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AMERICAN.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Further Proceedings of the Convention Yesterday.

CHICAGO, 19.—Like yesterday afternoon, Fitzgerald arrived and called the delegates to order. The minutes were then read and unanimously adopted. The report of the committee on Constitution was then read by William P. O'Connor, of Wisconsin.

At the outset the report defined the object of the League and the methods to be employed to attain those objects. The sections provided for the organization of the League and the transaction of its business constituted the remainder of the report.

A delegate from Rochester, N. Y., objected to the clause, virtually advising the League to boycott articles of English manufacture. He moved that the clause be excised from the report.

The question was then put, and the article remained in.

There was practically no opposition. The scene of enthusiasm that ensued surpassed any that had before occurred in the convention.

The delegates rose *en masse* and cheered, shouted and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement would never cease. The section which caused so much enthusiasm was as follows: "To hurt the enemy, which will feel it most by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactured articles on sale."

Following the adoption of the boycott, the Constitution was adopted in its entirety amid tremendous applause.

Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman member of the Convention, said: "If after trying every method Parnell should send a message, 'Come and help us,' then," said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the throne of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States."

The cheering at this point was terrific. When it somewhat abated there was a short silence, and for a while from Father O'Reilly of Detroit. He gracefully declined saying he was here to render an account of all the money he had recently "stolen." [Cheers.]

The report of the committee on finance was then read. The report showed that $320,282.57 had been collected in the last two years and the report mentioned the exact sum to a cent that had been remitted to Parnell or his trustees. Only $5,000 of the entire sum were still in the hands of the Treasurer.

Brady suggested that the Massachusetts system of five dollar collections be extended all over the United States. The $35,050 collected showed the results of such a system.

At this point the Chairman recognized the Treasurer of the League, Father O'Reilly, who said they had heard from the men who had carried muskets in the ranks. Now they should hear from a man who had the carried the purse. O'Reilly then read the amount contributed by each State.

Secretary Sutton then arose and began the reading of his report. He announced that it was necessary to a great extent to take a retrospective glance at the history of the League. Mr. Sutton read in an almost inaudible tone.

On motion the report was finally ordered received and printed without further reading.

The chairman announced the next business was the election of a president of the League in America.

Brennan of Nebraska took the floor. He paid a glowing tribute to the past presidents of the League, as among the best and bravest of the Irish race in America. The presidency of the League was an office that had been filled by honest, brainy, fearless Alexander Sullivan. [Cheers upon cheers.] Brennan referred in similar terms to Patrick Egan and to Patrick A. Collins. The speaker placed in nomination Nebraska's foremost citizen—John Fitzgerald.

Barry of Pennsylvania said he would present the name of a man whose character is stainless and whose reputation is unblemished, a representative Irish-American citizen of Philadelphia, that city which had contributed one-third of all the money that had gone through the League coffers—Hugh C. McCaffery of Philadelphia.

O'Connor of New York seconded the nomination of "Honest John" Fitzgerald of Nebraska—the Eugene Kelly of the West.

McCaffery arose and in stentorian tones said: "This convention has been a great success and harmonious, so far. I move that Fitzgerald be nominated by acclamation."

FITZGERALD ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, was elected president of the League by a vote of 703 to 244 for McCaffery. The vote was at once made unanimous.

McCaffery was unanimously elected vice-president and Rev. Father McKinna as second vice-president.

Rev. Father O'Reilly was unanimously elected as treasurer.

Gen. Martin, of Baltimore, was elected third vice president.

Finerty arose and said he was delighted with the proceedings. In the interest of harmony he seconded the nomination of Fitzgerald and moved the previous question. Nearly every man in the hall was on his feet and impromptu meetings of State delegations were begun on all sides.

The chairman, seeing the desire of the convention, promptly declared a recess. It was now 7 p. m., but the convention showed no signs whatever of adjournment, though the great bulk of the delegates could not be otherwise than famished. The greatest activity in conferring one with another, was manifested among the New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania delegations. Among them the excitement was at fever heat. In noticeable contrast was the demeanor of the delegates from Ireland. Michael Davitt was especially impassive. At last there was a call for a call of the roll. The call showed Fitzgerald was largely in the lead. The total vote was called amid loud cheers, and handkerchiefs, hats and umbrellas were hurled in the air.

McCaffery congratulated Fitzgerald and moved that the election be made unanimous, and it was carried.

The detailed vote shows Wisconsin cast 57 votes for Fitzgerald, Illinois 87, Nebraska 13, Iowa 28, New York 63 for Fitzgerald and 50 for McCaffery, and Pennsylvania 15 for Fitzgerald and 17 for McCaffery.

Fitzgerald was then presented by McCaffery and in the course of his remarks, after thanking the convention for electing him to the highest office in the United States said he was more proud to fill that position than that of President of the United States. He would try to fill the great position honorably. There was no man and no Irishman who would ask him to do anything except for freedom and for Ireland.

Egan nominated Hugh McCaffery, of Philadelphia for Vice President. He was unanimously elected amidst a storm of cheering. McCaffery begged to be excused. The convention declined to accept his view and unanimously elected him.

After electing a treasurer, Delegate Deasy, from Ireland, took the platform and addressed the convention. He said history could not furnish a parallel in the way of allegiance which the Irish people had given to the national cause. For seven centuries the people at home had kept the lamps burning in the face of countless dangers and difficulties. Lately they had been reinforced by eight millions of their exiled countrymen in this great republic of the west. Deasy reviewed the progress of the Irish cause, and at the close of his address Secretary Sutton was unanimously re-elected.

Michael Davitt then rose amid loud cheers, and in the course of a brief speech pointed to the most favorable results of the present harmonious convention. Davitt said that while he and Finerty had crossed swords in a friendly manner, he knew that Ireland had no truer friend than Finerty. Davitt moved a vote of thanks be given to the presiding officer, Fitzgerald, which was done by acclamation.

Mrs. Parnell responded to a loud call and spoke a few words in which she paid a tribute to Michael Davitt and Gladstone. Gladstone, she said, was the first Englishman to give the Irish people his hand.

Finerty responded reluctantly to a call made on him and made a short speech. He had to say to the great Irish leader that he, as a son of thirty generations of Irish rebels protested that the scant installment of justice offered by Gladstone should not be accepted as a final settlement.

Davitt at once took the platform and said those who were first to oppose moral force were always the first to come forward with a kick.

Finerty advanced excitedly and claimed that he should not be insulted.

Davitt replied that he had not insulted Finerty and he was not going to be intimidated by any one. He maintained that the advance made by Ireland towards liberty had been wholly through the exertion of moral force.

The convention then insisted upon a speech from Alex. Sullivan. He regretted that a single word had been uttered that would place the convention in a position of having the semblance of a difficulty. Sullivan spoke in a conciliatory manner, doing much towards harmonizing the opposing factions.

At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment of the Irish National League Convention to-night the following cablegram, written by the authority of the convention was forwarded:

CHICAGO, August 19.

To Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, House of Commons, London: One thousand delegates of the Irish National League Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every State and Territory in the United States and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious Convention.

J. W. FITZGERALD,
Chairman Convention.

THE ANARCHISTS.

The Judge's Charge to the Jury.

CHICAGO, 19.—In the Anarchist case this morning, Grinnell resumed his address. He directed his opening remarks to answering the propositions of law made by Foster in his address. He then touched on Gilmore's testimony and said Gilmore had at all times told the same story regarding the bomb throwing. Continuing, Grinell said Captain Schaak had given the prosecution the leading string to the conspiracy.

The Court then commenced his instructions to the jury.

Judge Gary began his instructions to the jury at 2 o'clock. He said that whoever is guilty of murder shall suffer the punishment of death, or imprisonment of no less than fourteen years. That as a matter of law the jury need not go behind the evidence to hunt doubts, and that doubts to justify an acquittal must be reasonable; that as a matter of law an accessory is he who stands by, aids, abets, or assists, or who not being present, aiding, abetting, or assisting, hath advised, aided, encouraged, or abetted the perpetration of a crime; that he who thus aids, abets, assists, advises, or encourages shall be considered as principal and punished accordingly. If the defendants attempted to overthrow law by force and threw the bomb, then the defendants who were in the conspiracy were guilty of murder. If there was an Anarchist conspiracy and the defendants were parties to it, they were guilty of murder though the date of the culmination of the conspiracy was not fixed. If any of the defendants conspired to excite by advice, the people to riot and murder, such defendants are guilty. If such murder was done in pursuance of said conspiracy, the impracticalness of the arms of the defendants is immaterial. Circumstantial evidence is competent to prove guilt, and if the defendants conspired to overthrow law and Degan was killed in consequence, the parties are guilty, and it is not necessary that any of the defendants should be present at the killing. All the parties to the killing are equally guilty. The circumstantial evidence must satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, and in such a case the jury may find the defendants guilty.

The Judge completed his instructions at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon, and the jury at once retired.

The defendants listened with eager attention during the reading of the Judge's instructions to the jury. Parsons took notes throughout the reading, while the others contented themselves with listening merely. Impressions differ as to the length of time the jury will probably be out. It is admitted that some portions of the instructions offered to the jury an opportunity to discriminate between the defendants in the matter of their guilt and the relative degrees of punishment, and that this may result in adjournment for to-day before a verdict has been returned.

A large audience awaits the result with indications of the greatest interest.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon without a verdict having been returned.

At 10 o'clock it is learned that the jury has returned to the hotel. This, it is believed, indicates that a verdict has been found, as otherwise the jury had been instructed by the court not to leave their room in the criminal court building. From the bailiff it is learned that the jurymen were ready to return to their hotel at 8 o'clock this evening. It is conjectured from this that, with the possible exception of Neebe, the prisoners will fare alike, the jury not having taken the requisite time to discuss their cases separately to the extent of affixing different penalties.

Presidential Fishing.

PROSPECT HOUSE, 19.—The President captured a six-pound salmon trout today and the ladies got badly sunburnt. The whole party went over to Hoyle pond for a day's fishing, accompanied by Signors Lentz and Morgan, two friends of Dr. Ward. The President and Mrs. Folsom trolled on one part of the pond under the guidance of Dave Cronk, who for three years has guided Mr. Cleveland in these woods. Mrs. Cleveland and Dr. Ward were rowed to another locality by Guide Wood. When the party came together for lunch a fine salmon lay beside the President's pole. Upon a little tablecloth spread on the grass was a lunch of hard-boiled eggs and sandwiches. Around it the fishermen gathered, seated upon the ground and disposed of their frugal meal. The two ladies busied themselves over the fire making coffee and griddle cakes. The afternoon was spent in trolling on the little pond, which is separated from the Hoyle pond by a mere strip of land. The President and Mrs. Folsom caught three speckled trout weighing two-and-a-half pounds, while Mrs. Cleveland and the Doctor landed a beauty a pound-and-a-half in weight. The distance from here to Saranac is a mile, but the ladies insisted on walking with the rest of the party. The President will on Monday open by telegraph the exposition in which the Minneapolis and St. Paul people are interested.

Petitioning Cleveland to Remove the Apaches.

DENVER, Col., 19.—A special from Albuquerque, N. M., says: The *Democrat* has reliable telegraphic information from several sources that Geronimo and his band are in the vicinity of Erontiers, Sonora, Mexico, endeavoring to treat for peace with the Mexican authorities. The Indians say they want peace and are worn out and that Geronimo is badly crippled.

The *Democrat* this morning publishes a very earnest petition that has been forwarded to the President by Governor Ross, signed by all the Federal officials at Santa Fe urging the adoption of the plan of General Miles of the removal of the Appaches and Warm Spring bands of Chiricahua Indians from Arizona.

The letter urges that no peace is possible between these bands and the white people, so long as they are permitted to remain on their present reservation or in Arizona, and that permanent peace is impossible until they are removed to some region devoid of mountain fastnesses, where they can be held in subjection.

It is understood that the same action will be taken by the officials of Arizona and it is hoped that the combined action thus taken will have due weight with the President and a permanent security against further Indian raids thus be secured.

Stoney's Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The steamer *St. Paul*, which arrived yesterday from Alaska, brought down private letters from a member of Lieutenant Stoney's Expedition, sent out by the United States Government to explore Putnam River, discovered by Stoney in 1883. The letter is dated from Port Cosmo, Putnam River, the headquarters of the expedition, latitude 67 degrees 10 min. north, 150 degrees 50 min. west, and was written last Christmas day. The report says that Stoney had discovered a river to the north, which the natives say empties into the Arctic near Point Barrow. The river is supposed to be the same as the one at the mouth of which Lieutenant Ray established his headquarters during the observing expedition. Along the banks of this river were Indians who had never before seen a white man. Stoney afterwards explored the Natoa river to its headquarters, and found it longer than the Putnam. He intended starting last January on a series of explorations east and north. The latter was brought to St. Michaels from Port Cosmo, a distance of 450 miles, by a party under the command of Engineer Lane. It concludes by stating that Ensign Reed remained at Port Como on account of delicate health. Engineer Howard would accompany Stoney in his sledging journey.

Prohibition.

LINCOLN, 19.—The Nebraska State Prohibition Convention met here today with over 400 delegates, representing forty-five counties. After the adoption of a platform which touches everything Gladstone on the readiness to resort to coercion, which he said the ex-Premier had in former times displayed, he stated the government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise. The ministry wished the Graham of local government to be treated as a question affecting the United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast the government would take care that crimes should not become chronic there as in some parts of Ireland, nor would the government tolerate an attack upon the royal Irish constabulary, whose services were deserving of praise. The ministry were determined to restore order in Belfast, and would shrink from no responsibility in order to attain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry, the ministry had resolved to send their special military officer of high rank, invested with such powers as would enable him to restore order. The moment the government became conscious that further powers were necessary, they would summon Parliament to their assistance. Regarding the land question, the government was not prepared to adopt the judicial rents fixed by the land commissioners, as they were considered too high. For all present purposes, the Ministry would take their stand on the land act of 1881 as a final settlement. At the same time the Government had decided to appoint a royal commission [Derisive laughter on the Parnellite benches] to make a careful inquiry during the coming autumn and winter, into the working of the existing land system in Ireland. The Government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any reduction in rents. That was contrary to their policy. The Government also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding the Irish industries. They proposed to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and experience, who would be able to give conclusive information on such points as the creation of deep sea fishing on the west coast harbors of refuge, extension of railways, drainage, etc. The Government intended to devote the recess to the careful consideration of local government for all three kingdoms. They hoped when Parliament reassembled in February it would be prepared to submit definite propositions on that most important of all questions. On concluding he said: "The government took the verdict of the country in favor of maintaining the Union as final. Upon that verdict they founded their policy, and by that policy they, both as a government and as a party, would stand or fall. [Cheers.]

During the recess of the House of Commons this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly deserted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious looking brown paper parcel. The officer of the House and a number of policemen were hastily summoned, and they immediately held a solemn council to devise a plan of action. One of them picked up the supposed infernal machine and applied it to his ear to ascertain whether he could notice any ticking in it. The rest of the party stood near by in a state of suspense. The whole formed a very dramatic scene. Finally an officer manfully seized the parcel, hastily carried it to an outhouse and examined it. It contained some iron bolts that were used as missiles in the recent riots in Belfast.

Churchill was followed by several Parnellites, who declared they were not satisfied with the policy of delay.

Clancey said the Nationalists were determined not to allow the debate to close until the opinions of Matthews and others were revealed.

The debate was adjourned.

More Mobs in Belfast.

BELFAST, 19.—The magistrates of Belfast are in a quandary as to how to proceed in view of the verdict of wilful-murder found against the nine policemen. They are charged with unnecessary firing upon the citizens during the riots. The nine policemen have been arrested and sent to jail. They intend to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for permission to give bail.

Two mobs gathered to-day and indulged in stone-throwing, but were soon dispersed. Affairs have almost resumed their normal condition and no more serious rioting is feared. Military proceedings have been relaxed.

A Maniac after the Pope.

ROME, 19.—To-night an Italian policeman observed a man hiding in the balcony of St. Peter's from which the Pope is accustomed to bless the people. They warned the Papal gendarmes who promptly arrested the man. The prisoner said his name was Storti. An examination showed he was a maniac. The Pope has expressed his gratitude and admiration for the zeal displayed by the police.

Gladstone.

LONDON, 19.—Gladstone presided this evening at a meeting of his colleagues in the late evening cabinet, at the residence of the Earl of Granville. The object of the meeting was to discuss a plan of action for the present session of Parliament.

FOREIGN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Salisbury, Gladstone, Churchill and others on the Floor.

LONDON, 19.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Granville asked that the new Government make a clear statement of its contemplated Irish policy.

The Duke of Argyle (Unionist) denied that a member of the late Government was justified in making such a demand, and took occasion to make a long speech "dissecting," as he called it, Gladstone's Irish policy, which the Duke described as "a miserable fiasco of running up to the mastheaded the flag of Parnell and the Irish Nationalist party."

St. Oswald moved, and Deros seconded, the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Salisbury admitted that the situation in Burmah was unsatisfactory, but thought there was no reason for apprehension.

The Afghan boundary [commission had not been withdrawn. Although a difference had arisen in regard to the boundaries, it could be settled as easily in London and St. Petersburg as on the spot. There was a reasonable prospect of accord between England and Russia with regard to the Afghan boundary. The policy of the Government toward Turkey would be to continue the policy of late years.

Referring to Ireland, Salisbury said the government would take every step to maintain social order and protect individual rights. It was necessary to have time for inquiry before entering into details. Regarding the reform of the government office with respect to education and local government for Ireland, he was unable to furnish a sketch of the government's proposals. There would be a special inquiry as to the means necessary to a healthy development of the material resources of Ireland. There would also be an inquiry as to the cause of the Belfast rioting. There was no *prima facie* ground for impugning the conduct of the police of Belfast.

Salisbury said the government hoped to stop the outrages in the south and west of Ireland without a large extension of power. The most difficult problem was that of dealing with an organized system of intimidation, which the government would do their utmost to diminish. It was plainly their duty to grapple with the illegal combinations to prevent the payment of rent. The government must continue the conversion of judicial leaseholders into freeholders, the multiplication of which was a blessing and security to the country. Legislatively it would be their duty to institute an inquiry into the causes of the discontent in Ireland, and executively to maintain law and order. Their policy was strictly limited by the decisions of their constituencies.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to. In the Commons Bradlaugh declared that the interference of the peers in the elections for members in the House of Commons was a high infringement of the liberties as well as the privileges of the Commons and suggested that it be not renewed this year. He said the order was constantly treated with contempt and was therefore practically obsolete and might as well be abandoned if it was not enforced. He pointed out the very active interference in behalf of Tory and Unionist candidates and against Gladstonians by the Earls of Westminster, Leicester and Montague and the Dukes of Norfolk and Argyle in Chester, Norfolk, Bucks and Argyle during the recent elections, and contended that if the Peers were to be permitted thus to defy the ancient and much-boasted rights of the Commons, the latter might as well expunge the sessional order and save themselves from occupying a ridiculous position. He contended that the Earls and Dukes he had mentioned had violated the order wilfully during the last campaign.

Randolph Churchill, speaking for the Government, asked if he was correct in stating that Bradlaugh had intimated his intention of obstructing the business of the House every night until his motion was disposed of.

Many members responded: "No! No!"

Bradlaugh denied he had in any way indicated such an intention.

Churchill thereupon suggested that the House allow the order complained of to be renewed and that the House appoint a committee early next session to inquire into the whole matter.

Gladstone spoke in apparent approval of the Tory labors, and intimated that he would support the Government.

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A division was then taken and the order was sustained 294 to 130.

Churchill gave notice that at the conclusion of the debates on the address in answer to the Queen's speech, he will move the supply and appropriation bills have precedence.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary for Ireland, replying for the Government to Thomas Sexton said, the Government would require notice before stating whether or not they intended to withdraw the extra police force from Belfast.

He would say that the Government intended increasing the number of commissioners appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots, and also intends to extend the scope of the inquiry to be made by the commissioners.

The Government had no present intention, however, to appoint a royal commission to investigate the disorder, although they would consider the advisability of establishing a commission to take testimony under oath.

J. O. Kelly gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the better government of Belfast, and another to suspend evictions in certain cases.

Parnell took the oath of office and his seat for Cork City.

King Harman moved and MacLean seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne.

Gladstone said he thought the conduct of the Irish policy should remain in the hands of the Government and under their primary responsibility. If it was supposed anything that had happened had produced the slightest change in his conviction regarding the late Government's Irish policy he was afraid he was unable to afford the slightest encouragement on that point. [Cheers.] What had happened had rather confirmed his strong belief that he had not erred in the main principles of his scheme. He thought the late opposition had dealt hardly with the late Government in pressing them for their Irish policy but he would not retaliate. "Ireland" is the question of the day and the sooner the question is settled the sooner will the House be able to dispose of the arrears of legislation before it. [Cheers.]

Randolph Churchill said he hoped the statement he was about to make would satisfy the House. After taunting Gladstone on the readiness to resort to coercion, which he said the ex-Premier had in former times displayed, he stated the government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise. The ministry wished the question of local government to be treated as a question affecting the United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast the government would take care that crimes should not become chronic there as in some parts of Ireland, nor would the government tolerate an attack upon the royal Irish constabulary, whose services were deserving of praise. The ministry were determined to restore order in Belfast, and would shrink from no responsibility in order to attain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry, the ministry had resolved to send their special military officer of high rank, invested with such powers as would enable him to restore order. The moment the government became conscious that further powers were necessary, they would summon Parliament to their assistance. Regarding the land question, the government was not prepared to adopt the judicial rents fixed by the land commissioners, as they were considered too high. For all present purposes, the Ministry would take their stand on the land act of 1881 as a final settlement. At the same time the Government had decided to appoint a royal commission [Derisive laughter on the Parnellite benches] to make a careful inquiry during the coming autumn and winter, into the working of the existing land system in Ireland. The Government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any reduction in rents. That was contrary to their policy. The Government also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding the Irish industries. They proposed to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and of experience, who would be able to give conclusive information on such points as the creation of deep sea fishing on the west coast harbors of refuge, extension of railways, drainage, etc. The Government intended to devote the recess to the careful consideration of local government for all three kingdoms. They hoped when Parliament reassembled in February it would be prepared to submit definite propositions on that most important of all questions. On concluding he said: "The government took the verdict of the country in favor of maintaining the Union as final. Upon that verdict they founded their policy, and by that policy they, both as a government and as a party, would stand or fall. [Cheers.]

During the recess of the House of Commons this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly deserted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious looking brown paper parcel. The officer of the House and a number of policemen were hastily summoned, and they immediately held a solemn council to devise a plan of action. One of them picked up the supposed infernal machine and applied it to his ear to ascertain whether he could notice any ticking in it. The rest of the party stood near by in a state of suspense. The whole formed a very dramatic scene. Finally an officer manfully seized the parcel, hastily carried it to an outhouse and examined it. It contained some iron bolts that were used as missiles in the recent riots in Belfast.

Churchill was followed by several Parnellites, who declared they were not satisfied with the policy of delay.

Clancey said the Nationalists were determined not to allow the debate to close until the opinions of Matthews and others were revealed.

The debate was adjourned.

More Mobs in Belfast.

BELFAST, 19.—The magistrates of Belfast are in a quandary as to how to proceed in view of the verdict of wilful-murder found against the nine policemen. They are charged with unnecessary firing upon the citizens during the riots. The nine policemen have been arrested and sent to jail. They intend to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for permission to give bail.

Two mobs gathered to-day and indulged in stone-throwing, but were soon dispersed. Affairs have almost resumed their normal condition and no more serious rioting is feared. Military proceedings have been relaxed.

A Maniac after the Pope.

ROME, 19.—To-night an Italian policeman observed a man hiding in the balcony of St. Peter's from which the Pope is accustomed to bless the people. They warned the Papal gendarmes who promptly arrested the man. The prisoner said his name was Storti. An examination showed he was a maniac. The Pope has expressed his gratitude and admiration for the zeal displayed by the police.

Gladstone.

LONDON, 19.—Gladstone presided this evening at a meeting of his colleagues in the late evening cabinet, at the residence of the Earl of Granville. The object of the meeting was to discuss a plan of action for the present session of Parliament.

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