, the Senate committee on appropriations reported back the bill, with amendments increasing the total of the House bill by $1,275,000. The most important changes are the addition of four cruiser vessels, repairing the yearly appropriations on portions of the Missouri river, St. Louis, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, and for but four railways at the Dry Tortugas. In the latter case the total contract expenditure is not to exceed $1,000,000.

The Senate committee increased the appropriations made by the House by the following amounts in the case mentioned: Sediment dams above Harbors of California—Wimbledon, $15,000; Deer Horse Harbor (new), $25,000; Siuslaw—Yaquina, $25,000; Siuslaw—Yaquina, $25,000; Siuslaw—Yaquina, $25,000; Lake Washington Canal (new), $200,000.

Rivers in Oregon—The Dalles lock railway (new), $50,000; the mouth of the Columbia, $50,000; the river Willamette and Columbia, $30,000.

Washington—Swinomish Slough, $10,000; Columbia at Vancouver (new), $50,000; Willapa River and harbor, $15,000; upper Columbia survey, $10,000.

Minnesota—Survey of the Lake Superior and Mississippi canal (new), $1,000; upper Mississippi River, $50,000.

The following appropriation was stricken out: Gila river, Arizona, $10,000.

The appropriations made by the House and increased by the Senate amounts, among others: The Monongahela river from the head of the pools to the mouth of the Cheat, including harbor, $150,000; the Ohio from the mouth of the Monongahela river to the mouth of the Kanawha, $50,000; Kanawha river and its tributaries to commerce. The report further speaks of the efficiency and benefits of river and harbor improvements made by the Navy Department, and mentions particularly the work just reaching completion at the mouth of the Columbia river. The work of improvement has shown that there will be at the Columbia river a depth of thirty feet.

A Bicycle Test Ride.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The relay bicycle rider from Chicago to New York, by means of which a government document signed by Major-General Nelson A. Miles, of the United States army, headquarters at Chicago to Major-General O. O. Howard at New York, will be started at 2 o'clock next Wednesday morning, in the presence of the weather. One of the chief purposes of the trial is, if possible, to make a record surpassing the possibilities of horseback riding in actual military dispatch work.

Robbers Fire Upon a Train.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 11.—Passengers arriving this morning on the International train report that it was fired upon by robbers just as it was about to stop for water at a lank near Devine. The engineer did not stop, but threw the lever as to put on all the steam possible and get away, but the express car was badly riddled. Two passengers were slightly hurt. One, whose name could not be learned, had his arm shattered by the shot. L. G. Tomlinson, was also in the fare, but only received a flesh wound. Several other passengers had narrow escapes. The latter were pale stricken, and three fainted.

Foster Arrive in Italy.

ROME, May 13.—Hon. A. G. Foster, American minister to Italy, arrived in the city today. The resumption of full diplomatic relations between the two nations is regarded with special favor by all classes in Italy.

FLOODS AND RAIN.

The Situation Along the River at St. Louis Growing Worse Hourly.

A REGULAR NATURAL PHENOMENON.

Arrowrock Flooded.—A Revolution Coming Immediately.—The Missouri River.

By Telegraph to the News.

MORE FLOODS.

The River at St. Louis Still Rising.—Other Points in Danger.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The river at 7 p. m. passed the danger line and is still rising. The situation along the river front grows more hourly. The Wiggin's transfer pens are from two to ten feet under water. The sentiment seems to deep to throw the weddings, and the engines pass loaded cars with long trains at centers between them and the engines, in order to keep in the hollow water and prevent complete submersion. The Forester's elevator is one yard in the river, but surrounded by dead water and is little danger. By the gas works the same are owing in and a million bushels of coke are threatened. Arsenal Island is washing away rapidly. More or less sand mine damage has been done and threatened, but so far the greater portion of the injury to business comes from blockades rather than actual damage. Business is dead the floods of 1878 will be surpassed, and it looks now as if they spoke the truth. On the East Side the situation is also bad. At Brooklyn 200 houses are in water, on the river, Chouteau Island is under water, three million 2000 acres of farming land in the season. Palmyra Island of 1500 acres is also under water. Carr Island is inundated, and the people living in all these places are depended upon the neighboring settlements for shelter. One is going as high as four. All the sewers are choked along the river, and odors are full of warm. Nothing is done in the river in the vicinity of the river, for the people know not what may come.

The end of the rise is not reported here before Tuesday, if then. The cotton compressers are removing the cotton to the upper floors and it is to avoid serious loss. To add to the disaster the north St. Louis and Harlem sewers have broken and are now adding to flood that section of town.

FORMATION OF TORNADOES.

WICHITA, Kan., May 13.—The formation of tornadoes was witnessed here about 8 o'clock this evening, two miles apart, one south and the another about the same distance northeast. A dispatch from Augusta, Butler county, says that the tornadoes "twisted" struck there about 8 o'clock, demolishing three houses and wrecking the Santa Fe stock yards. W. S. Edwards had a leg broken and Frank Marsh was slightly injured. Nearly all the people in town saw the storm approaching and sought shelter in cyclone cellars, which, it is thought, prevented a great loss of life. The telegraph wires are down, and details are unobtainable. Towanda, a few miles north of Augusta, was visited by a tornado and half a dozen houses demolished. Towanda was totally wiped from the face of the earth by a cyclone in March, and a number of people were killed and injured. The citizens had the courage to remain and build their homes, and these buildings were blown down this evening. It is not known whether any one was hurt. Inquiries at several points south of Wichita fail to reveal the track taken by the two other storms.

It is learned later that three children of P. C. Larrod were badly hurt.

DAMAGE TO GROWING CROPS.

KANSAS CITY, Kay 13.—The "Big Muddy" did not register much of a rise today, but the rain continues, and the prospect for further rise is good. The water in the streets of Armourdale is three feet deep and has caused much damage to property. The Eighty and Twenty-fourth streets bridges are in danger of being washed away.

An Associated Press dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says that much damage has been done to growing crops by the protracted rain. The Missouri river has broken into Sugar lake, two miles north of Leavenworth, and there is immediate danger that the channel will cut through the bend, rendering the Rock Island bridge at Fort Leavenworth useless and leaving Sugar lake island, the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific are the only railroads making any pretense of getting regular trains into the city. The tracks of the Rock Island, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City are all badly damaged. In the immediate neighborhood of the Rock Island bridge the river has been unusually deliver mail to some of the towns along their routes for five days. The bottoms are covered with raging waters, and great volumes are being data. No great damage is done to the growing crops. At Eudora, eight miles east of Lawrence, a wagon bridge was washed out. At other points and it was reported that two men at work on the bridge were drowned. A large area of country is under water and great damage has resulted to crops and livestock.

A COLONY IN DANGER.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 13.—The Russian colony on the North Side have been forced to leave for higher grounds on account of the floods, and fully expect to spend the winter there. The river is the highest it has been since 1878, and from present indications will continue to rise. The Union Pacific bridge at Topeka and Rock Island are said to be in danger. Grave fears of an overflow are entertained here.

THE MISSOURI RIVER RISING.

OMAHA, May 13.—The Missouri river is ten feet above low water, and rising rapidly. It has cut away a hundred acres on the west bank above the city and is within 20 feet of Florence lake. If it should the smaller lost it will break into the old canal and cut a new one through Omaha and do hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage. It would leave the manufacturing suburbs of Omaha on the island.

Inflated For Counterfeit.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Abraham Fell of Dodalia, agent of the Wabash and Lackawanna fast freight line, was indicted for conspiracy by the Federal grand jury. The case is the outgrowth of the recent investigation which resulted in the indictment of the big packing firm of Swift & Company for receiving rebates of freight from the Lackawanna. It is alleged that a rebate of 3 cents per hundred was paid to A. B. Pays, agent of Swift and Company, under the guise of commissions. This is the first case where the Federal conspiracy laws have been made to apply against a railroad official for violation of the interstate commerce law. The penalty is much severer than under the latter, a fine of not less than $5000, or imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary of not less than five years.

The Women's Clubs.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Today's session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was devoted to the consideration of amendments to the constitution and bylaws. The constitution was amended so that the term of office serving two terms, and the admission of clubs provided for in the bylaws by an amendment to the effect that any State or Territorial association, eligible as a member state, may, upon application, be received into membership. The election of officers and a board of directors resulted in the choice of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown of New Jersey, secretary, Mrs. J. C. Croly of New York, and Miss May H. Temple of Tennessee; treasurer, Mrs. Jane O. Cooper of Colorado. Among the board of directors are Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Massachusetts and Miss Lydia Ann Pierce of Florida. After a five minutes' talk by Miss Susan B. Anthony, and a suggestion by Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall that a committee be appointed to the convention organized sine die.

Astor's Will.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The will of William B. Astor, the provisions of which were practically stated in those dispatches, was filed for probate today. Neither Drayton nor his wife will be able to touch a penny of the estate. Henry Astor, the testator's only surviving relative, is virtually cut off by the provision which says: "It is my will and intention that neither my brother, Henry Astor, nor his issue shall, so long as they or any of them live, or any portion of my estate." Henry Astor is the brother who married a pretty country girl disinherited in the family. He was cut off by his father in the same fashion and has been living happily up in Columbia county ever since.

Consolidation Of Company Limited.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—The Cleveland Leader is informed on good authority that a combination of the greater share of the Pittsburgh steel interests has been effected, and will be known as the Carnegie Steel Company Limited. Among the establishments to be consolidated are the Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, and Carnegie Bros. & Co., Limited, H. C. Frick, the coke man, holds big blocks of stock in both companies, and will be general manager of the new company. The Keystone Bridge Company will probably be included in the combination. The aggregate capital of the companies is $10,000,000.

Another Combine.

TRENTON, N. J., May 13.—Prominent politicians in this city made the announcement tonight that an English syndicate has about completed arrangements for the purchase of five potteries in this city. The syndicate is represented by Drexel, Morgan & Co., and the transfer of the property may be made in a few weeks. The price is said to be nearly $3,000,000.

In Defense of a Slayer.

WARREN, Pa., May 13.—Late last night Lloyd Baver of Garfield shot and killed Charles Harrington, an ex-soldier. Six years ago Harrington abducted the thirteen-year-old sister of young Baver and induced her to live with him. Harrington was arrested and sent to prison for four years. When his term expired he returned to Garfield and threatened to kill the girl if she did not go off with him. He was arrested again and sent to the penitentiary for fifteen months. He came stealthily and, when released a few days ago, went to Garfield, and last night called at Beverly house and demanded to see the girl. The door was closed upon him and he attempted to break it down, when young Baver took a rifle and shot him, the bullet entering his brain. Baver gave himself up, but the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of self-defense.

A Double Tragedy.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Rudolph Harter, Bremen is the Pabst building, and Lydia Harter, twenty years, were in domestic trouble. This morning his wife killed herself, taking poison. Five children, two of them twin babes, are left to struggle with life world by the double tragedy.

Concerning Silos.

It has been demonstrated over and over again, says Hoard's Dairyman: First—That there has been never yet discovered whereby any man, be he rich or poor, can harvest, shelter and keep from water fodder for cows, whether few or many, as cheaply, expeditiously and certainly as by using silos in a silo. While the preparedness of fodder may be doubtful, and will of course the corn or clover or whatever may be put in the silo, it is nevertheless true that not a fine farmer prefer to put it in whole. In the latter case it will be necessary to lay or hire a cutter and power to run it, and the loss of expense may be deferred. Second—One acre of corn will yield more and better food when put in silo than two acres of corn or fodder corn, or pasture. Third—Good, sweet silage is equivalent from forty to sixty pounds per day, may be fed to any healthy cow without injuring her milk for any purpose whatever. Fourth—The poor man, of all others, is the one who cannot afford to do without a silo.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

Preparing for the Election.—Gladstone May Be Reinstated in Power.

THE ULSTERITES OPPOSE A DUBLIN PARLIAMENT.

Gladstone Silent on the Bi-metallic Conference.—The Commercial Treaty Conference at Madrid.

By Telegraph to the News.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Date to be Fixed for a General Election.—The Ulster Convention.

LONDON, May 13.—Balfour will meet the Conservative election agents May 23d, when a definite indication will be given as to the date of the general election. In the meantime election agents swarm in the lobbies of the Commons, pestering members to expedite a dissolution.

It is hinted that the government is favorable to a midsummer election. When the Gladstonian election is announced the parties around will be fully prepared and everything will be in readiness.

The crown office will dispatch the writs within twenty-four hours after the dissolution of the dissolution is given. Officers in charge of private bills in the Commons are instructed to wind up their business as far as possible by June 25th. From this date the usual reason that the writs will be issued about June 20th. Two weeks after the borough elections will be completed, and within three weeks the county elections.

As the new parliament must assemble within thirty-five days of the dissolution of the parliament, it is the general expectation is fulfilled the first week in August will see Gladstone installed in power.

The Irish party take it for granted a special session is to be held in November and he will proceed with the home rule measure, as in 1886 he suffered from haste in its preparation and he has declared he will not make a similar mistake.

If the Liberal government constitutes in the autumn have no policy

THE HOME RULE

ought to be fully developed before the session of 1893.

In the electoral field the activity of the Independent Labor party is a startling phenomenon. No less than one hundred and sixty-five candidates are already in the field, backed by subscriptions from trades unions, local societies and Tory donations. In the daily increasing number of districts the workingmen oppose Liberals.

Gladstone's negative opposition to the payment of the members of the House, to the eight hour movement and his indifference to other articles of the Newcastle programme, has alienated a considerable portion of the electors. Doubt is expressed in many quarters regarding the earnestness of the Ulster movement, and this has incited the leaders to violent speeches.

At the St. Stephens club dinner Sanderson openly proclaimed the intention of the Ulsterites to resort to armed force in resistance to a Dublin Parliament. He had, he said, the largest rolled section of Irishmen who would be able, if they wished, to wreck a Dublin parliament. These sentiments were received with enthusiastic cheers.

While the lord chancellor censures the language as dangerous, the theory of rebellion is heard in silence. Several members of the cabinet side with the lord chancellor in also condemning Salisbury's idiotic speech, but the majority of the votes approve. On the whole the conviction strengthens that the Ulster convention will be

A HISTORY-MAKING EVENT.

The opposition leaders have decided to leave the Irish members to move the adoption of the Irish local government bill, and Sexton, in the absence of McCarthy, will take the initiative.

Efforts made today to sound Goschen as to the basis of the bi-metallic conference elicited the response that he would not speak on the subject while negotiations are in progress, as the solution to the problem might be compromised if information was given out now. This was accepted as indicative his belief, that the conference will not prove the futility that the monometallists predict. While leading opinion is against the scheme, the conference, provincial journals are in favor of it. Financial papers are discussing the ratio between silver and gold in the event of an international agreements being reached.

Experts H. B. Greenfell, and Samuel Montagu, minister in expressing the opinion that fixing the exact ratio is not the essence of the question, and that any ratio, approximately accurate could be maintained under international agreement.

Delegates to the commercial treaty conference at Madrid presented a report to the board of trade on minor treaty commodities, and state they regard the agreement with Germany inequitable. As a result Great Britain in July will be shut out from Spain and her colonies.

The Prince of Wales, presiding at a meeting today, appeared to be altogether in robust health.

General S. A. Sanderson, United States minister at Berne, en route home on leave of absence, is seriously ill at Liverpool.

Henry De Vere Vesey of Eaton place, Hanover square, a cousin of the late duke of Cleveland, has formally presented a petition to the Queen declaring his right to the baronetcy of Barnard and the estates thereof. The petition was referred to the House of Lords.

A Fearful Crime.

OTZAWA, Ill., May 13.—Justus Moss, a manufacturer at the Adams factories at Marseilles, disappeared today after perpetrating a fearful double crime. He went home drunk and, upon his wife remonstrating, gave her a merciless beating and jumped upon her. The woman, who was in a delicate condition, gave birth to a premature child, which died, and the mother, after terrible sufferings soon followed.