

St. Louis, 22.—It lacked but fifteen minutes of noon when the signal for the conclave drill to begin was sounded, and DeMolay commandery of Louisville marched to the parade grounds, greeted by the most enthusiastic applause of from fifteen to twenty thousand people, who had crowded all accessible and some apparently inaccessible points of observation. The parade ground had been trodden into a field of mud rendering the performance of the various evolutions slow, difficult and tiresome. However, the tactics were closely followed and the notable figures and movements were greeted with liberal applause.

Following the DeMolay's retirement, Zion No. 2, of Minneapolis, took the ground, making an excellent impression on its approach. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they were placed, the members of Zion elicited loud and frequent applause by their superb drilling, to the tune of "Old Kentucky Home." Louisville Commandery No. 1 then marched upon the field, making a most favorable impression.

The scene at 1 o'clock was most brilliant; the weather was perfect, a good breeze was stirring, the sun was shining brightly and the conditions were in every way favorable to the fullest and most complete enjoyment of the occasion. The stands and every available spot in seeing distance of the parade grounds were packed with spectators, the knights in uniforms and brilliant colors of the ladies, uniting to make the picture most beautiful and imposing.

St. Paul, 22.—The Republican convention to-day adopted resolutions of which the following is the substance:

In behalf of the farmers, the warehouse and railroads law should be amended to secure an open and free market for the products of the soil; that the railroads, where it can be legally done, should be restrained from holding free lands, except for taxation; the reduction of interest to 8 per cent.; and the enforcement of the usury law; the building of a State house; endorses the resolution passed at the Grand Army Encampment at San Francisco favoring pensions to disabled soldiers; that the republican party pledges itself to secure a law prohibiting the further use of watered stocks; favors legislation to renew the free coinage of silver; favors a revision of the tariff; that the taxes on the necessities of life should be reduced, and is strong for civil service reform.

McGill was nominated for Governor on the fourth ballot.

The latest dispatches from Yankton this afternoon indicate the nomination of Gifford for delegate to Congress from Dakota. It being understood that a compromise has been effected with the opposition to this effect, giving the chairmanship of the Territorial Central Committee to Gen. Allen. It is also reasonably certain that the platform will declare for division.

Kansas City, 22.—Two freight trains on the Missouri Pacific Railroad collided this morning, 20 miles past this city. Two trains met on a curve and both were derailed. George Cowles and John Light, of Sedalia, engineers of the trains, were both killed and the two firemen were injured. The wreck took fire, and about ten cars were burned with their contents. Seven were loaded with hogs, cattle and sheep, which were burned or maimed, and many of the carcasses were burned. Passenger trains were delayed several hours.

St. Louis, 22.—Two thousand members of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, one of the highest orders of Masonry, are in attendance upon the Knights Templar conclave. The order is of Arabic origin, and as the Arabic year ended to-night at 12 o'clock, the initiatory services at the hour partake of unusual interest. Two hundred candidates, mostly from this city, were initiated. The elaborate costumes, rich jewels, mystic emblems and rites, rendered the services most impressive. Previous to the ceremonies the Shriners, as they call themselves, formed in procession at the Southern Hotel and paraded the principal downtown streets, each temple being accompanied by a band. The costumes and uniforms were of many varieties, the only articles worn in common being a red fez.

Representing 54 of 96 counties in the State, it nominated a full ticket for the supreme and superior courts, adopted a platform which endorses the Blair bill, denounces the Democrats for their failure to pass it, opposes convict labor, endorses a protective tariff, and condemns the Democratic party for its broken promises and pledges.

Washington, 21.—In reply to a question from the War Department for an opinion as to whether the salaries of the Mississippi commissioners can be paid out of the appropriation for improvements of rivers, Congress having failed to make a specific appropriation to pay them, the Acting Attorney General finds that many of the duties of the commission are permanent and decides that the salaries of members of the commission from civil life can no more be paid out of the appropriation than can the salary of the Secretary of War or those of the officers of the Geodetic survey, or of the engineer corps of the army who are members of the commission. The commission desires to meet and begin work at once, but under this decision, its members will have to serve without receiving their salaries until provision for their payment shall be made by the next Congress, and it is questionable whether they are willing to do so.

JERSEY CITY, 22.—President and Mrs. Cleveland and party arrived here at 3:15 p.m. in the private car of President Oliphant, of the Delaware and Hudson R.R. and Canal Co. No one left the car while it remained in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. Comparatively few people were aware of the arrival of the party. The President was engrossed with his mail and newspapers while Mrs. Cleveland appeared to be interested in the usual depot sights. At 3:45 p.m. the car was attached to the limited Washington express and left for the capital.

Washington, 22.—The President and his wife, accompanied by Mrs. Folson and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, returned to Washington at 9 o'clock. Quite a crowd of men, women and children had assembled to see the Presidential party. They were driven at once to the White House. Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas met the party at the Executive Mansion and remained chatting with the President and Mrs. Cleveland for an hour. The President is slightly sunburned and looks in excellent health.

Washington, 22.—Secretary Bayard has sent a letter to all the consular officers of the United States, enclosing consular instructions from the British foreign office to the consuls of that government, in which the excellence of the commercial news reports made by the American consuls is referred to, a quality, it is asserted, due to the fact that most American consuls are practical business men. The British circular urges its agents to be more zealous in collecting and prompt in transmitting news which may be availed of by British merchants to extend their trade, and urges upon them the fact that competition is sharper than ever before. In referring to this circular, Secretary Bayard urges the consuls not to relax their vigilance in the presentation of trade news promptly and fully.

Chicago, 23.—Severe storms east of this city interfered seriously with telegraphic service in the east this forenoon.

San Francisco, 23.—A terrific explosion at the Giant Powder Works, near West Berkeley, is just reported. No particulars received yet.

Later.—The disaster is not so serious as at first reported. One hundred pounds of gun cotton and nitro-glycerine exploded at the giant powder works at Point Isabel, West Berkeley. Two Chinamen were killed and there was slight damage to the property.

St. Louis, 23.—Notwithstanding the fact that the morning broke clear and warm and that the grand parade postponed from Tuesday was to occur at 11 o'clock, the crowds on the street early this morning were much smaller than on any previous morning this week. By 9 o'clock the citizens and visitors began to emerge from their resting places and available points of observation along the line of march, and the vicinity of the places of rendezvous of the various divisions were soon occupied by a mass of patient and perspiring spectators. Last night's and this morning's outgoing trains carried many departing knights and visitors, although the exodus is not sufficiently large to make any appreciable diminution in the crowds on the streets previous to the parade.

Lima, Ohio, 23.—Caldron & Madison's oil well was struck by lightning at 7 this morning, and the fire communicated to two 5,000 barrel tanks, which burst and the oil spread over the southern portion of the city, endangering thousands of dollars' worth of property. Michelson's large tank across the street from the above firm's well, was also struck and 2,500 barrels of oil were consumed, with imminent danger of the fire spreading and endangering the whole city. At noon the fire was still raging and beyond the power of the fire department to check its progress. Mrs. Henderson, who was standing in the doorway of her house, was struck and killed. Oil well No. 2 is ignited, but further damage was avoided by tearing down the rigging.

Washington, 23.—Nothing can be learned at the State Department respecting the new commercial treaty with Great Britain, described in the dispatches from Ottawa. It is neither denied nor admitted that such a treaty is in process of negotiation by Minister Phelps.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—In the House of Commons, Parnell on moving the second reading of his land bill said the recent elections conveyed a mandate to the House of Commons that it should show itself willing and able to provide for the wants of Ireland equally as if it were an Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) It was useless to talk about the lateness of the session. The house was only six weeks old. A majority of the new members were young, fresh and not overworked, and they did not require a holiday. A state of urgency existed in reference to the relations between the landlords and tenants in Ireland.

Parnell here explained the provisions of the bill. The first clause, he said, was the most important because it dealt with the most urgent subjects. It enacted that any statutory tenant, whose rent was fixed prior to the last day of the year 1884, might apply for an abatement, in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill was to be a temporary measure, with the exception of the second clause. It was intended to provide for what he hoped would be only a

TEMPORARY EMERGENCY.

It was intended to meet the depression in prices. But he could not tell now, whether the depression would likely continue. The depression commenced in 1883, and continued unabated ever since. "There are no signs for the future growing worse, but I only ask the House to take action with regard to the rents falling due next November and that will be in the next session of Parliament. Until the House is able to take action on the report of the Royal Commission we will abstain entirely from prejudicing the Government's proposals, but we do know that since the bulk of judicial rents has been fixed there has been a great depression in prices and the potato blight has spread to an alarming extent. Therefore it behooves the House to apply a temporary remedy now and not wait for the Royal Commission's report or for the Government to take action thereon, which will be impossible before November, 1887, supposing the House adjourned until February. A similar delay occurred in the consideration of the Land Act of 1881 and the Arrears Act of 1882. Therefore, unless the House

ACCEDES TO MY PROPOSAL.

the tenants and landlords will remain in statu quo for a year. Our opponents will probably urge that it will be exceedingly difficult for the land courts to ascertain whether the tenants are really unable to pay the rents, but was there not a similar difficulty to overcome in connection with the Arrears Act of 1882? The court satisfied itself within five minutes of the inability of 200,000 tenants to pay their rates. (Cheers.) Similar quickness and expedition will follow my bill, and the work will probably be finished in three months. I propose further, that the tenants shall deposit half the amount of this rent, leaving the court to determine how much of the remaining half the tenants shall pay, and how much the landlords shall lose. Under the Arrears Act, the tenant deposited only one-third of his rental, the landlord losing one-third and the State advancing the remaining one-third. The only practical difference is that the State shall not be the loser.

In regard to a suspension of evictions, my bill again closely follows the lines of the Arrears Act,

WHICH ACT WORKED JUSTLY

and satisfactorily for all parties. The costs of evictions frequently exceeds the amount of the rents due. It becomes necessary to suspend evictions to save the tenants additional cost. (Cheers.) As regards the leaseholder's clause it will probably be objected to on the ground that it ought not to have a place in a temporary bill; but the leaseholders have been waiting long enough, too long in fact; and I would not be a party to the horrible injustice that creates a perpetual exclusion from the benefits of the act of 1882. (Cheers.) Parnell quoted at length from statistics to prove that the fall in the prices of produce was not exaggerated. The speaker disputed the accuracy of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's eviction figures and said that the quarter ending the present month would show a higher average of evictions than any quarter since 1861. If the government, armed with this bill, should stay evictions in Kerry, it would do more to restore peace than all the General Bullers put together. (Cheers.) He claimed that the bill was essentially moderate and calculated to pull matters smoothly through the winter.

Parnell concluded by earnestly entreating the House to allow a second reading of the bill, which he said would

BENEFIT THE LANDLORDS

themselves. The working of the Land Act of 1881 showed there were almost as few just men among the landlords as had been found in Sodom and Gomorrah. (Cheers and laughter.) If it had not been for the landlords you might possibly have conciliated the Irish people. You revel in their folly. The landlords are men you have placed there as your stewards. They have proved false to their trust and their oppressed tenants have the utmost confidence that as an act of justice Parliament will not permit the bill to be lost. (Cheers.)

Parnell's speech occupied one hour and twenty minutes in delivery.

At the conclusion of Mr. Parnell's speech, John George Gibson, member for Liverpool, arose and on behalf of the Government said that after the declaration already made, it would be impossible to undertake any new constructive legislation this session. He declared Parnell's measure was one which no government could accept, and contended that the state of farming in Ireland did not show any necessity for the bill.

MR. GLADSTONE,

who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate no signs of an agreement between the two sides of the House. All of the speeches of the government were of uncompromising opposition to any measure for the relief of Irish tenants. Whether that attitude was justified ought to decide their vote on the second reading of the bill. How was it that of the numerous representations representing the farming constituencies in Ireland, not one was inclined to move the rejection of the bill? He supposed that none, however fervent their allegiance to the government, could be induced to do so. (Cheers.) To the question, "Where was the inability

of the Irish tenants to pay rent first discovered?" he replied, when the government first advised the Queen to issue a commission to inquire whether the fall in prices of produce affected the rent-paying capacity of the tenants, and it was too late now to argue that. It was impossible to distinguish between those who were unable and those who were disinclined to pay, because Parliament had more than once recognized that it was impossible to draw an act with such a distinction. The issue of the commission afforded sufficient ground for Parliament to endeavor to

RELIEVE THE TENANTS

who upon examination should be found unable to pay their rents, and

the fact of the issue of the commission implied that there were such tenants whom the government, thereby promising to relieve. But such a relief was to be given only after a long inquiry, and after the framing and passing of the necessary bill, all of which would involve much delay. In the meantime the law existed under which the penalties of eviction might be inflicted upon a large body of men, who, the Government admitted, were not unwilling but were unable to pay their rents. It would be a monstrous injustice, on the part of Parliament, to allow such a law to be put in motion. (Loud cheers.) We, therefore, should support the bill, although he, himself, would have framed it differently. The bill, moreover, could be altered in committee.

Continuing, Gladstone said the government admitted that judicial rents were too high.

Here he was interrupted by cries of "No!"

"Then," he asked, "What did Lord Salisbury mean when he said that the difference between just rents and judicial rents must be made up by the State?"

Lord Randolph Churchill—Lord Salisbury never said anything of the kind. Gladstone—The noble Lord is bold in his assertion. I don't know whether there is any

LIMIT TO THAT BOLDNESS,

but I see no ground to recede from the statement. (Cheers.)

Gladstone said he had committed himself as to the rents of leaseholders, and, therefore, could hold himself open to consider what was said on the subject by both Nationalists and Conservatives, retaining full liberty to consider the best form in which the measure should ultimately appear. He felt bound in honor and justice to vote for the second reading of the bill, which, apart from general policy, he believed absolutely necessary in consequence of an important proceeding of the Government by which they were committed to propositions of the deepest importance—propositions involving the country in consequences the magnitude of which, perhaps, none of them were fully capable of reaching. (Cheers.)

Matthews, the Home Secretary, in advising the House to reject the bill, denied that the appointment of a commission implied an admission that the

RENTS WERE TOO HIGH.

He said that Parnell's bill was an invitation to all tenants in Ireland to strike against the payment of rents.

The debate was adjourned on motion of John Morley.

The appropriation bill passed its second reading by a vote of 178 to 66.

BELFAST, 21.—Yesterday rioting, accompanied by firing, continued throughout the city during all of last night. Two policemen were severely wounded and a number of citizens injured. How many of the latter were hurt is not officially known, because the friends of many of them were carried away before the authorities could secure them for hospital treatment. Twenty arrests were made during the night. The Catholics evince a more bitter spirit against the police and soldiers. The appearance of a single constable in one of the troubled districts last night was greeted with a volley of stones. The aspect of affairs this morning is threatening and more firing is expected.

LONDON, 21.—Gladstone will leave London for his home at Hawarden tomorrow.

MADRID, 21.—All of the officers implicated in yesterday's attempt at revolution have been condemned to death.

A band of rebels at Ocaña, in the province of Toledo, killed their commanding officer and then returned to their allegiance and prayed for mercy. The common soldiers who took part in the uprising generally repeat their folly to-day and blame their officers for leading them astray. The soldiers are everywhere yielding to the authorities. In the province of Toledo, two bands of rebels, however, still hold out. They are trying to reach Guadarrama mountains, and a force of loyal troops has been sent in pursuit of them. The city is quiet to-day.

SOFIA, 21.—The committee appointed to examine into and report upon the circumstances of the recent coup d'etat have concluded their investigations. They pronounce Karaveloff, Nikiforoff and Zaukoff jointly, criminally responsible for the affair and recommend that all three be suspended from parliamentary immunity. The Sabrazje, at its next meeting will decide what further steps, if any, shall be taken against the three conspirators.

PARIS, 21.—Gaulois publishes an interview with Senor Martos, President of the Spanish Congress, in which he says Sunday night's revolt was not

political, but purely financially inspired and fomented by bourse speculators.

LONDON, 21.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in the House of Commons this afternoon, replying to questions, said, that in the event of a rising in Bulgaria, which he did not apprehend, however, the British government would act constitutionally, and advise the Crown to act, as in their opinion would be best calculated to protect the interest of the people.

John Morley resumed debate on the second reading of the Parnell Land Bill. He thought, he said, that Parnell, in his speech last night, had proved his case in regard to the fall in price of Irish farm products. Morley contended that the bill provided better machinery and a better method of answering the Government's own question as a necessity of relieving the Irish tenants in some way, rather than the appointment of a Royal Commission. He also believed that the landlords of Ireland, and not for the first time in their history, were making

A GRIEVOUS MISTAKE

in allowing the bill to be rejected. (Irish cheers.)

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the government commission to inquire into the working of the land act of 1881, would consist of Earl Cowper, chairman, Earl Miltown, Sir James Caird, Judge O'Hagan and Geo. Cottrell.

Chaplin (Conservative) opposed the bill. He wanted Gladstone and Morley with again using the argument of fear. The Parnell bill was the most impudent proposition ever submitted to Parliament. It involved a reduction of 50 per cent. for an indefinite period. (Cheers.)

Lord Hartington regretted he was unable to support Gladstone's conclusions. He said there was little doubt that the time had arrived for a full inquiry into the agrarian question in Ireland, and the government was about to institute such inquiry; yet pending this investigation, Gladstone was prepared to take action on Parnell's bill in a way which, only last August, he (Gladstone) argued would be unfair. (Cheers.) The existing judicial rents were fixed during a period of

GREAT DEPRESSION,

and it had not yet been proved that the land courts failed to make due allowance for the state of things that had arisen since that time. Parliament would incur a great responsibility if it rejected the Government's propositions for the preservation of order, as such action would encourage Socialistic and Communistic ideas in the interest of a certain classes of persons. (Cheers.) The late government, he continued, had not ventured to suggest temporary relief measures for Ireland.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared the bill, if it passed, would not be received in the South and West of Ireland as a temporary measure. (Cheers.) But the Government would not buy peace by doing injustice by blackmail. In conclusion he said the discussion of Parnell's proposals was an act of gross injustice to the Irish landlords.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he thought the House and country would notice the alarming tone of defiance and menace with which the Chief Secretary for Ireland embarked on his mission of peace. "Lord Hartington," continued the speaker, "was alone to-night like the last rose of summer. [Laughter.] Where were his companions? Where was Chamberlain?"

THE LIBERAL UNION

did not seem to be much of a Liberal union after all. The Liberal party would follow its old policy and do what it could to avert the great danger which the policy of the Government threatened.

Parnell's land bill was rejected by a vote of 297 to 202.

All the Gladstonians supported the Parnellites. The Unionists voted with the Government.

BELFAST, 21, 3 p.m.—Rioting was resumed at dinner time at the junction of Northumberland and the Falls road by the Catholic mill hands stoning the police on duty to keep the Orange Queen's Island ship yard men from coming in contact with the mill hands. The stoning was so heavy and skillful that the police had to retreat as far back as Shank Hill. Here they were reinforced and they drove the mob back, capturing a number on the way.

While this battle was going on, another mob in a different locality attacked with stones the Black Watch regiment of Welshmen, although the soldiers were fully armed and in fighting array. The troops with fixed bayonets charged in double quick time on the mob and drove them from the scene, wounding a great number of the rioters and arresting two.

Still another mob got into a fight in a train car stable, and surging out into the street, threw a passing car from the track and overturned it. The car was at the time filled with passengers. The mob that overturned this car evidently had not intended to do it. They were fighting a purely religious fight, but the locality was infested with rowdies, and when these loafers saw the car filled with passengers they rushed in with stones. The terror-stricken passengers crowded closer under the seats, and under one another, and shielded themselves as best they could with floor mats and seat sections. Several were hurt. The situation was dreadful until the military rescued them and escorted them to a place of safety.