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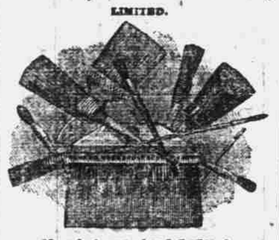
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AMERICAN.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Newton Retired—The Pan-Electric.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Brigadier General John Newton, having served more than 40 years as an officer in the army, has been at his own request, by the direction of the President, retired from active service this date and will proceed to his home.

The answer of J. Harris Rogers to Attorney General Garland's cross-bill in the suit of the former against Mr. Garland for damages growing out of the Pan-Electric controversy was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day.

In his answer Rogers denies all those allegations which are intended to support the defendant's prayer for the dissolution of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. The respondent denies that he ever sold any stocks contrary to his agreement as set forth in Garland's answer, and pronounces the allegations which accuse him of violating his contract, wholly untrue. He denies that he was ever bound by any contract (or even promised) to devote himself to the perfection of his various inventions or of any invention, but on the contrary, was as free as his associates and co-partners (defendants) to pursue any vocation whatever, but nevertheless did toil in his laboratory incessantly for the company, while they contributed nothing, except that "equally" with himself, all the defendants paid some pitiful sums to mechanics, electricians, etc., he always advancing his ratio of fourteenths of the money, and in some instances all the money when the defendants were short of funds. Respondent further denies the justice, propriety or expediency of dissolving or "winding up" the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, for which purpose it is sought to make the defendants answer the cross-bill, and the respondent advises the court that such dissolution would be disastrous to all parties concerned, except the defendant, as shown in his bill; that it would entail irremediable losses on this respondent, on hundreds of innocent stockholders in the parent company, and also on subordinate companies whose stock has been sold, in many cases to widows and orphans and their money transferred to the pockets of defendant Garland. Respondent further submits to the court that when the defendant gives as his reason for such "dissolution" that he wishes to get rid of the respondent, he contradicts his own statements, to-wit: "Said complainant, as defendant is informed and believes and so charges, has sold or disposed of a large part, if not his entire interest in said joint property, and has realized some $40,000, or $50,000 for the same." Respondent, therefore, submits that the pretext for "dissolution" is a mere sham, conceived in malice and born in falsehood. He further submits that said Pan-Electric Telephone Company is no party to this, and that even an attorney-general is bound to bring the parties into court before their cause can be tried, and finally the respondent submits that all the allegations of defendant in that behalf intended to support the monstrous proceeding aforesaid, are not only untrue and reckless in the extreme, but most impertinent and scandalous.

The Strikers.

NEW YORK, 27.—At a conference of the representatives of the Belt Line and the strikers at the Rossmore hotel, the basis of settlement so far as divulged is an agreement by the road to take back all the men. Three trips will continue to be a day's work, and the men will be paid by the trip, and all trips shall be made to South Ferry instead of Old Slip. The reduction in the wages of car cleaners and stable men will continue. The result is regarded as favorable to the company. The men resume at 4.30 to-morrow.

Fast Horses Broken Down.

In an interview in Brooklyn to-day Phil. Dwyer said: "It is true that Miss Woodford is broken down, her fore legs having given out completely. We shall send her to Kentucky to be bread to Hindoo some time this fall or next spring. Tom Martin is also broken, and I doubt whether he will ever amount to much heresafter. Inspector B. has gone ashore, and do not know whether he will be fit for racing either at Sheepshead or Jerome Park. He is not broken down, however, and may recover soon. Tremont, our great two-year-old, has been retired from the turf for the year. It is, of course, unfortunate that all these complications have come upon us, but the horses have all done good work, and it is the fortune of the turf. The Brooklyn stable has won nearly $150,000 during the season, which is $87,000 more than their total winning for 1884, and $63,000 more than the 1885 winnings. Miss Woodford's total earnings amount to $109,480, by far the greatest amount ever won by any horse on the American turf."

A Boycott.

NEW YORK, 27.—The Clothing Manufacturers' Association has adopted resolutions that after the 30th of August no member of the Associated Clothing Cutters of New York be employed by any members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association until the strike in the shops of August Bros. and Land A. Michaels & Co., shall be declared off. Members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association are commanded to comply with the resolution under a penalty of $2500.

Presidential Whist.

SARANAC, INN, 27.—Life has been somewhat of a burden to day, even to the residents of the wilderness. The thermometer ran up to 84 in the shade and few ventured beyond the friendly shade of the hotel's broad piazzas. Whist was the President's substitute for a fishing trip, the boat house, affording a cover for the gentlemen who joined in the game.

Counting the Money.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—Experts sent from Washington to count the money in the United States Sub-Treasury, completed their task to-day and found that the money and accounts balanced to a penny. The experts counted about $27,000,000, of which $15,000,000 was in silver.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, 27.—Chicago 13, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis.—New York 12, Marions 1.
Detroit.—Boston 7, Detroits 3.
Kansas City.—Washington 2, Kansas City 5.

FOREIGN.

GLADSTONE'S REVIEW OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Another Eloquent Effort by the Ex-Premier.

LONDON, 27.—Gladstone's brochure on the Irish question was published to-day. It contains 58 pages and is similar in the excellence of its style to Gladstone's pamphlet on the Bulgarian atrocities. At the outset Gladstone compares it with the apology he wrote on his change of attitude regarding the Irish church. "But," he continues, "in the present case I have no such change to indicate, but have only to point out the mode in which my language and conduct were governed by uniformity of principle. I have simply followed the various stages by which the great question of autonomy for Ireland has been brought to a stage of ripeness for political legislation." The brochure is under two heads. The first is the history of the ides, in which Mr. Gladstone summarizes the following conditions under which alone, in his view, it would become impossible:

First—The abandonment of the hope that Parliament could secure a possible legislative instrument for Ireland.

Second—The unequivocal and constitutional demand of the Irish members.

Third—The possibility of dealing with Scotland in a similar way in circumstances of an equal and equally clear desire.

Mr. Gladstone then passes on to defend himself from the charge of having sprung the Home Rule measure upon his friends. Replying to the charges of Hartington and Chamberlain that he had conceived the idea precipitately, and to their charge of having concealed it unduly, he denies that it is the duty of a minister to make known, even to his colleagues, every idea forming in his mind, which would tend to confuse and retard instead of aid business. He continues: "What is true is that I had not publicly and in principle condemned it, and also that I had mentally considered it, but I had neither adopted nor rejected it, and for the very simple reason that it was not prepared for adoption or rejection." Gladstone then goes on to point out that during all the many years of all his public life the alternatives were repeal on the one hand, and on the other hand the relief of Ireland's grievances. It was not possible, he says, at that time to prognosticate how in a short time Parliament would stumble and almost writhe under its constantly accumulating burdens, or to pronounce that it would eventually prove incapable of meeting the wants of Ireland. Evidently there was a period when Irish patriotism, as represented by O'Connell, looked favorably upon this alternative policy and no fixed conclusion as to the absolute necessity for home government, and seemed to allow that measures founded in justice to Ireland might possibly suffice to meet the necessity of the case. It was as early as 1871, Mr. Gladstone says, that he took the first step towards placing the controversy on its true basis. He opposed Mr. Butt's scheme, because the alternation described in the last paragraph had not been exhausted, but even at that time he did not close the door against the recognition of the question in a different state of things, for instead of denouncing the idea of Home Rule as one in its essence destructive of the unity of the Empire, in the following words he accepted the assurance given to the contrary: "Let me do the promoters of this movement the fullest justice, always speaking under the reception, as they most emphatically declare, and as I fully believe that the union of these kingdoms under Her Majesty is to be maintained, but that Parliament is to be broken up."

Similarly in 1874, Mr. Gladstone accepted without qualification the principle that Home Rule had no necessary connection with separation. When Mr. Shaw succeeded to the Home Rule leadership in 1880. Mr. Gladstone hailed his speech as showing a disposition to respect the functions of the House of Commons and spirit of the Constitution. In 1881, at Guild Hall, he announced that he would hail with satisfaction and delight any measure of local government for Ireland.

Coming to the electoral campaign of 1884, Mr. Gladstone says, his great object was to do nothing to hinder the prosecution of the question by the Tories, but to use his best efforts to impress the public mind with the importance and urgency of the question.

It was in this spirit that his Midlothian address was written. The Irish question was severed from the general subject of local government, and it was pointed out that it would probably throw into the shade all other important measures which were ripe. Once ripe, the time for action had come, just as if it had been a corn field. We were not to wait until it was over ripe. The healing of inveterate sores would only become more difficult, and the growth of building hopes more liable to be checked and paralyzed by the frosts of politics.

In the second portion of the pamphlet are the lessons of the elections. Gladstone begins drawing certain lessons from the elections as they affect the Liberal party. In the course of some full calculations, he estimates the loss to the Liberal party from the Unionist schism at two-sevenths of the whole, but this fraction is distributed, he points out, very unequally among the classes. It has commanded five-sixths, he says, of the Liberal Peers, but not more than one-twentieth of the Liberal workingmen.

Gladstone points out that even now the Tories have failed to secure an absolute majority, and draws the final conclusion that at the first moment Liberalism is again united, it must again become predominant in Parliament. Gladstone sees further ground for hope in the abatement that has already taken place in Tory opposition. "We have no more pet Parliament language," he says; "no more of the Hottentots, and no more of the famous 20 years during which Parliament was to grant special powers for a firm government in Ireland, and at the end of which time, in larger or less degree, coercive laws might be the measure of the local self-government entertained."

Gladstone then goes on to point out that the Unionists are already pledged to an immediate and large concession. Many will make large concessions. Many will be on such a scale that they will give to their idea the name of Home Rule, declaring themselves favorable to its principle, and only opposed to the awkward and perverse manner in which it was handled by the late administration."

"Look at the question," Mr. Gladstone continues, "which way we will, the cause of Irish self-government lives and moves, and can hardly fail to receive more life and more compulsion from the hands of those who have been its successful opponents. In one of its particular forms it will arise as the wounded warrior sometimes rises on the field of battle, and stabs to the heart some soldier of a victorious army who had been exulting over him."

Gladstone then looks at the election from a geographical point of view. He points out that even in the case of England, what we have is not really a refusal, but is only a slower acknowledgment. The effect of all this on Ireland he describes as follows: For once, all the political atmosphere will be cleansed and sweetened, for Ireland now knows what she has never known before, that even under defeat the deep lines of division runs all through the English nation in her favor, that there is not throughout the land a parish or village where there are not hearts beating in unison with hearts; where there are not minds earnestly bent on the acknowledgment and permanent establishment of her claims to national existence. Under these happier circumstances what is more, Mr. Gladstone goes on to ask, in separation that would tend to make it advantageous to Ireland as an island with many hundreds of miles of coast, with a weak marine and a people ar more military than nautical in its habits; of small population and with a limit to her present resources, why should she expose herself to the risks of invasion and to the certainty of an enormous cost in the creation and maintenance of a navy for defense rather than remain under the shield of the greatest maritime power in the world, bound by every consideration of honor and interest to guard her? Why should she be supposed to be desirous to forego the advantage of an absolute community of trade with the greatest of all commercial countries, to become an alien to the market which consumes say nine-tenths of her produce, and instead of using the broad and universal paths of enterprise now open to carve out for herself new and narrow ways as a third-rate State?

Gladstone next deals with the purchase and sale of land in Ireland, and at the outset acknowledges that the most powerful agent in bringing about the defeat of the government was an aversion to the land bill. The Sinaean twinship of the two bills was put to scorn by those for whose benefit it was in great part designed. Having been deadly to both, he thinks it his duty explicitly to acknowledge that the sentence which has gone forth for the severance of the two measures is irresistible, and that the twinship which has been for the time disastrous to the hopes of Ireland, exists no longer. At the same time he hopes the partnership between the enemies of Home Rule and the enemies of the land bill, may now be dissolved. The enemies of Home Rule have ever been the keenest promoters of the land purchase in the interest of the Irish landlords, and the enemies of the land purchase bill instead of standing at their ease, will now have to use all their vigilance for the purpose of preventing the adoption of the schemes of the land purchase, founded on principles very different from, and, indeed, opposite to those of the bill lately consigned to defeat. Gladstone next discusses the conservative character of Home Rule for Ireland. It may really lay claim, he holds, to Conservatives' favor, for it is especially founded on a regard for history add traditions, and it aims in the main at restoring, not altering the Empire. An intermediate authority set between the central power and the subject he points out, is a contrivance favorable to both, and it gives a domestic aspect to commands, which, when proceeding from a remote source, want their best passport to acceptance. He does not go beyond the expression of an undoubted belief that a measure of self-government not less extensive than the proposal of 1886 will be ultimately carried. "Nor is it for me," he says, "to conjecture whether in this, as in so many other cases, the enemies of the measure are the persons designed finally to guide its triumphal procession to the capital."

In conclusion, Gladstone says, "If I am not egregiously wrong in all that has been said; Ireland has now lying before her a broad and even way in which to walk to the consummation of her wishes. Before her eyes is opened that same path of Constitutional and peaceful action of steady, free and full discussion which has led England and Scotland to the achievement of all their pacific triumphs."

Prince Alexander's Ovation.

LEMBURG, 20.—Prince Alexander arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was received at the railway depot by Court Marshal Riedsel and Court Chaplain Koch. The Prince, on appearing at the window of the railway carriage, was given an ovation by thousands of Germans and Poles who raised enthusiastic cheers, waved handkerchiefs and hats and indulged in other joyful demonstrations. On alighting, the Prince was presented with a bouquet by a little girl. The Prince kissed the child amid enthusiastic cheering. The crowd escorted the Prince to his carriage, when a journalist delivered a short address of welcome, concluding with the words: "Perish the traitors!" Then the people escorted him to his hotel. The town is brilliantly illuminated tonight. Alexander will proceed to Breslau to morrow.

De Giers' Circular.

VIENNA, 27.—A circular, said to have been issued by M. De Giers and published this morning, is authoritatively declared to be apocrypal. It is said to have emanated from the *New Wiener Tagblatt*.

Kane Bound for Canada.

DUBLIN, 27.—Orange Grand Master Kane will sail on the steamer *Circassian* to-morrow for Montreal. In an interview in Londonderry to-day he said: "The chief objects of my tour are to refute the slanders circulated by that bureau of slander—the National League—and to show the Canadians and Americans that the chief aims of the Parnellites are to indulge in personal luxury, otherwise beyond their reach, and to gratify their irrational hatred of the Protestants, the Crown and the empire. The League is an immoral Atheistic conspiracy."

Mr. Kane repeated his views hitherto expressed in regard to the Belfast riots, but grudgingly admitted that the Protestants had in some instances exceeded the bounds of discretion.

Sculling Match.

LONDON, 27.—All the stake money in the International sculling sweepstakes has been deposited. The prizes will be: First £1200; second £600; third and fourth £112 10 shillings each, and £50 each to those beaten in the first round. The drawing for the trial heats on Monday took place to day. The drawings for the trial heats of Tuesday will take place on Monday. The final race will occur on Wednesday, and will be rowed over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake.

The stake money in the match between Beach and Ross has been deposited.

France and the Vatican.

PARIS, 27.—The recall of the French Embassador at the Vatican is regarded here as the first step towards the disestablishment and disendowment of the church in France, which it is thought will be the result of the Pope's refusal to recede from the position he has taken in relation to China.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Sexton's Violent Attack on the Liberals.

LONDON, 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Sexton challenged Lord Randolph Churchill to deny that land purchase formed part of the Government's scheme.

"Mr. Churchill," he continued, "was master of the useful art of suppressing any part of his case which did not serve his purpose. Such a practice was not calculated to give a politician a permanent advantage in the eyes of English gentlemen. [Cheers.] The British Government being partly answerable for the wrongdoing of the Irish landlords, Mr. Gladstone had made the landlords the most brilliant offer they ever had. When that offer was spurned and used to bring discredit upon the offerer, there was no obligation in order to renew it. If there were any more talk about honor, Mr. Gladstone could doubtless say as 'Lady Teasel' said to 'Charles Surface,' 'Had we not better leave honor out of the question?' [Laughter.] Certainly, Mr. Gladstone would never make Mr. Chamberlain judge or custodian of his honor."

Mr. Sexton believed that the Liberals of the future would be a party to the plundering of Ireland. [Cheers.] "Mr. Gladstone's land-purchase scheme was secured by every penny of the public revenue of Ireland. This was a security of $7,000,000 yearly, to cover a charge of $2,000,000 yearly. True, a union would have resulted from the adoption of that policy, and no unnatural combination of intriguing politicians could long delay that union. The appointing of General Buller would not promote such a union, but would give Ireland the character of a foreign country. Chamberlain, despite the condition of Ireland, was content to wait as long as the government wished. If Chamberlain had lived in the time of Nero, he would have played second fiddle while Rome was burning." [Great laughter.] Continuing, he said that the proposed commissions would be productive of no benefit, and would only delay dealing with the present pressing questions. The policy of Chamberlain was to oppose any amendment which could act as a vote of censure against the Government, while Lord Randolph Churchill's policy was to draw bills on the future which he did not intend to honor. [Cheers.] In conclusion Sexton said that the Parnellites would counsel Irishmen to stand by each other and not be intimidated by fear of combinations. They would remain Irishmen. That Gladstone's great effort to promote peace between the two countries was supported by a million and a quarter of Britons, and that the majority against it consisted of Votes only, not of men. They would do everything possible in fairness and justice to promote peace, but they could not make themselves tools of tors to Ireland by asking the people during the coming winter to pauperize themselves in order to furnish arguments to their foes. [Cheers.]

Sexton spoke for nearly two hours. Chamberlain entered the house shortly after Sexton commenced and remained until he had finished.

Parnell's amendment was rejected by a vote of 294 to 181.

Hartington and Chamberlain and the Unionists supported the government. Sir William Vernon Harcourt abstained from voting, and Mr. Morley voted with the minority. The announcement of the result caused a little excitement.

If you would delight sweetheart family, friends, take home a box of "Taffy Tolu." It is not only delicious but highly beneficial.

BY A FLASH OF LIGHTNING

A GIRL'S PICTURE TAKEN ON A TIN TRAY DURING A STORM.

New York Sun: A silhouette of pretty Lillian Paul's profile, executed by a flash of lightning without human aid, on a lacquered tin tray a few weeks ago, has excited very great interest in Plainfield since some account of the phenomenon has appeared in the newspapers. Photographer Langhorne of Plainfield took a negative of the picture the very next day for exhibition.

A heavy thunder storm visited Plainfield on the night of July 18, accompanied by rain and hail, and many telegraph poles were burned out by the lightning. Lillian Paul, daughter of Mr. C. D. Paul, sat up late that evening in her father's house in West Fourth-street, to await the return of a belated servant. The vivid lightning caused her some uneasiness as she sat alone in the parlor, but she is not a timid girl.

After all the other members of the family had retired Miss Lillian went out into the dining room for a drink of water. In a bay window looking out toward the north was a small stand, and on this lay a gleaming tray about which reflections from the lightning flashed incessantly, almost like a flame. Miss Lillian was startled by the spectacle, and as she reached for the tray to remove it there came a flash of extreme brilliancy, which caused her to stop and turn partly away blinded by the light. Hastily seizing a table spread the frightened girl threw it over the tray, and, thus covered, she put it under the table and hurried out of the room. The record of that one dazzling flash was found next morning when the tray was uncovered, for it bore upon its centre an image of the girl's face.

Electricians are busy with the problem thus presented to them. Leo Daft, the inventor of the electrical motor which bears his name, has examined the tray, and now proposes to try some experiments with electricity upon a similar tray, to determine, if possible, by just what chemical action this curious effect has been produced. The tray is of tin, about fourteen inches in diameter, and is stamped in imitation of alligator hide. It is heavily lacquered to resemble brass, and it has a high polish. Miss Lillian's profile appears in an entire change in the surface of the yellow lacquer. In color it is a light buff, and is in without the gloss which covers the other parts of the tray. The edges of this discolored surface are softly but distinctly outlined, especially along the lines of the wavy hair and about the shoulders. A curious feature of the picture is the fact that where Miss Lillian's eyes would naturally be placed in a portrait, the lacquer is untouched by the lightning's flash.

The first theory entertained was that the electrical bolt had burned the young lady's profile in the lacquer, but it is argued that a current of such power would have burned the tray and stunned, if it had not killed, the latter in Jove's studio. Then, too, if the image had been burned by the direct influence of the electrical current, why would not the surrounding parts of the tray have undergone the change, and the profile in the centre been left in burnished lacquer.

Electrician Daft has this explanation of the phenomenon to offer: He believes that the picture was produced by oxidization under the intense electric light. The lacquer on the tray undoubtedly contains among its ingredients bichromate of potassium, sometimes called dragon's blood, upon which the intense light may have had its effect. He holds, in fact, that the picture was printed by light and not by heat and that the flash was reflected from the face to the inside of the opposite window pane, and thence thrown upon the tray, producing an actinic portrait. Such a change in the appearance of the lacquer, containing in its color matter, ingredients sensitive to light, might take place in the course of a long time over the whole surface of the tray from the effect of a diffused light, and this curious flash of forked lightning has, according to this theory, simply done in a fraction of a second, by a brilliant effort directed to a small spot on the tray, what the rays of the sun would have taken months to accomplish over the whole surface. Both Mr. Daft and Mr. Burr of the Scientific American, who lives in Plainfield, will try by experiments to produce similar effects on lacquered trays.

Miss Lillian, who is now about 18 years old, is now in Canada on a summer's visit, but she will have a photograph of herself taken there, while she stands as nearly as possible in the posture in which the flash of lightning caught her. On the night of the storm she wore a white dress, with light folds of tulle about her shoulders, and this may explain the certain vagueness of outline in the lower part of the picture. Her hair, which is dark, is short and curly, and is brushed up and back from her forehead. She does not wear it tied in a knot behind, as the picture would seem to indicate, and this is explained by her own suggestion that while reading in an easy chair before going into the dining room, her hair may have been mussed and pushed up, as shown by her electrotype.

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THE FIRST TERM OF THE UNIVERsity for the Academic year of 1886-87, will begin Monday, September 6th, at 9 a. m., in the University Building.
Students who expect to attend, may obtain half-fare railroad permits by addressing the President,
JOHN R. PARK.
d&s

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF LONE TREE MINING CO.
Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the directors, held on the 25th day of August, 1886 an assessment of seventy cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable to W. H. Shearman, treasurer, at Salt Lake City, on the 25th day of September, 1886. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 25th day of September, 1886, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 18th day of October, 1886, to pay the delinquent assessment together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.
E. E. H. H. Secretary.
Salt Lake City, August 20th, 1886. d&t

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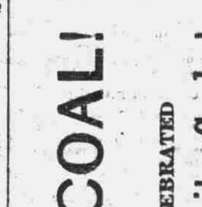
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