

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—At a meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association to-day, a resolution recommending the cessation of the production of whisky until October, 1888, was adopted. At least 15 per cent. of the producing capacity was represented. An officer of the association stated that there was now in bond in Kentucky 39,000,000 gallons of whisky, of which 18,000,000 gallons were distilled in the last year. There are 50,000,000 gallons in foreign ports belonging to Kentucky men and all this makes the supply great enough to last three years. He thought there would not be a drop of whisky distilled in Kentucky this year. It didn't pay because the supply was so much greater than the demand that prices were almost nominal. The resolution goes in effect on July first.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Cunard steamer *Cephalonia*, whose management was fined \$1,000 for landing an insane woman at this port, was permitted to clear and sail to-day upon depositing \$1,000 with the surveyor of the port. The Cunard Company will appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for a remittance of the fine.

NEW YORK, June 9.—In the decision of the naval court given to-day in the matter of the inquiry into the cause of the collision of the steamships *Celtic* and *Britannic*, the court very severely censured Captain Perry, of the *Britannic*, for running at such a speed, for not giving distinctive whistles to the *Celtic* to show which way she gave, and for not sounding the fog whistle in the fog. Captain Irving of the *Celtic* is simply censured for running at the rate of speed he did in such foggy weather.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Ex-Judge Andrews, of this city, received by telegraph one of the most important decisions that has been given for many years, in the matter of the repudiation by the Southern States of the interest on state bonds. The decision involves interests to a vast amount. Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. C., has decided the case of the special tax bondholders in their favor. North Carolina issued bonds in 1869 and has not paid interest for many years. Payment of the bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 was secured by a provision in the act of issuance, which ordered the levy of a special tax on all real and personal property of the state of one-eighth of one per cent. The object of the suit was to

COMPEL THE STATE

to levy this tax to pay the overdue coupons, which amount to nearly 100 per cent. of the total issue of the special tax bonds. The difficulty in all previous suits has been that the state itself has been held as a necessary party, and the courts held that a state could not be sued by citizens of other states. Plaintiff in this case, however, is a citizen of North Carolina. Now for the first time the federal courts hold that a state is amenable to be sued by its own citizens where the question is presented by the clashing of laws impairing the obligations of contracts. The decision holds that the acts passed by North Carolina to stop the collection of the taxes to pay this interest due are null and void, and the agents of the state must proceed to collect the taxes to pay the interest. A special session of the legislature will probably be called to consider the situation.

NEW YORK, June 9.—John McMackin, leader of the Henry George party in this city, whose position as chairman of the mass meeting in honor of Wm. O'Brien on Saturday, caused the latter gentleman to deny himself to the eyes of the great throng, has written an open letter on that episode and on the denunciation which O'Brien hurled at him (McMackin) in his speech at the Hoffman House banquet on Monday night. McMackin is very bitter in his denunciation of O'Brien, and those with whom he associated in New York. The central idea of the letter is that O'Brien does not want to free the tenants of Ireland from landlordism by nationalizing, but merely wants a change of landlords; that after going to Canada to denounce Lord Lansdowne, he comes to New York and hobbles with landlords who are habitually guilty of evictions as cruel as those practiced against the Luggacurran tenants of the governor-general.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 9.—A tank of gasoline exploded this afternoon, in the two-story brick building at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, and spread with great rapidity to the grocery store of J. Maering and the Morgan House, a three-story frame structure, the occupants of which barely escaped with their lives. Henry Aler and Matt Peake, firemen, were buried in the mass of debris by a falling wall. Aler was killed and Peake so badly burned and bruised that he will die. Humphrey Reeves, manager of the Standard Gas Machine and Economizer Company, was blown out of the building across the pavement with his clothes ablaze. He threw himself into the gutter and extinguished the fire, but not until he was horribly burned. James Reynolds and W. D. Miller, of Washington, D. C., and a negro named Peter Jones, were also terribly burned. Several other firemen were slightly injured and some overcome by the heat.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The dome of the great telescope of the Lick Observatory, upon Mount Hamilton, is now in position. The frame-work is

being covered with metal, the sheathing consisting of copper and nickel. The dome, a hemisphere about seventy feet in diameter, looms into prominence on the horizon eastward from San Jose. The tubing of the great telescope and the other parts have not yet arrived from the manufacturers in Cleveland, Ohio, but some sections are now on the way. The calculation now is that by the middle of September next the largest telescope in the world will be ready for use.

FINDLAY, Ohio, June 9.—The events of the second day of the natural gas celebration were of widespread interest and importance and were witnessed by upwards of seventy thousand people. This evening a grand banquet was given at the "Wigwam." Many distinguished persons were present. The after-dinner speakers were Hon. John Sherman, Governor Foraker and others. Senator Sherman and Mr. Halstead discussed between them the salient points of industrial progress and the timely question of capital and labor. Governor Foraker's speech was in effect a resume of one hundred years of political and

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

A paper read by Professor Vail expounds a new theory upon the permanency of natural gas and one that promises to excite wide-spread discussion in scientific circles. Professor Vail argued that oil and gas are primitive distillations. The earth, he thinks, was a molten body, and in that state was a distilling centre in which carbon was necessarily involved. He thinks all forms of carbon are now locked up in the earth's crust, save what animal and vegetable life produce. His conclusion is that a great source of supply of natural gas will last for many centuries.

SCRANTON, June 9.—A conflict occurred this morning between the strikers and miners employed at the Grassy Island mine and three strikers were shot.

NEW YORK, June 9.—In the Sharp trial after the examination of talesmen had progressed at some length, counsel for the people and the defense expressed dissatisfaction with the character of the jury. Judge Barrett was equally dissatisfied and directed that four or

FIVE THOUSAND NAMES

be placed in the general panel to be drawn from.

TORONTO, June 8.—At Osgood Hall to-day, in the Hagamann extradition case, an application for bail was made and allowed the prisoner in \$3,000. The prisoner was arrested in San Francisco on the charge of forging to the extent of about \$10,000 from Howland & Co. and is now in Welland jail.

UTICA, N. Y., June 9.—Clarence Arthur, aged 25 years, a lock tender on No. 66 lock, near Boonville, stabbed a young woman named Josephine Rosa with whom he was living, threw her into the canal, took her out, stabbed her again, and then

HID HER BODY

in the bushes. The crime was discovered this afternoon and he was arrested.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The defense opened their case in the "huddle" trial to-day. Warden McGarrick will be placed on the stand to-morrow to testify in his own behalf.

ALBANY, June 10.—President Cleveland and party reached here this morning, drove to the new Executive Mansion and breakfasted with Governor Hill.

After spending a few hours at the Executive Mansion, the President and party, except Mrs. Cleveland, left by special train. A crowd of about 100 persons were assembled to see him off. Mrs. Cleveland will go to Oswego this afternoon to visit her friend, Miss Kingsford.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The entire first page of Henry George's paper, the *Standard*, is taken up with George's opinion of the Union Square incident of Saturday night. After asserting that the men who side with John McMackin "did right in not yielding to the demands of O'Brien," he says: "The real truth of the matter is evident; O'Brien did not want to identify himself or the parliamentary party with the principle of land for the people, which McMackin does represent. He was willing to accept an ovation from the workmen of New York, provided it should appear to be merely a tribute to himself, to what he calls his mission, and to the picayune land policy of the parliamentary party; but he was not willing to accept any demonstration which would displease the saviors of society who have clustered round him in the United States, or would give any color to the assumption that the Irish cause does involve a universal principle."

EUPAULA, I. T., June 10.—Yesterday the International Indian Council concluded its sessions, after selecting Fort Gibson as the place for the next meeting. A resolution was unanimously adopted in the matter of railroad improvements in the territory, calling the attention of Congress to the treaty of 1866 whereby but two railroads were to be allowed to be constructed through the territory. They protested against such legislation as appropriates Indian lands for the use of private corporations, whose employees are amenable to no local laws. The council entreat the government to respect its own guarantee to protect the Indian people. They request Congress to pass an enabling act whereby all questions affecting the rights of Indi-

ans under treaty stipulations may be referred to the courts of the United States and receive judicial settlement.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—The main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city was partially destroyed by fire this morning. All communication with the outside world by the company's wires was entirely cut off and all their fine machinery destroyed.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—Severe shocks of earthquake have occurred at Yernome, in Turkistan. The town was almost entirely destroyed. One hundred and twenty persons were killed and one hundred and twenty-five injured. Among the latter is Gen. Ariede, governor of the province of Semiretchinsk. The shocks still continue to be felt at intervals. The inhabitants of the town are panic-stricken and have fled for safety to the open country.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—June returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of nearly two per cent. in the area of winter wheat; the spring wheat area has been enlarged six per cent. Most of the increase is in Dakota, which reports an increase of 24 per cent. The total area of wheat is about thirty-seven million acres.

In the condition of winter wheat, there is no marked change, the average being 84.90. The condition of spring wheat is good in Dakota and the territories westward, but below the average. The records in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska show a general average of 87.03. The central belt westward from Pennsylvania and Virginia has suffered local damage and the Hessian fly, and the chintz bug has wrought injury in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. An apparent enlargement of the barley acreage of 3 per cent. is indicated. The increase is in Dakota, California, Oregon and the territories; the condition averages 87. There is a continuance of the extension of oats culture; the increase is 4 per cent.

BENSON, A. T., June 10.—Last night at dark, Lieut. Johnson was only half an hour behind the Indians, but during the evening the Indians threw him off the track. The renegades appear to have experienced leaders, probably some of Crook's scouts.

LONDON, June 10.—A famine is imminent in the city of Meshed, and through the whole province of Khorassan. The Russians are trying to prevent the people from emigrating to trans-Caspian territory.

LONDON, June 10.—In the Lords to-day Marquis Salisbury presented the Egyptian Convention. England is to vacate in three years. The right to appoint English officers to command the navy and army ceases at the end of five years. England retains the right to send troops to Egypt in the event of external disorder. The convention will not be valid unless ratified by the powers.

In the Commons, this evening, Smith moved the resolution previously announced, requesting that at 10 p.m. on the 17th inst. the chairman forthwith put the question on any motion, amendment or proposal touching a clause in the

CRIMES BILL.

then under discussion, then on the clause itself, and finally on each remaining clause. He urged that the step was forced on the government by the continued obstruction. It was absolutely necessary for dignity and efficiency that the attempt to prevent the progress of business be defeated. It is now the fourth month of the session and practically nothing has been done. The whole course of legislation has been stopped. The government desired that due consideration be given the rights of the minority, and that respect be shown for the traditions, liberty and freedom attached to the institutions of the country. [Derisive Parnellite laughter.] But it was undoubtedly the duty of the government in circumstances without parallel in the history of Parliament to call upon the house to take measures to prevent the minority from

SETTING AT DEFIANCE

the controlling power of the majority. It is impossible for the government representing the majority to yield to the obstructions of the minority. The government must be displaced by an adverse vote and then it will be bound to appeal to the country. But while sustained by the majority of the house they must carry on the business of the country. The debates over the crimes bill became a travesty, bringing ridicule, disgrace and contempt upon Parliament. He appealed to the house to support the government in trying to restore order in the proceedings. [Cheers.]

Gladstone said longer notice should have been given of this important motion. The entire paralysis of Parliament caused

INTENSE DISSATISFACTION

throughout the country, but a portion had been brought about by the government themselves. [Hear! hear!] They had been pursuing the false and futile policy of coercion, with the justification pleaded on a former occasion. They disregarded all the usages and traditions of Parliament in the conduct of a measure which they had under the name of the crimes bill introduced. The measure was directed against a combination apart from crime. [Hear! hear!] He would suggest to the government that a rational mode to expedite the bill would be to make it temporary instead of permanent, and to strike out all the provisions touching combination, apart from

crime, assuring the Irish tenants the same protection in respect to their

LAND STRIKES

as strikers has in labor strikes. [Cheers and cries of "no."] If the Government rejected that remedy and had no other to propose, the offensive character of the bill would be retained in full force. He did not wish to create difficulty by offering opposition which he knew would be ineffectual. He would therefore content himself with protesting against the course now proposed.

Parnell said he could not understand the fatuity of the government rushing blindfold along the road which they had already seen would lead to the greatest disorder in Ireland. The government speakers harped on the theme of "destruction." As a matter of fact, the Irish members had not lifted one voice against any measure except the coercion bill, which they were

BOUND TO RESIST

to the utmost. He concluded by moving an amendment that the house decline to sanction the resolution limiting the freedom of debate and assailing the rights of the minority.

Harcourt warned the government that their proposal might be used by a future government as a precedent for carrying a home rule bill in a fortnight and that other measures might be forced through in the same way.

Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, said that Parliament and the country had enough of this unlimited discussion. It was necessary now to put an end to it.

Several Parnellites continued the discussion.

Smith moved the cloture. Carried—284 to 167.

Parnell's amendment was rejected—201 to 181.

There is a chance now of discussing the original motion.

After further discussion, Smith's complete motion was carried under the cloture—245 to 93, amid cheers and counter cheers.

Smith then proposed to postpone further discussion of the bill in the committee till Monday.

Healy asked that the discussion be proceeded with Saturday, but Smith declined.

Conybear, supporting Healy, was commenting on the humorous talent of Smith, when the latter appealed to the chair.

The chair said: "I must say the whole tone of this debate has been a disgrace to the house."

Conybear was about to continue, when Smith moved the cloture. Carried—202 to 73. [Cries of "Shame," "Disgraceful," etc.]

The motion to postpone the discussion in committee until Monday was carried—203 to 72.

Smith moved to adjourn.

Mr. Healy objected. Cheers and a voice: "He will have his holiday," greeted the final application of the cloture carrying the motion to adjourn—203 to 71.

BERLIN, June 10.—Dr. McKenzie and all the German specialists in attendance upon the crown prince, held a very long consultation to-day. Professor Virchow reported the result of his microscopical examination of the growth last removed from the prince's throat. The report was exceedingly reassuring, and left no doubt of the ultimate recovery of the crown prince. Dr. McKenzie is now on his way to London. The crown prince starts for London Monday and during his stay will reside near the Crystal Palace. Dr. McKenzie will visit him regularly.

DUBLIN, June 10.—The evictions at Bodey were resumed to-day, and there was a repetition of the eviction scenes which have attended the numerous attempts to evict the tenants. The sheriff and his bodyguard were stubbornly resisted at the house of a tenant named O'Hallern. The hillside near the house was covered with an excited mob, who cheered the defenders of their premises, and urged them to hold out. O'Hallern and his party dug entrenchments around the house and barricaded the lower rooms, while the upper portion of the house was occupied by ten men, including two who had returned from America, and some women. The bailiffs made an attack on the walls of the house with crowbars, but were received with scalding water and fled. The inspector of police with a

DRAWN SWORN

thon mounted the ladder placed against the side of the house, but was beaten down. The constable with a rifle and fixed bayonet next mounted the ladder, but his head was battered by the defenders. Several gashes were inflicted upon him and he retired. Another constable also attempted to climb the ladder, but failed. A second ladder was then produced and several of the constables mounted it, but they were beaten down. Cox essayed to climb up the ladder to speak to the inmates of the house, but the police prevented him from doing so. Finally the constable entered with a rifle and fixed bayonet, but the rifle was wrested from him and his safety was imperiled, when Father Hannon commanded the cessation of hostilities. The inmates were then arrested and the work of eviction carried out.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The houses of Sin Pol and Wo Keep, agents of the Chinese importing houses, and who live at Nos. 4 and 4½ Mott Street, were raided to-day by the police and taken together with two Chinese girls, about

10 years of age, to the Tombs police court. It is alleged that the girls were bought in China and were held here as prisoners by Poi and Keep, who intended to hold them until they had reached a marriageable age, when they would sell them to the highest bidder. The girls were committed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and men were held for trial on the charge of kidnapping.

EL PASO, Tex., June 10.—The huge land grant made by the Mexican government lately to H. P. Cufford, of New York, and J. A. Iberges, of San Francisco, turns out to be the largest that was ever made in the republic. It is a vast parallelogram along the Sierra from the middle of Durango to the United States boundary, a distance of 350 miles long by 120 miles wide. One-third of all the lands and mines not already covered by previous private title are included in the grant. The consideration is to survey the ground, including the grant, and the development of known mines within two years.

ALBANY, June 10.—At 3:30 p.m. to-day, President Cleveland reached Jersey City. From Albany the President sat at a rear window of the car and looked well browned. He did not leave the car. The President's car was attached to the Washington limited express, which left at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President arrived in this city at 9 o'clock to-night. A carriage was in waiting at the end of the railroad yard and he entered it and was driven to the White House. A few railroad officers and two or three friends of the President were the only persons present when he alighted from the train.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 10.—Mrs. Cleveland arrived here this evening, accompanied by friends. Mrs. Cleveland will remain the guest of Miss Dingsford for two weeks, after which both ladies will attend the commencement exercises at Wells College, Amora, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Land Commissioner Sparks has advised the attorneys for a purchaser of lands in Nebraska from the Burlington & Missouri River Railway Company, that no more patents can be issued to said company for lands north of the line of the road in that State, for the reason that the company has already received its patents under a former administration of the land office for 200,000 acres more than it is entitled to. The commissioner some time since recommended a suit to recover this excess.

For the purpose of carrying out the act of Congress, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for

THE MILITIA,

the following regulations have been issued by the War Department:

The adjutant-general of the army, shall annually, on or before July 1st of each year, report to the War Department the number of regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed active militia in each state and territory; and this report will be the basis of action taken for the ensuing year.

Requisitions for any or all public property provided for in this act will be made by the governor of the several states and territories on the War Department.

The \$400,000 appropriation in the act will be distributed in the far western states and territories as follows: California, \$7,373; Colorado, \$2,764; Nevada, \$2,764; Oregon, 2,764; Texas, \$11,981; Arizona, \$2,764; Dakota, \$2,774; Idaho, \$2,764; New Mexico, \$2,764; Montana, \$2,764;

UTAH, \$2,764;

Washington Territory, \$2,764; Wyoming, \$2,764.

Acting Surgeon-General Stover to-day expressed the opinion that the yellow fever at Key West is well under control, and there is not much danger of its spreading beyond present limits.

A number of dismissals will be made in the quartermaster-general's office of the War Department beginning the next fiscal year, in accordance with the provisions of the legislative appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress.

The dismissals, Secretary Endicott has decided, shall be determined by an examination conducted under the new civil service rules governing promotions in the executive departments. The examination, it is expected, will take place some time next week.

ST. PAUL, June 10.—Three hundred and fifty union bricklayers quit work to-day, as an expression of sympathy with the striking carpenters. The bricklayers make no demand for themselves. A general mass meeting of all the building trades will be held to-morrow night, when the question of a general strike of all building workers will be considered.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—The first annual convention of machinery constructors adjourned this afternoon to meet in Chicago the first Monday in June, 1888. A resolution was passed pledging the new national assembly to

SUPPORT AND VOTE

for any labor ticket nominated in the future.

At the amalgamated convention in the afternoon, a communication was read from the secretary of the iron association that the manufacturers would not be ready to confer with the wage committee until next Tuesday a week.

Adjourned until Monday.
Chicago, June 10.—The attempt of the Bricklayers' Union to arbitrate the