

"Well," replied counsel, "you issue a subpoena duces tecum and we will bring him in."

"Just bring him in, and he'll get a black eye and a broken neck," shouted Fish, and he looked as he would carry his threat into effect.

The examination was adjourned indefinitely.

HELENA, Mont., 10.—The *Herald* here speaks of Kelly, recently appointed U. S. Marshal as an "unreconstructed rebel," and says: "Nearly 30 years ago, being then a citizen of Missouri, he was actively engaged in a conspiracy to force slavery into Kansas. He edited a paper called *The Border Ruffian*, which candidly expressed its character and which championed the effort to force the Lecompton constitution on the people of Kansas. When war followed he was a Missouri bushwhacker, warring against his loyal neighbors and taking occasional shots at Yankee soldiers. When the Union party gained the ascendancy, in Missouri, he removed to Montana, but we have never learned that he repented of his disloyalty. In fact it seems that he is rather proud of it."

CIN INNATI, 10.—Schneider, who is in the Hamilton, Ohio, jail, sentenced to be hanged Jan. 19th, for killing his mother, made confession to-day to the jailor and his spiritual adviser. He said his mother had threatened to poison his wife, and had asked him to let her live with him. He agreed to let her live with him half the time, but at supper a quarrel arose and the mother demanded to be taken to the railroad station. On the way she said that if his wife was dead she would have a home. This maddened him and he struck her on the head with a stone, and carried her off and buried her. He then invented the story that a tramp met them and murdered his mother.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—Acting Chief of Police Hueller received to-day a letter from a brother of the late C. Arthur Preller, who was murdered at the Southern Hotel in April, inclosing a letter from a friend, which throws a new light upon the identity of Maxwell. The writer is Walter S. Carrington, of Stockport, Lancashire, England, and he states that Maxwell's real name is H. M. Brooks. He was attested to a firm of solicitors in Stockport, and twelve months since established a law practice at Hyde, where his father is a schoolmaster. He forged his father's name to a check and left for America, taking with him a fine magic lantern belonging to a doctor named Sidebottom, and a watch for which he never paid. It is presumed Maxwell and Brooks are one and the same person.

HELENA, Montana, 10.—Dr. W. P. Laver, United States Mint Examiner, authorizes the statement that the Associated Press telegram this morning, stating that several witnesses testified to the fact that R. B. Harrison, assayer in charge at Helena, Montana, used the public funds for private speculation, is a malicious forgery to injure Harrison. No such evidence was brought out nor any such fact established. In the inspection of the assay office at Helena, just made, on the contrary, the office was found in perfect condition and the accounts adjusted to a cent.

The telegram sent out yesterday under the name of Homer J. Hill, concerning Assayer Harrison, is pronounced by Mr. Hill to be a forgery.

WINNIPEG, 10.—The latest advices from Gen. Middleton's force are dated June 6th. It was then forty miles northeast of Pitt and eight from Big Bear's supposed locality. The Indians are reported to be making rafts to cross Turtle Lake, but there is no accurate report of their position. It seems Middleton went in the wrong direction, being misled by the government maps, and lost valuable time.

DENVER, 10.—A meeting of the Colorado Cattle-growers' Association is in session here for the purpose of discussing the question of establishing a cattle trail across the State from Texas to Wyoming. Prominent cattlemen are present from all parts of the State. It is understood an effort will be made to-morrow to establish a trail through the State near the Kansas line, connecting with the Dallas trail. This the Las Animas stockmen will vigorously oppose, and serious trouble will possibly result.

KANSAS CITY, 10.—A sensation in church and society circles was created here to-day by the publication in the *Times* of legal documents and interviews from Rochester, N. Y., going to show that Rev. Father Henry D. Jardine, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church in this city, served a term of two years in Montrose penitentiary, New York, having been sentenced when he was aged 17 for burglarizing the store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Pritchard, of Rochester, in 1860. A libel suit for \$50,000 has been for some time pending against the *Times* for publishing certain charges of immorality against Jardine. Father Jardine was not accessible to-day, but was interviewed by a reporter this evening. He did not deny that he served a term in the penitentiary in early life. A meeting of the vestrymen of St. Mary's church is in session.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Tombstone, Arizona, special: This morning John Slaughter and J. J. Patten who arrived to-day from Swissheknas, report that Apaches killed four soldiers belonging to Capt. Lowden's command, on Tuesday last, in Guadalupe Cañon. A Mexican named Ochoa was killed last night by another band of Apaches, six miles south of Bisbee, in the Whetstone mountains.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, 11.—The republican state convention was called to

order at 10 o'clock. Delegations of 88 counties of State all full, and over four thousand persons packed in the wigwam. Committees were appointed and the convention took recess until after dinner.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—In the House of Commons, after Childers' statement touching the spirits tax, Mr. Childers had no sooner done explaining the government's reason for not at present refunding the tax than the Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks Beach, conservative, rose quickly and asked why it was that a liberal government, which ought to be economical, had to resort to extreme forms of taxation in order to meet an extraordinary expenditure of £100,000,000.

This question was greeted with cheers from the tory benches. Sir Michael went on and denounced the increased duty on spirits. He said the receipts from spirits were already decreasing. He thought a small increase in the duty on tea would have been wiser and much more profitable. The government, he continued, should have raised the duty on wine, because wine was no more a necessity of life than beer or spirits. Sir Michael concluded by moving that the proposed increase in the duty on beer and spirits was inequitable in the absence of a corresponding addition to the duties on wine.

John K. Cross, Under Secretary for India, spoke for the government in answer to a number of questions concerning the attacks reported to have been made on the government by Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden. Mr. Cross assured the House that Sir Peter, since his arrival in London, had disavowed any intention to attack the government, and did not consider himself responsible for the incorrectly reported utterances attributed to him by journalists inclined to misrepresent him.

Childers moved the second reading of the budget, and in his supporting speech explained that of the total increase in the beer and spirit duties, England pays seven-ninths, Scotland one-ninth and Ireland one-ninth.

Sir Charles Dilke supported the budget. He said that tea was already taxed enough, and a further tax on wines would not be very productive and would injure colonial trade.

Sir Stafford Northcote and others having spoken, Mr. Gladstone arose to reply. He thought that the Opposition were creating a precedent which they would regret when they came into power again. The present wine duty had a beneficial effect in preventing adulteration and increasing trade many millions annually. It would be most impolitic to increase the duty on wine, unless on the most extreme pressure.

The government were compelled to raise money, in view of the impending danger to the Empire—a danger which even now he was unable to say had passed away. The Opposition caviled at the mode of raising the money without suggesting an alternative. Tea would require an additional tax of 3 per cent. per pound to produce the same amount, thus raising the duty 75 per cent on an innocent beverage. The government had to choose between alcoholic liquors and tea and sugar. They would accept the issue of the vote as one of life or death, and did not envy those who if they did win a victory would have to bear the consequence.

Mr. Gladstone's remarks were received with prolonged cheers. The government was defeated, the second reading of the budget being rejected—264 to 252.

When the result was announced, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Parnell jumped on their seats and enthusiastically waved their hats, and the cheering was renewed. Thirty-nine Parnellites and all the Conservatives voted with the majority. The minority included Sir Michael Bass, brewer, and several Irish Liberals. Although strong whips had been issued, many government supporters were absent.

Another account of the scenes in the House of Commons after the division says: When the result of the division was announced, Gladstone, who had been leaning forward in his seat and cynically smiling, started, turned pale and clutched his hands nervously together. The House immediately became a babel of confusion, members yelling, stamping and waving hats, neckties and handkerchiefs. A tumultuous cheer came from the galleries, and Speaker Peel vainly howled for order. The Parnellites pointed at Gladstone and yelled, "That is the price of coercion," "Down with Buckshot Foster," "Remember Miles Joyce."

Mr. Gladstone arose to move an adjournment, but stood in his place fully a minute before he could be heard.

The Cabinet has been summoned to meet to-day.

Tremendous excitement was caused by the announcement of the result of the division and Gladstone immediately adjourned the House. It is confidently rumored that Gladstone will visit the Queen to-morrow and tender his resignation.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: It is doubtful whether the Conservatives will accept office.

A *News* editorial says: It is impossible to forecast the consequences of the vote. The ministry will probably resign and the opposition take possession of the government. We do not suppose even the Conservative leaders will seek to undo what has been done on the Afghan question. The whole policy

of the country is thrown into momentary (we hope it may not be lasting) confusion.

The *Post* says: There is no indication as to what the policy of the Conservatives will be.

LONDON, 9.—The Cabinet Council convened at noon, and was in session until 1.15 o'clock. It is understood that the situation was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that, in view of the defeat of last night, on the budget, it would be inconsistent for members of the Cabinet to remain longer in office, and it was resolved that their resignations be tendered the Queen at once. This decision of the Cabinet caused a feverish feeling on the stock exchange, and consols declined 3-16, while Russian securities are ½ lower on all the provincial exchanges. The weak feeling in financial circles is more marked as is also the decline in government bonds.

Gladstone, a few minutes after four o'clock this afternoon, entered the House of Commons. His appearance was that of a firm man perfectly undisturbed. He at once proceeded to the speaker's desk and entered into a conversation with Mr. Peel. During the conversation the Premier was evidently in bright spirits, and he was loudly cheered by Radical members of the House when he showed himself in his usual place. His very self-possession seemed to enthrall his admirers and the chambers was fairly rent with cheer after cheer, and the applause became an ovation. At last Mr. Gladstone arose, in deference to the greeting, and said the Cabinet on assembling to-day thought they were under obligations to submit a dutiful communication to the Queen (cheers). "It would be premature on his part to enter into particulars concerning the nature of that communication just now." He would say, "However, that as on former occasions, a few days must elapse before the result of that communication could be arrived at, so as to be made known to the House." During the interval Mr. Gladstone concluded, the House would follow its usual custom in refraining from the transaction of ordinary business, and he would move that the House, on rising, adjourn until Friday at 5 p.m.

The House of Commons and the House of Lords have adjourned until next Friday.

British consols have fallen ½ since the closing of the market this afternoon.

Great surprise is expressed at government. It was expected that an effort would be made last night to prevent the proposed increased duties upon beer and spirits, but there was no idea that the opposition would overturn the cabinet. It was rumored as extremely doubtful whether the ministers could resign and leave unfinished so many important matters relating to both home and foreign affairs. Nothing more untoward than the present crisis could have occurred. Apparently men of all parties are of opinion that government should at least remain provisionally, that is until after the general elections.

The defeat of government has produced a general depression on the Stock Exchange.

DUBLIN, 9.—The *Freeman's Journal* to-day, commenting on the defeat of the government last night on the budget, says: The defeat was due to the action of the Parnellites in refusing to uphold the cabinet from which they received nothing but broken promises, and from which Ireland could expect nothing but injustice, as was foreshadowed in the proposed attempt to again saddle upon Ireland the iniquitous provisions of the crimes act. The result of the vote last night will cause Earl Spencer and his lieutenants at the castle to quit Ireland, leaving behind them the memory of an administration which was prominently noted for cold-blooded brutality and frigid and calculating injustice.

PARIS, 9.—M. De Lesseps has been appointed president of the exhibition of 1889.

LONDON, 9.—It is reported to-day that the Tories will, in case the cabinet resigns, refuse to accept office. If this be true, government will then finish the supply measure, drop all bills to which strong opposition is made, and dissolve.

Gladstone has just announced to Parliament the resignation of the cabinet.

MADRID, 9.—Special wards in the hospitals have been assigned for suspected cases of cholera. The authorities are visiting the poorer quarters of the city and attending to the disinfection of the houses. Vessels from Valencia are subjected to three days' quarantine at other Spanish ports. France, Italy and Germany quarantine vessels from Valencia.

PARIS, 9.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin states that the treaty of peace between France and China was signed to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9.—A terrible accident occurred on the railway from Kosloff to Rostoff, on the river Don. A bar of iron was placed across the track by robbers, and a train which came along was thrown from the rails and demolished. Seventy persons were killed and wounded. The robbers, who were awaiting the smash-up, plundered the train. The wounded and other survivors were completely terrorized and could make no resistance.

MADRID, 9.—Despite repeated denials of the authorities, it is now known that there have been eleven cases of Asiatic cholera in this city and two deaths from that disease. Cholera has also broken out in Castellon de

Laplana. Special wards in the hospitals have been assigned for suspected cases of cholera. The authorities are visiting the poorer quarters of the city and attending to the disinfection of houses. Vessels from Valencia are subjected to three days' quarantine at other Spanish ports. France, Italy and Germany quarantine vessels from Valencia.

In the Cortes, Romero y Robledo, Minister of the Interior, made a statement which confirmed the truth of the report of the outbreak of cholera in Valencia. He denied, however, that authenticated cases of cholera had appeared in Madrid. The Government, said the Minister, would readopt the extraordinary precautionary measures taken during the outbreak of the disease in 1884, when it erected lazarettos and established cordons of troops for the purpose of isolating the districts infected.

The Guardia Civil have evacuated their barracks owing to the breaking out of cholera. Of four cases in the barracks three proved fatal. The men are now encamped on the outskirts of the city. Measures are being taken to thoroughly fumigate and disinfect the barracks; also, all private houses in which the cholera has made its appearance.

There were seven fresh cases in Valencia yesterday. All persons arriving in Valencia by sea are subjected to three days' observation, and all wishing to leave the city must show properly attested certificates of good health. Those arriving from towns where there are cholera cases are promptly sent to the lazarettos.

LONDON, 9.—A dispatch from Cairo says: Some excitement has been created here among English officials and residents by the arrival of a Coptic merchant from Khartoum. He states that he witnessed the capture of Khartoum, and that immediately after the massacre of the garrison the Mahdi demanded the head of Gen. Gordon for a trophy, but his warriors produced the head of the Austrian consul, Mr. Hansal. When the mistake was discovered a second search was made for Gen. Gordon, but the Mahdi's followers were unable to find any trace of the hero of Khartoum. They found several other Europeans, but no documents were found on their clothes to show that either of them was Gen. Gordon. The merchant says it is possible that Gen. Gordon, knowing that all was lost, made his escape.

LONDON, 9.—It is reported that the Conservative leaders, at a conference this evening, decided to accept office. Following is a forecast of a portion of the new Cabinet:

Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons; Sir Stafford Northcote, who will go to the House of Lords, Lord President of the Council; Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India; Colonel Frederick A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War.

The Ministers will attempt no measures calculated to give the Liberals a chance to gain a victory. They will recast the budget in accord with the vote of the House, and when the estimates are passed will dissolve Parliament.

The Parnellites count upon the lapsing of the coercion measure.

The ministerial circle take their defeat with equanimity. It is stated that the Cabinet, in view of the tendency to disruption and internal discord, were willing to take advantage of the chance to resign. The crisis postpones indefinitely a settlement with Russia. The Conservatives will adopt Earl Granville's frontier convention, but will insist upon stringent guarantees against a further Russian advance.

LONDON, 10.—Gladstone has not yet left for Balmoral to place his resignation in the hands of the Queen. As stated in the *Standard* this morning, he is still in London, Earl Spencer is in Dublin having left London after the cabinet meeting yesterday.

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PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Indian Pile Ointment. Its absorbent tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio.

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