

Sexton moved it be taken up to-morrow.

Dillon demanded to know whether the editor of the *Times* would be brought to the bar of the House.

Smith could only say that the usual course would be followed.

It was then agreed to take the question up again to-morrow.

The close of the debate left all sides in doubt as to to-morrow's developments. Lewis brought forward the question against the advice of the conservative whips, who warned him that it might lead to great delay in the progress of the crimes bill. The ministerialists would like to have a committee of inquiry appointed, but foreseeing debate over the formation of such a committee that would block the crimes bill, they are ready to let the whole question drop if the opposition permit.

THE MINISTERS

had a conference to-night with Attorney General Webster and Solicitor General Clark on the question whether the government could declare to-morrow that there had been no breach of privilege, and that the matter was therefore at an end. If Smith should announce that no breach of privilege has occurred, Gladstone is expected to appeal to the speaker of the house to decide to the contrary. In order that the publisher of the *Times* may avow his error and apologize "Whatever happens, the Parnellites feel confident of scoring a triumph."

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 3.—A horrible tragedy occurred at a farmhouse two miles south of this city last night. Charles Martin, a young farmer 28 years old, has not lived happily with his wife and threatened to end her existence. Last night, while her husband was temporarily absent, she gave "Rough on Rats" to their two youngest children and then swallowed a dose herself. It was late at night before the discovery of the crime was made. The mother and oldest child died before antidotes could be administered; the other child was in a bad condition at last accounts.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices from St. Petersburg say that nihilists on April 26th set fire to the police station. Eight policemen perished in the flames and nineteen others were injured. The day following the timber yard was destroyed by fire. Several workmen and firemen were killed.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The case of David S. Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger indicted for complicity in the robbery of that company on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad last October, was begun in the criminal court to-day. After the jury was sworn, assistant Circuit Attorney McDonald opened the case for the prosecution in a long statement in which he enumerated the various things which the state expected to prove during the trial. Among them are that Fotheringham, prior to the robbery, made inquiries with a view to getting another position; that he intended to leave the employ of the company; that he inquired of employees in the company's office as to what nights the largest runs went out; the

NIGHT OF THE ROBBERY

was one of the heavy run nights; that he knew almost to a dollar the amount of money in the run on the night of the robbery; that several of his statements regarding the entrance of Witrock to the express car and the manner of the robbery were not correct; that his story about receiving letters from the robbers purporting to be from Superintendent Damsell and Route Agent Barrett was only partly true, and that numerous other of his statements were not correct; all going to show that he was in collusion with the robbers.

Testimony was then given by the employees of the company and of one or two officers of the banks, showing that certain packages and sums of money were in the car on the night of the robbery.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii and her suite arrived here to-night. They were met by Hawaiian minister Carter, Sevelon Brown and Captain Taylor and Lieutenant C. P. Rogers, detailed by the State, War and Navy Departments to extend the courtesies of the government to the distinguished guests. Several hundred people gathered at the exit gates of the station to catch a glimpse of the Queen, but were disappointed. The party went through a side entrance and took a carriage for the Arlington Hotel, where they were assigned quarters in the summer annex.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from Perth, West Australia, says: Several fishing boats supposed to have been lost in the recent hurricane, by being blown out to sea, have since returned to port. The estimated loss, thus reduced, is 27 boats and 250 lives.

PARIS, May 3.—Suspects alleged to belong to the German army carrying plans of forts have been arrested at Marseilles. Another Prussian has been arrested at Belzier.

VICTORIA, B.C., May 4.—The *Colo*ists Manaimo special says: A terrible explosion occurred in number one shaft of the Victoria Coal Company's mine at six o'clock last night. One hundred and fifty men are believed to be in the mine. At midnight twelve bodies were recovered, some dead, others seriously or fatally burned. There are but little hopes of rescuing alive any of those yet in the mine. A rescuing party went down, but owing to black damp were unable to do anything. S. Hudson, one of the rescuing party, died shortly after coming out. The mine is now on fire. The scene

around the shaft is most heartrending. A special train with surgeons arrived from Victoria at 2 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times*, referring to Lewis' motion that the house take notice of the *Times*' charge against Dillon, says: "We are unable to see why Lewis felt called upon to protest; we have no objection to the issue being raised either in or out of Parliament, still we cannot help regretting that urgent business should be delayed ever for a day by debates upon what we published in good faith and with evidence corroboratory of everything we advanced. While we shrink from no form of inquiry, we do not think the house would be well advised in dealing with the question as one of privilege. While not wishing to discuss the merits of the controversy at the present moment, we would say that no journal in the United Kingdom, least of all the organ of the Parnellites, would be safe for a week if it were held inadmissible to contradict an angry statement in the house even if the ablest proof be furnished at the time in support of the contradiction. Electing to challenge this decision, the Parnellites have chosen curiously narrow ground. They must be aware that the statements assailed as a breach of privilege must be dealt with separately from matters that hitherto have been allowed to remain untouched."

PEKIN, May 4.—The government has ordered that every foreign missionary in China must hold a passport from his own government in order that his nationality may be shown. All other passports are declared invalid.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A severe earthquake shock occurred yesterday in the Southern portion of the United States, which extended from Centerville, Cal., through Arizona and New Mexico to El Paso, Texas. It was also felt at Guaymas, Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The State Department has received and transmitted to the inter-state commerce commission a letter from the United States commercial agent at London, Ontario, relative to the effects of the inter-state commerce law on trade between the United States and Canada.

The letter says that since the law went into operation, imports into Canada from the United States have greatly fallen off and that England is securing the trade thus lost, owing to the inability of American shippers to know what through rates are. The Canadian railways can't yet give through rates over their own and connecting American lines, and shippers are consequently unable to let their goods go to the frontier, not knowing what further delivery to inland or seaboard points will cost. The letter says a settlement must shortly be arrived at or our commerce will receive such damage that it will take years to regain the lost trade and prestige which we now enjoy in this country. To exemplify: A case has just come under my notice of a Canadian merchant who tried to make a purchase of California goods amounting to about \$10,000, but had given it up on account of the inability of the American railways to make him a freight rate, and consequently he purchased elsewhere, and in some cases where shipments had gone out the rates have been so much higher than before the passage of the bill that they have absorbed all the profit and discouraged shippers from repeating their consignments. The increase has been from 25 to 100 per cent. above the old rates, which is a bad condition of affairs, while prices remain the same.

LONDON, May 4.—Right Hon. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, announced in the Commons this afternoon that the government had resolved that the allegation by the *Times* that Dillon told a falsehood, while denying in the Commons that the paper's utterances concerning his allegations with regard to Sheridan the inviolable, the breach of privilege was not sustained by precedents. Smith said it would be against the dignity of the house to summon the *Times* to the bar without previous inquiry. The government, feeling it their duty to endeavor to solve the question, had instructed the attorney general to prosecute the *Times* for libel on Dillon, who was at liberty to select such counsel as he saw fit.

PARIS, May 4.—*Des Nieuwme Siecle* dismisses as fictitious the ostensible reasons given by the German press for General Walder's entrance of Alsace-Lorraine and says: "Everything warrants us in thinking and saying that he is solely studying the best points of concentration for German troops in proximity to our eastern frontier. We are surprised that the German papers should seek to mislead us in regard to the objects of his journey."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The seven prisoners condemned to death for connection with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar, are all men; the others who were convicted of complicity in the plot received various sentences to penal servitude, the most severe being 20 years. All the prisoners except student Eulianoff behaved quietly during the trial. It is possible that the Czar may mitigate some of the sentences.

CHICAGO, May 4.—To-day is the first anniversary of the Haymarket bomb throwing. It was made the occasion of significant action by the German-Americans of this city. Every Chicago banker, manufacturer and prominent business man of German extraction joined in the presentation of a costly silk American flag to editor Michaelis, of the *Free Press*, in acknowledgment

of his services in fighting anarchism. The donors, to the number of 600, accompanied the gift with an address signed by them, vigorously denouncing anarchy and repudiating all connection with the "friends" who have preached it. Michaelis and his property, according to the evidence in the anarchist trial, were marked for destruction with dynamite in the outbreak a year ago to-day, and openly escaped because of the cowardice of the group that was detailed to accomplish the purpose. Since the trial he has been exceptionally outspoken in demanding that the sentence pronounced be carried into execution.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The trial of express messenger David S. Fotheringham was resumed in the criminal court to-day.

Conductor Spangle was recalled and testified that the messenger was tied to stay and when he was released his limbs were numb. He said that Fotheringham told him he heard a knocking at the door when the train stopped at Mlacke and did not respond because at that time the robber covered him with a revolver.

The defense brought out the fact that the messenger was compelled to accept passengers in the express car on the orders of a superior. The conductor's testimony showed that the robbery was not committed in this city, and the defense moved that the case be thrown out of court. Judge Narmile gave as his opinion that the robbery did not occur in this city, and consequently it was out of the jurisdiction of his court, and accordingly dismissed the case. It will now be carried to St. Louis county.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Queen Kapiolani, Princess Liliuokalani and members of their suite called at the White House at noon to-day and paid their respects to President and Mrs. Cleveland. The Queen's party was accompanied by Carter, the Hawaiian minister, Mrs. Carter, F. A. Brown, of the State Department, Captain Taylor of the army and Lieutenant Rodgers of the navy. They were met at the main entrance by Secretary Bayard and assistant Secretary Adee, and escorted to the blue parlor, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland awaited them. The rooms had been decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns and flowers and the adjoining parlors were similarly adorned.

THE QUEEN

was presented to the President and Mrs. Cleveland by Secretary Bayard and other members of the party were presented by the Hawaiian minister. The reception was rather informal in character. No set speeches were made and the visit which lasted about fifteen minutes, was devoted to general conversation. The Queen was elaborately attired in a rich black satin dress, the entire front of which was thickly embroidered in gold. The Princess, who is in mourning, was dressed in plain black. The gentlemen of the party wore rich costumes, of which gold lace formed a prominent feature. Representatives of the army and navy wore full dress uniforms. The rest wore plain

CIVILIAN DRESS.

After the reception the Queen and party returned to their hotel and devoted the afternoon to receiving official callers.

Among those who called on the Queen were Mrs. Cleveland and the cabinet officers and their wives. In the afternoon the Queen and suite left the hotel for a drive. They were driven to the Washington Monument, the National Museum, the Capitol, where the Queen displayed especial interest in the House of Representatives on account of the reception her husband was given there when Blaine was speaker. From there the party went to Kendall Green, where they witnessed the commencement exercises of the National Deaf Mute College. The drive was continued to the Hawaiian Legation, where the Queen and suite were entertained at dinner by Minister and Mrs. Carter.

BENSON, Arizona, May 4.—The volcanic eruption is pronounced genuine from the Whetstone mountains. Parties in on the train last night reported that fire was seen coming forth from the mountain. Lava and smoke can be seen from the streets of Benson, nearly 20 miles from the disturbance. No one has yet personally inspected the marvelous discovery, but parties are arranging to go there in private conveyances, when particulars can be learned. At first it was thought to be the woods on fire, but the constancy of the burning and the appearance at night indicate it is a volcano caused by the earthquake of yesterday. Another volcano is said to be in existence in the Catalina mountains. Smoke is now pouring forth from the Whetstone.

AUTHENTIC NEWS

this moment comes from Wilcox that another volcano has made its appearance in the Winchester Mountains about 46 miles from here. Six distinct shocks of earthquake have been felt here since morning.

NOGALES, May 4.—The first earthquake ever experienced in this place occurred yesterday afternoon, lasting about one minute. Buildings tumbled and people rushed out into the streets. The excitement for the time was intense.

TUCSON, May 4.—It is believed a volcano is in active operation in San Jose Mountains, or on the border of Sonora, Mexico, about seventy-five miles southwest of here. Yesterday afternoon the

BLACK, CURLING SMOKE

was plainly visible. All last night the fires were intermittent, bursting into a bright light and then apparently dying down only to burst out again. The true state of affairs is not known here, yet from private telegrams from Fort Huachuca this morning, it was learned that General Forsyth, commanding the post, would head an investigating expedition. Advices from Pantano, Crittenden, Globe and elsewhere, show that the earthquake has been general throughout Southern Arizona. In Tucson, while no serious damage was done, there is no part of the city but shows its effects. It will be some time before the full effect of the earthquake in Santa Catalina Mountains can be learned, as the range is one of the most rugged and difficult of access in the Territory.

VICTORIA, May 4.—The first intimation those on the surface had of the explosion was a terrific shock, followed by an outburst of thick, black smoke through the air shaft. The first explosion was quickly followed by a second one, stronger than the first, carrying pieces of wood, miners' lamps, etc., hundreds of feet into the air. In a few minutes the flames commenced to issue through the air shaft with a loud roaring noise. In a short time the fan house caught fire and was quickly consumed. In the meantime, nine white men and four Chinese were brought up through No. 1. hoisting shaft. R. Gibson, overman, miraculously escaped from the lower slope by feeling his way to the stables, where he was met by a rescuing party.

RESCUING PARTIES

continued to attempt to reach the entombed men, but were able to rescue only fifteen up to this hour. They were overcome with fire-damp and had to be rescued by others. Of those noble rescuers, Samuel Hudson succumbed to the effects of the after damp.

The scene around the shaft-head is most heartrending. Friends of those imprisoned below are looking for the survivors. At this hour, 2 p.m., but little hopes are entertained for the safety of the imprisoned men. The fire is still raging, but it is thought it will soon be got under control. A rescuing party will again attempt

TO GO BELOW.

Among those saved are George Davis, John Smith, J. Jones, James Stone, John Lynn and Jules Michael. All are now well. Among the dead are W. Craven, W. Davis and W. Watson.

At 6 p.m. the fire is still burning, and it will be impossible to attempt to rescue before morning, if then. The probability is that all the imprisoned miners, who number about 120, will perish of suffocation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—The state democratic convention, which assembled shortly before noon was thrown into a flurry as unexpected as it was for a time lively. Temporary Chairman Hill had just concluded his address when Hon. Jas. McKenzie introduced a resolution heartily endorsing the administration of President Cleveland and moved its adoption without waiting the completion of the permanent organization or the formality of a reference to a committee on resolutions, but Congressman Taulbee sprang to his feet and moved that McKenzie's motion be

LAI'D ON THE TABLE.

declaring its adoption would commit the democracy of Kentucky to policies to which it was known to be antagonistic, such as civil service, etc. He was for any resolution endorsing President Cleveland's honesty and integrity of purpose. [Cheers.] After withdrawing his motion the motion that the resolution be referred to the committee on resolutions was passed.

Chairman Hill afterwards decided McKenzie's motion out of order.

The convention then proceeded to a permanent organization.

The platform was written and drawn up by Hon. John G. Carlisle and Henry Watterson. That part which is of national interest and which was adopted is

AS FOLLOWS:

We declare our confidence in the integrity and conscientious devotion to duty of President Cleveland and congratulate the country and the party upon the success of a democratic administration, national, economic and clean; and we particularly applaud the President for the fidelity and courage with which he has protected the treasury from pillage by his exercise of the veto power. We favor honest civil service reform, by which we mean the enforcement of the faithful performance by persons appointed to office of all public duties entrusted to them, and to this end as well as to the maintenance of the spirit of our representative form of government we demand the

STRICTEST MEASURE

of personal and party responsibility, and are opposed to substitution in lieu of this, of life tenure, a civil pension list and all other appendages of a bureaucratic system, foreign to the genius of our institutions and people. We declare that the honest money of the Constitution is good enough for the people as expressed in gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand, and we are opposed to all sumptuary laws. We contend that there are already on our statute books sufficient general laws having local ap-

plication to protect public morals, without infringing on public rights. We sympathize most earnestly with the people of Ireland in their struggle for local self-government, and we unite with the friends of liberal progress in all parts of the world in denouncing the

COERCIVE MEASURES

now pending in the British Parliament as a monstrous crime against a brave, generous and long-suffering people, an obstruction to human freedom and abhorrent to the spirit of liberty in every land. We view with alarm the growing tendency among certain classes of citizens to seek aid and bounty of the general government, and as an incident to this tendency to enlarge the powers granted, and to multiply powers never contemplated by the Constitution, and we re-assert the time-honored democratic doctrine that all powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. We denounce the present war tariff, laid to confuse as well as to harass the people as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and

FALSE PRETENSE.

It has been maintained by the selfish and false theory of protection, which robs many to enrich a few. It has piled up in the national treasury a surplus which menaces the prosperity of all classes and every industry. We demand the immediate reduction of this war tariff, not merely as an act of redress to the people promised by all parties, but as the only safe and just method of reducing the surplus; and in making such a reduction we demand further that the taxes shall first be abolished or lowered upon the necessities of life, and finally we reassert the constitutional democratic doctrine that taxes should be levied exclusively for public purposes, and limited to the requirements of the government economically administered.

TUCSON, Arizona, May 4.—James Barrett, A. Cusac and W. M. Swan, the three men arrested at Bowie station for complicity in the railroad robbery, are now in jail here. They are generally known as hard cases. On this knowledge they were arrested, but as far as can be learned nothing has been discovered that in any way connects them with the crimes for which they have been arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Bulletin's special from Guaymas, Mexico, says: The court-martial called to try the prisoners for outrages committed March 3d at Nogales, Arizona, to-day sentenced Colonel Arvizu, Lieutenant Gutierrez and Emanuel Valenzuela to be shot.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A Glen Mary, Tenn., special says: Dr. Edward Knox, of Fentress County, on Monday, tied up naked his 14-year old son for some boyish indiscretion and whipped him with a blacksnake until he became unconscious, and at the pleading of his mother he was taken down. The lad died "the next morning." Knox fled. Lynching is expected if he is caught.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 4.—The men working on the Good Water Extension of the Georgia Central Railway bring news of a frightful accident on that road in Coosa tunnel. One white man and seventeen negroes were at work in the tunnel, when a blast prematurely exploded with terrific force. Twelve out of the eighteen men were killed. Five bodies have been recovered. The white man escaped death.

MARQUETTE, Mich., 5.—Terrific winds swept over the upper peninsula on Monday, completely prostrating the telegraph and telephone wires and doing great damage at Ishpeming, Houghton, Negaunee, Escanaba and all through from Fort Howard to Iron River and from Norway to Sault Ste. Marie. Communication was entirely destroyed. Many buildings were unroofed, chimneys demolished and railroad travel badly interrupted by fallen trees.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—A terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy hail and wind, equal to a hurricane, passed over the Allegheny Mountains in Eastern Somerset and Western Bedford counties, between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening. A few moments before the storm came, a roaring like the discharge of many cannon was heard in the distance, and as soon as the clouds rolled across the sky the roaring increased. The storm struck the mountains, moving in a northwesterly direction, and was about a quarter of a mile wide. For two miles large trees were twisted off like straws and everything on its path ironed onto earth. In some instances, immense trees were caught up and carried several hundred feet into air and hurled back again with such swiftness as cannot be described. The lightning was fearful, hail fell in stones as large as eggs, and vegetation of all kinds suffered severely. The damage to fruit trees and timber will amount to thousands of dollars.

PARIS, May 5.—It is reported that in consequence of the refusal of the European powers to take part in the Paris exhibition, the French government contemplates postponing the opening until 1890, in order to disassociate the exhibition from the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the revolution.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 5.—At a meeting of the incorporators of the new Clark University yesterday, Mr. Clark informed them of his intention to make further gifts to the college to the amount of about two million dollars, including a collection of works of art valued at \$500,000.