

transforming and strengthening her be commenced at once, that all may be ready by June 1st. Her battery must be removed, together with all warlike stores; her sides and bow must be strengthened, her propeller protected, her bulkhead removed, and replaced to suit her new mission; provisions of a special character, in large quantities, and in excess of the needs of the vessel alone must be provided, and the crew reduced by rejecting from her present complement all those who are not of a robust constitution and cheerful disposition. This requires time and money. It is estimated that \$100,000 will be necessary to prepare and equip her. That amount should be appropriated by Congress without delay if the search is to be prosecuted this year. It must be borne in mind that navy vessels, although strongly built, were never designed for battling with ice in the Polar Sea. Any alteration or attempted adaption of one for such a purpose is at best but a make-shift; besides, thereafter she would be entirely lost to the navy as the expense of reconverting her into a man-of-war would be equal to her value. There is now at San Francisco a steamer built and equipped for whale fishing, in the Arctic, having passed last season above Behring Straits, where her whaling venture was very successful. I am informed this vessel is peculiarly fitted for the purpose in hand, and can be chartered or purchased. It would seem advisable to obtain her and send her at once to the Mare Island navy yard to be repaired and equipped. She should be, of course, officered and manned by the navy and come under its discipline and control. This would require an appropriation of \$175,000, which is apparently greater than necessary to equip the man-of-war; but when we consider that the vessel would be lost to the navy by conversion, it would be the most economical process to purchase. Furthermore, the purchased vessel will require a complement of officers and crew of 30, whereas, the *Wachusett* could not be sent with less than 120 men.

The *Corwin*, which could be readily purchased, could make another trip in the Arctic during the coming summer and should not be withdrawn. She can render good service, and the experience of her personnel in the Arctic search should not be lost.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) N. GOFF, JR.,
Secretary of Navy.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, from the private land claims committee, to-day reported adversely on Booth's bill to authorize the claimants to this unconfirmed half of Rancho Lae Virgenes, containing four square leagues, in Los Angeles County, to submit their claim to the United States District Court for adjudication. The committee in their report say: "It seems, from the examination, that the grant made in 1834 by Gov. Eguirre, had been abandoned, but be this as it may, it is very clear that Congress ought not, after this lapse of time, to send the case to the courts without a good excuse being furnished for the great looseness on the part of the claimants, who, the committee find, have furnished no evidence to show why the case was not presented to the board of land commissioners; nor for the subsequent delay in asserting their rights; nor is there any proof of who the claimants are, or of their good faith; or that Menecio Domenez ever conveyed his interest in the tract of land taken. In this state of the case the committee expressed the opinion that the bill should not pass, and asked for an indefinite postponement, which the Senate thereupon ordered, and the bill was accordingly killed.

The commissioner of agriculture has received from C. A. Wetmore, of California, of the Viniculture Colonization Society, a quantity of seeds of native vine culture, native of California, for distribution in the east and south; and also several copies of his pamphlet on the propagation of the vine, and how to regulate vineyards by the use of seedlings.

In the House committee on foreign affairs, to-day, the sub-committee, who have had under consideration the Crapo joint resolution declaring the policy of the United States in reference to the inter-oceanic canal, presented a lengthy report, recommending material amendments to the resolution and its adoption. The report was read, discussed and ordered printed. No other action.

In the House committee of ways

and means, Carlisle, from the sub-committee, reported, favoring the abolishing the tax on matches, bank deposits, checks, patent medicines, perfumery, etc. The report was adopted and he was directed to prepare a bill. The committee refused to abolish the tax on bank capital. Carlisle was instructed to report favorably the bill regulating the manufacture of Weiss beer.

The Senate finance committee has finished the funding bill, making the bonds 5-20s, 3½ per cent., and certificates 1-10s, with not over 3½ per cent., and certificates 1.10s, with not over 3½ per cent. interest, all interest payable semi-annually; striking out Carlisle's amendment compelling national banks to use new bonds as security, and changing the laws concerning the retirement of circulating notes. The committee substitute two new sections, requiring the security of national banks to consist wholly of United States bonds, and make the expense of placing new bonds and certificates not over ½ per cent., instead of 1. Thus amended they recommend its passage.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—Although the *Pall Mall Gazette's* leading article this afternoon is headed, "The Speaker's Coup de Etat," that journal justifies the course pursued by the speaker, and says the step is an exceeding strong one, but nothing less than a strong one could have met the emergency. It is revolutionary, but Parnell's party is revolutionary. They must take the consequences of waging in Parliament that war which they are not strong enough to wage in the field. As they have broken the traditions of parliamentary usages, they have no right to complain if some traditions are broken by their adversaries. The power entrusted to the speaker is unlimited. Gladstone's proposal will demand the most careful and anxious consideration. The public is hardly prepared for a method of turning the difficulty in which all the responsibility is thrown entirely upon any single man.

1.30 p. m. — The debate in the House of Commons continues. Several violent scenes took place and there were calls to order. Upon Gladstone pointing out that some of Sullivan's comments and the conduct of the Speaker were not in order, Sullivan shook his fist at Gladstone and said he thanked God the rules of the House are not in Gladstone's hands.

Mitchell Henry said he considered the Irish members had taken an untenable position that they misrepresented the opinion of the country and would sacrifice the rights of the people. Henry was interrupted by many members who accused him of attributing false motives to Parnell.

The Conservatives will meet at the residence of Lord Beaconsfield, to-day, to decide on the course to be pursued by the party.

Some Irish members who accepted an invitation to dine with the Speaker on Wednesday, have withdrawn their acceptances owing to the events of yesterday.

At the meeting of the land league to-day, Mr. Davitt brought forward an imposing plan for a convention of delegates from every branch of the league in Ireland. He sketched the details of the plan, which were that each branch of 500 members should send one delegate, and branches of over that number, two. This convention, he said, would be called "To show Mr. Forster and England that the local leaders of the organization throughout Ireland were neither ruffians, blackguards nor scoundrels, and to show Mr. Forster, the chief slanderer of Ireland, that the coercion bill would not strike terror into the ranks of the land league; to make a national pronouncement against coercion, as well as against real and manufactured outrages, and to make known in an emphatic manner the national demands in regard to the land questions. It was not necessary for the branches to wait for the passage of the bill. They should proceed to elect delegates at once and send them up to Dublin. The moment the bill becomes a law there can be but little doubt that the government will stop this convention either before the delegates come to Dublin or immediately after their arrival there. It was stated at the meeting that Father Lynch, of Massachusetts, had bought an estate in County Cavan which the tenants would be willing to purchase. Mr. Davitt said that

they should ask the branch of the league in Massachusetts to request this gentleman to undo the injury perhaps unintentionally done by him to the tenants in purchasing this property. The Land League issued a circular to the branches to-night calling on them to elect delegates. Secretary Brennan says there are between eight and nine hundred branches which will return about 2,000 delegates to Dublin.

LONDON, 8, 6 p. m.—The House of Commons was crowded. Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, replying to Parnell, said Davitt was arrested because his action was considered incompatible with his ticket-of-leave. Parnell asked what conditions Davitt had violated. There was no answer to the question. Irish members shouted "shame," and other members cheered tremendously. The scene surpassed description. The Speaker called upon Gladstone to move his resolution. John Dillon rose, but the Speaker refused to hear him. After repeated warnings, the Speaker named Dillon, and Gladstone moved his suspension amidst enthusiastic cheers and cries of "order." Irish members shouting "shame." The motion for suspension was adopted—395 to 33. Dillon refused to withdraw, and was forcibly removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by order of the Speaker, amidst cries of "shame" of Irish members.

Gladstone, replying to Cowen, (radical) said it was due to the House and to the Speaker that his (Gladstone's) action of yesterday should be discussed as early as possible, but that the House cannot give the motion on the subject priority over obstruction resolutions or the protection bill. The remarks of the Premier were greeted with loud cheers. A. M. Sullivan announced that he withdrew his motion relative to the Speaker, as he refused to be a party to force. Sullivan protested against Dillon's forcible removal as an act of violence and illegality. The Speaker pointed out that Dillon had defied the chair. Gladstone rose to address the house. O'Donahue rose to move an adjournment. The Speaker ruled Gladstone in possession of the House. Parnell moved that Gladstone be no longer heard. The Speaker declared Parnell was defying the chairman. Upon his persisting, he declared he was wilfully obstructing, and warned him. Parnell's suspension was then moved, but upon an order that the House be cleared for a division, all the home rulers refused to leave the house. The motion to suspend Parnell was ultimately voted, 405 to 7, home rulers not voting. Parnell declining to withdraw, he was forcibly removed by the sergeant-at-arms, the home rulers waving their hands as he passed.

Finnegan, liberal and nationalist, then persisted in speaking and was named. He was also suspended, 405 to 2. The home-rulers again refused to vote, and the Speaker had their names, numbering twenty-seven, taken down, and a motion to suspend them carried—410 to 6. They individually declined to leave the House, only yielding to superior force. They were removed singly by the sergeant-at-arms. The force used was that the sergeant-at-arms took the arm of each suspended member. The conduct of the home-rulers is in accordance with the resolution taken at their meeting this afternoon, to adopt the course recommended by A. M. Sullivan, that the Irish members should remain in their seats, instead of going into the lobbies on divisions.

Beaconsfield pointed out the great decline in the decency and dignity of the House since the retirement of his Cabinet. He said it was necessary for the conservatives to do all in their power to restore the dignity of the Commons by supporting government as far as they are able in putting down the obstruction in the House.

LONDON, 4.—After the vote to suspend the home-rulers, Gladstone rose to move his resolution to prevent obstruction when O'Donnell moved that Gladstone be not heard. O'Donnell was immediately named and Gladstone moved his suspension, which was carried, 311 to 1, and he was removed.

Gladstone referred to the irretrievable waste of time since the commencement of the session, and then moved his resolution. He said he was willing to accept certain suggestions of the opposition. The only way of meeting the obstruction was to give the House enlarged powers to check it. He earnestly appealed to the members to support the Government and rally to the performance of its great duty, and not let

the House degenerate into the laughing stock of the world.

It was moved as an addition to Gladstone's resolution that a minister shall declare any motion urgent. Northcote assented and the amendment, as an amendment was withdrawn, and moved by Sir William Harcourt as an addition to the resolution.

Mitchell Henry said the resolution would go forth to Ireland and to Europe as an unfair advantage over the expelled home rulers. A motion for adjournment was defeated, 371 to 281.

The first amendment of Northcote having been added to the original, the resolution was agreed to.

Northcote's second amendment that the majority to decide the question of urgency must consist of not less than 300 members, was rejected.

Gladstone's resolution as amended, was then agreed to. Mr. Gladstone moved the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, as urgent. The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

DUBLIN, 4.—Michael Davitt was arrested for not reporting himself to the police.

News of the arrest of Michael Davitt spread through the provinces with amazing rapidity. There are many indignation meetings already.

Immediately after his arrest, Eagan, Brennan and Dillon, of the Land League, went to the castle and sought to have an interview with him, but the police informed them he was not there.

The detective on arresting Davitt drove to Kingston, where the prisoner was placed on board the mail steamer for London. Eagan, Brennan and others went to Kingston to see him before the steamer sailed, but the police refused them admittance and would allow no one to see the prisoner except the doctor, who advised him to go to the hospital as soon as he arrived in prison, as he was threatened with lung troubles. Eagan and Brennan subsequently succeeded in obtaining an interview with Davitt, who was in good spirits. He expected to go before the magistrates in Bow Street to-day (Friday) and thence be conveyed to the county prison at Dartmoor.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Carlyle is hopelessly prostrated.

At Ottawa there is a regular blizzard, 24° below zero.

Suspected persons in London are watched and the armories guarded.

A spirit thermometer at North Sheldon, Vermont, marked 45 below zero.

Four hundred extra police were on duty near the House of Commons yesterday.

The mercury this morning at Jamestown, N. Y., indicated 25 to 31 degrees below zero.

Lincan & Co's paper factory, North Leighton, Mass., burned; loss \$35,000; partially insured.

The troops in a fight with the Indians in the Cordillera Range, killed six and captured three squaws.

A troop ship has sailed with steam pinnaces and gattling guns for the coast guard ship in the Shannon.

An English steamer bound from Callao to Middlesboro, founded at sea and 13 persons were drowned.

Severe cold weather throughout Mexico. Some persons were frozen to death at Pueblo and Matamoras.

All the public buildings, residences, many offices and railway stations in London are closely watched.

The Virginia delegation have gone to Mentor to urge the appointment of S. M. Yost as postmaster general.

A. Williams, of Texas, arrested for horse stealing, was taken from the constable by masked men and shot dead.

Mrs. T. O. Chesner and two children, of St. Paul, were burned to death in their own house by kerosene.

The bay of Keyport, N. J., is one mass of ice from that place to near Red Bank light, something unknown for years.

The First Baptist Church in Central Square, Cambridgeport, Mass., burned last night; loss \$105,000, partly insured.

John Brennan, a contractor on the Tehantepec inter-oceanic railroad, was seriously shot by an assassin in ambush.

The Choctaw council has been asked for the right of way to Texas of the line for the St. Louis and San Francisco road.

The hussars, and the 92nd foot, and a battalion of the 60th rifles at Capetown are proceeding by forced marches to the front.

The Capitol Hotel at Dover, Del., has burned. Prominent politicians residing there, narrowly escaped. Loss, \$12,000; insured.

It is known that Mackey, of California, Gould and Vanderbilt, each subscribed \$25,000 and Sidney Dillon \$18,000 to Grant's fund.

If Congress determines to send a vessel in search of the *Jeannette*, one at San Francisco, which will answer the purpose, is for sale.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 150,000 oz. of fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

The steam yacht *Carrie*, owned by John Waughtmaugh, of Philadelphia, exploded last night off Chases' wharf Baltimore, four men were killed.

It is colder in N. Y. than the oldest inhabitant remembers. Though bright and sunny the streets are slippery, and blockades from falling horses are numerous.

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Not that we will promise a cure in any and every case that may come to us. But we invite a statement by letter or otherwise, of the case of any one of that large class of suffering invalids to which we have referred. This will be carefully considered, and compared with other and similar cases which we have had under treatment, and as honest and intelligent an opinion given as it may be in our power to render. For this we will make no charge, whether, after consultation, the Oxygen treatment be ordered or not. Send for our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which will be mailed free. You may find in it the record of a case just like your own, which we have successfully treated. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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It is 95,000,000 of miles from the Earth to the Sun, 490,000,000 to Jupiter, 900,000,000 to Saturn, and 3,000,000,000 to Neptune, but you will have to travel further than that to find the equal of Duryeas' Satin Gloss Starch, or Duryeas' Corn Starch, which are the best in the world. w1

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