

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Mr. D. Lyman, Chief of the Navigation Division of the Treasury Department has made the following statement in regard to the published card of Mr. Wm. S. Trefether, of Portland, Me., who cited the cases of the American schooner *Monterey* and the Canadian schooner *Sisters* to show that our government officials discriminate against American owners. The cases of the Canadian vessel *Sisters* and the American schooner *Monterey*, differ in the following respects: The master of the *Sisters* violated section 2814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States by not producing a manifest to the boarding officer when entering the customs district of Portland and Falmouth, Me. The penalty is a sum not exceeding \$500. It has been the practice of the Treasury department since 1886 when this law regarding manifest first became applicable to foreign vessels, to mitigate the fine to \$20 or \$10, or entirely remit if the offense was not wilfully committed according to the special circumstances of the case—namely, the tonnage of the vessel, the variety of her cargo, and whether she was or was not in ballast. The master of the *Sisters* was treated as the master of any other foreign or American vessel would have been in similar circumstances to prevent expenses accumulating against the vessel. The fine was remitted by telegraph, for which the master paid. The *Monterey* and her cargo were forfeited under section 4337 of the Revised Statutes, for going on a foreign voyage under a fishing license the master having no permit to touch and trade. The policy of the law may be bad or it may be good as respects the interests of American citizens. At all events that is the law. The *Monterey* was valued at \$200, and her cargo of lobsters at \$200. The vessel and cargo was libeled at Boston, and the matter was one in which the district attorney had no discretion, upon the offense being reported to him by the collector of customs. The Department in consideration of the fact that the owner was an American citizen and that his offense was not wilful, in May, 1885, remitted the forfeiture of the vessel and the cargo upon the payment of the small fine of \$20 and the cost of court. The real cause of the grievance which Mr. Trefether had was that the government, by its officers, did not entirely ignore his offers. They did not ignore it because, like most American citizens in places of trust they were willing to perform their simple duty and for the same reason the customs officers held the *Sisters* till her case could be legally acted upon.

At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee this morning Senator Kenna, formally accepted the chairmanship of the committee. He said he was influenced to some extent by the publication of the statement of his reluctance from an apprehension of defeat for the party. His personal affairs were such that it would require a sacrifice on his part to assume and discharge the duties of the chairmanship but he had certainly not been influenced to decline by any apprehensions of Democratic defeat.

S. H. Winston, Minister to Persia, soon after reaching Teheran forwarded his resignation to Washington, and the Secretary of State to-day telegraphed him notice of its acceptance.

Senator Berry, from the Committee on Public Lands to-day reported favorably Senator Stanford's bill granting the Seal Rocks to the City of San Francisco in trust, with an amendment identical with that reported by the House Committee to Representative Fellow's bill for the same purpose. The amendment gives the United States the right at all times to control and limit or diminish the number of seals taken so as to protect the fisheries, and provide that whenever any of the rocks or the space occupied by them shall be required by the United States for the erection or maintenance of any public work it shall be reinvested with the full control, title and possession of such rocks or space.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture will begin its hearings on the oleomargarine bill on Wednesday of this week.

The first important business done in secret session to-day was the confirmation of Governor Swineford of Alaska.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has informed the Associated Press correspondent that official measures have been adopted in the Province of Winnipeg for the suppression of contagious diseases of animals, and that there is believed to be no danger of the introduction of the glanders into the United States from that Province.

Acting Secretary Fairchild to-day received a telegram from the Collector of Customs at Key West, Florida, saying that after consulting with the United States District Attorney, he imposed a fine of \$400 each on the masters of the Spanish schooners *Paco* and *Isabella*, under section 2773 of the revised statutes, which were paid to-day and the vessels released.

In the matter of the Smoke House lode mining claim at Butte City, Montana, the Secretary of the Interior has declined to advise that suit be instituted in the name of the United States to set aside the patent issued for the said claim. Application was made on behalf of claimants under the town-site location. The case involved a

large amount of property rights in Butte City.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, chairman of the committee on public lands, has received from Surveyor General Dement, of Utah, in reply to an invitation sent two or three weeks ago by the instruction of the committee, a statement made under oath denying the truth of the charges brought against him.

Mr. Erastus Wiman said to-night that the result of the passage by the House of the Staten Island bridge bill will be to lessen the terminal charges in New York harbor 25 per cent. on all western and southern produce, that the bridge which the bill authorizes will be commenced within 60 days, rendering available ten miles of water front in New York harbor now inaccessible by railway, and that a revolution impends in regard to the shipment and storage of grain, flour, cotton and provisions, of a very significant character for the West and South.

CHARLESTON, 7.—The north-bound passenger train on the Northwest Railway, which left here at 12 o'clock to-day, plunged through the Santee River trestle, midway between St. Stephen station and the Santee River bridge, smashing up the coaches and killing six passengers.

The killed are: John L. Cole, Dr. G. G. Kinloch, Charles Lugsby, Jr., Miss McIver of Charleston, Miss C. E. McWhite of Marion, and Miss Hannah Wilson, residence unknown.

Conductor B. C. Mazyack and mail agent F. W. Benneker were badly injured.

The cause of the accident is not yet known, but it is supposed to have resulted from insecure fastenings of the rail on changing the gauge. A special train has been dispatched to the relief of the wounded and to bring back the dead. The wreck is so serious that no north-bound trains go out to-night.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Chairman Tucker failed to secure recognition to-day to present his report on the new Edmunds bill. The bill, as Tucker will report it, makes the legal wife a competent witness, but provides she shall not be compelled to testify. The attachment of witnesses shall be only by the oath of at least two credible persons, in writing, that there is reasonable ground to believe that they will refuse to obey the subpoena. Section 3 of the original bill extending the time within which polygamy prosecutions may be commenced to five years, is stricken out. Section 5, which provides for the search for evidence of marriages, is also stricken out. Female suffrage is abolished. Children born within twelve months after the passage of the bill are legitimated. Section 12 is as follows: "That the acts of the Legislative Assembly of Utah incorporating, continuing or providing for the corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or the ordinance of the so-called general assembly of the State of Deseret incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, so far as the same may now have legal force and validity, are hereby disapproved and annulled, and said corporation, in so far as it may now have, or pretend to have, any legal existence, is hereby dissolved." Sections 13 and 14 of the Edmunds bill are stricken out and section 15 reads as follows: "That all laws of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah or of the so-called government of the State of Deseret, creating, organizing, amending or continuing the corporation or association called the Perpetual Emigration Company are hereby disapproved and annulled, and said corporation, in so far as it may now have, or pretend to have, any legal existence, is hereby dissolved."

Section 16 provides "that it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to cause such proceedings to be taken in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, as shall be proper to declare void and to dissolve the said corporation mentioned in the preceding section and in the 12th section of this act, and pay the debts and to dispose of the property and assets thereof, according to law and equity." The 17th section is changed so as to make the Governor, Secretary and United States Marshal redistrict the Territory. Section 18th, which continues the Utah Commission, is retained, notwithstanding one of the sections added to the bill requires voters to subscribe to be vote before the Probate Judge which is as follows: "Every male person over twenty-one years of age, resident in the Territory of Utah, shall be required to appear before the clerk of the Probate Court of the county, wherein he resides to register himself, by his full name, with age, place of business, status, whether single or married, the name of his lawful wife, and shall take and subscribe an oath, to be filed in such court, stating the facts aforesaid, and that he will support the Constitution of the United States and will faithfully obey the laws thereof and especially will obey the law aforesaid, approved March 22d, 1882, and this act, in respect to crimes in said acts defined and forbidden, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, aid, abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit the same. No person not so registered, or who shall have been convicted of any crime under this act, or under an act to amend, and so forth, approved March 23, 1882, or who shall be a polygamist, or shall associate or cohabit polygamously with persons of the other sex, or who shall not take and subscribe the oath aforesaid shall not be entitled to vote in any election in the Territory, or be capable of jury

services or to hold any office of trust or emolument in the Territory.

Section 23, which gave the Marshal and deputies powers of committing magistrates, is amended so as to give them no extraordinary powers. The Governor is empowered to appoint a commissioner of schools instead of the present superintendent. Appeal to the Supreme Court is provided in all cases affecting the property and the liberty of citizens, including unlawful cohabitation cases. That part of the next section previously telegraphed, which provides the vacating of certain offices on the 31st of December next was not agreed to, but said offices shall hereafter be filled by appointment of the President and confirmed by the Senate. The punishment of adultery is limited to \$100 fine or three months imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. The section on fornication is stricken out.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 7.—Alfred Long, who was charged with murder, robbery and the burning of J. A. McBride and wife, together with the house and contents, was lynched about five miles from Lexington yesterday. He made a full confession of his guilt.

Prince Frederick, Md., 7.—On Wednesday last Chas. Whittle, a mulatto aged 18, was arrested and thrown into jail here, charged with an attempt to outrage the five-year-old daughter of Rev. L. M. Lyle, where he was employed. At a late hour last night, forty masked men appeared at the jail and demanded the prisoner from Sheriff Anderson, and immediately commenced firing pistols. They pushed their way into the prison and secured Whittle and immediately hanged him to one of the limbs. The masked men were unknown, and there is not much disposition manifested to discover their identity.

RALEIGH, N. C., 8.—Local option elections were held yesterday at many points in the State. The prohibitionists carried the day at Raleigh by sixty majority and also at the following places: Concord, Oxford, Kingston, Henderson, Warrenton, Louisburg, Finston, Salem, Apex, Beaufort and Seaboard. Anti-prohibitionists carried the election at Charlotte, Durham, Franklinton, Reidsville, Holly Springs, Moorhead, Asheville, Goldsboro, Littleton and Statesville. The election was upon the question of license or no license for the sale of spirituous liquors, and goes into effect at once—where prohibition was carried.

DEER PARK, 8.—Early this morning, John W. Davis, who has had charge of the Presidential party, was notified that the President desired to make a trip to Washington, and that he would like to have his special follow closely after the midday train. An engine was at once ordered from Grafton and the palace cars Baltimore and Delaware were put in readiness for the reception of the party. What caused so sudden an alteration in the plan is not known, as it was thought last night the bride and groom would remain in the mountains a day or two longer.

MILWAUKEE, 8.—This morning 49 of the recently arrested men indicted by the grand jury for rioting and conspiracy were arraigned in the municipal court. All pleaded not guilty and were held for trial in bail from one to two thousand dollars each. The impending trial of Alderman Rudzinski has been adjourned till Friday, when the defense will begin.

PITTSBURG, 8.—The second session of the International Typographical Union opened at 9 o'clock this morning. Ex-President Farquhar made a short address, in which he took strong grounds against uniting with the Knights of Labor, although he said he was not hostile to that organization. President Witter, in reply, said there was only a small fraction of the printers who were in favor of such a move. In the election of officers, Wm. Amison, of Tennessee, was chosen President.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The committee on ways and means to-day directed a favorable report on the Harris bill amending the revised statutes so as to make a distinction in the mode of packing and selling tobacco.

Chairman Morrison was also authorized to report adversely the resolutions by Messrs. Grosvenor and Wilkins of Ohio declaring it to be the sense of the House that no reduction should be made in the duties on unmanufactured wools and favoring the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867.

The House committee on invalid pensions agreed to report as a substitute for Blair's pension bill the bill introduced by Ellisberry of Ohio with amendments. The Blair bill granted divisible pensions according to disability, ranging from \$24 per month down to \$4 to invalid soldiers and sailors of the United States in the war who are dependent upon their daily labor for support. The bill agreed upon by the House committee provides for a uniform pension of \$12 per month for all soldiers and sailors absolutely disabled and unable to maintain themselves, and does not recognize distinction in rank.

The reports of the joint commission of Congress to consider the present organization of the signal service, geological survey and hydrographic office, were submitted to Congress to-day. The majority report is signed by Allison, Hale, Lowry and Waite, but the last-named does not concur in that portion relating to the signal service. This report recommends the continuance of the hydrographic office exactly as at present organized. It recommends that the coast survey be maintained as a separate institution as at present, until it shall complete its work. The minority report is signed by Morgan, Herbert and Waite, and recommends

the passage of the Morgan bill to abolish the signal service bureau on July 1st, 1886, and the establishment in its stead of a weather bureau as a civil establishment.

Senator Logan to-day introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for the location and erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains. It appropriates \$150,000 for the purpose.

PITTSBURG, 8.—The convention resumed the election of officers upon re-assembling in the afternoon and the following ticket was chosen: Second Vice President, Chas. Gamewell, Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, David M. Pascoe, Philadelphia; Chief Organizer, David P. Bayer, Columbus, O.; Delegates to the National Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, J. R. Winders, San Francisco; Julian L. Wright, Washington, D. C.; John Scott, Baltimore.

Mr. James C. Bailey, of Philadelphia, foreman of the *Public Ledger*, read a letter to the convention from Geo. W. Childs, proprietor of the paper, expressing his interest in the workingmen, and especially in the printers, and enclosing a check for \$10,000, of which \$5,000 was from the writer and \$5,000 from A. J. Drexel. No conditions accompanied the gift except that it be used for the good of the profession in whatever manner the convention may see fit.

A committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions of thanks to the donors.

President Witter's report opposes amalgamation with the Knights of Labor. The next convention will be held in Buffalo.

HARRISBURG, Va., 8.—The village of Rawley Springs, Virginia, was almost completely destroyed by fire this morning. All places of resort, with the exception of the Baltimore House, were burned. The loss is estimated at \$130,000, with an insurance of \$15,000.

STAMFORD, Conn., 8.—W. C. Harding & Company's woolen mills here took fire this evening. The building, together with all its contents, was destroyed. Loss \$25,000; partly insured.

NEW YORK, 8.—Colonel Richard M. Hor, whose name is inseparably connected with the development of the printing press in this country, died of heart disease in Florence, Italy, last night.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—Gladstone entered the Commons this afternoon and proceeded straight to his seat. When his presence was noticed, he was greeted with tremendous cheers. The Premier wore a white rose in his lapel.

The Commons was crowded to its utmost capacity at the hour of opening the session.

Gladstone, replying to a question on paper said the government was unable to promise to incorporate measures for a home rule government in England, Wales and Scotland, in the revised Irish home rule bill when it was brought in during the autumn session, in the event of its passage on second reading.

It is now 5:30 p.m. At this hour the conservatives are jubilant, and they say they expect to defeat the home rule bill by a majority of at least fifteen.

The Parnellites are dubious about the outcome of to-night's division. They all declare they would rather be defeated now than have Gladstone make any more concessions.

The opposition loudly cheered John Bright and Hartington as they entered and took their places. The Parnellites are all in good voice, and gave Gladstone the most enthusiastic welcome. Every inch of space on the main floor as well as in the galleries was occupied.

Chamberlain's reply to Labouchere's appeal to him to abstain from voting to-night, in order to save the principle of Gladstone's bill, has favorably affected the dissidents who now claim they expect a majority of 12 against the bill. If the government are defeated on the Home Rule bill to-night, it is understood the Commons will be adjourned until Thursday next and that the Cabinet will be summoned to meet at noon to-morrow to decide upon the advisability of counseling the Queen to dissolve Parliament.

10 p.m.—It is not expected that a vote on the Home Rule bill will be reached before 2 o'clock in the morning.

When Gladstone concluded his speech a vote was taken and it was found that the government was defeated by a majority of 30 on the second reading of the Home Rule bill.

The vote on the bill was 311 for the measure and 341 against it. Mr. Gladstone moved an adjournment until Thursday, and the motion was adopted.

The excitement during the division had no parallel in the history of the House of Commons.

Lord Randolph Churchill first discovered that the Government was defeated, and by the waving of his hat and indulging in joyful demonstrations aroused the enthusiasm of the Opposition, who rising, waved their hats and cheered again and again. When the figures were announced the noise was deafening. A Parnellite challenged the vote. Connor called for cheers for the "grand old man," which were given with gusto by the Government supporters.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and his companions rose and bowed to Gladstone, who was somewhat embarrassed. The Parnellites called for groans for Chamberlain, which were given with shouts of "Traitor!" and

"Judas Iscariot!" Chamberlain merely laughed.

When order was restored Gladstone rose white and trembling, and moved to adjourn until Thursday.

Henley and O'Connor again challenged the vote, saying they would not offer any opposition, but wished to express their repugnance of the conduct of many members of Gladstone's party. During the hubbub Gladstone, wearing a haggard look, left the House cheered by his supporters.

BERLIN, 8.—Infantry regiments at Frankfurt-on-the-Main are being drilled to the use of bicycles and tricycles for military purposes. The men ride the machines in marching order.

LONDON, 8.—The *Standard* says the Commons, by defeating the Home Rule bill, has saved itself from degradation and the empire from disruption. It had also read a lesson to Ireland, which, after the first irritation has subsided, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by the quick-witted inhabitants of that island.

Gladstone, Parnell and Morley may rest satisfied that what the present House has refused to do, no House returned on appeal to constituencies to decide between unity and separation will ever be induced to sanction.

The *Times* says: The vote will encourage loyalists of Ireland to hope that their kinsmen here will never abandon them to the unenvied mercies of the Irish National League and its paymasters in America. Gladstone exerted all his marvelous powers of intimidation, mystification and persuasion in favor of his bill, but we rejoice that the majority against it was decisive and crushing. This speaks well for the independence and courage of the Commons. It is a strong testimony in favor of encouraging the belief that Englishmen and Scotchmen are not yet ready to submit themselves to the leveling influences of the machine politics of America. The point is, if government had been granted a second reading they would have reintroduced the same bill. On this issue division was taken and the bill was condemned in both the present and future tense.

The *News* (ministerial) says: Dissolution has been rendered inevitable by last night's vote. Parnell's emphatic declaration that Ireland would accept Gladstone's bill as a final settlement will have a wider influence with the nation to-day than all the astute and minute criticisms of Goschen. Considering the democratic spirit of the nationalists, Parnell declared the opinion that the provision creating the first order in the proposed Irish parliament as a statutory provision was significant. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, doubtless spoke the literal truth as far as he knew it, but we do not suppose Lord Randolph Churchill always takes his advice. Gladstone's speech was worthy of himself, and the occasion and the whole case is now before the country for decision.

LONDON, 8.—The *Telegraph* (conservative) says: We are persuaded that the voice of the Commons faithfully reflects the opinion of the country. The debate sustained the historic reputation of the British parliament for lofty oratory which reached a climax on the closing night. The unity of the Kingdom has been preserved by the first great declaration of the British democracy to power.

The *Chronicle* says: We are left with a clear issue and this must be taken between the policy of Hartington and the policy of Gladstone. The country must now decide the question.

LONDON, 8.—The cabinet adjourned at 3:20, after having been in session an hour and twenty minutes.

The consensus of opinion is that Gladstone will dissolve Parliament on the 25th inst. It is expected that the elections will occupy a month and that the new House will assemble in the second week in August.

The result of the division was telegraphed to the Queen the instant it was known.

John Bright voted with the opposition. His example was followed by 20 Liberals.

There is the wildest enthusiasm among the Loyalists in North Ireland over the defeat of Home Rule. Rockets were sent up at Coleraine, County Londonderry, last night, announcing the result of the vote to adjacent towns, and soon the news was known throughout Ulster. Ten thousand Loyalists paraded at Lurgan this morning in honor of their victory.

Chamberlain has arranged to hold a meeting of his followers to decide whether they shall act with Hartington, or as an independent political party. At present Chamberlain favors the latter course. He expresses himself as confident of being able to retain his seat from West Birmingham.

It is thought Gladstone will not make the final statement before dissolution until Monday next.

Most liberal federations have prepared a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain. It adopts home rule as a liberal party platform in the coming election. The Radical dissenters will organize a radical union with headquarters in Birmingham.

The Union's programme will include a large extension of self-government in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, coupled with the supreme control by an Imperial parliament. Mr. Chamberlain will be made president, Joseph W. Collins, secretary, and several members of the House of Commons vice-presidents.

Captain O'Shea, the nationalist member for Galway, who was the only Parnellite who abstained from voting on the home rule bill, announces this af-