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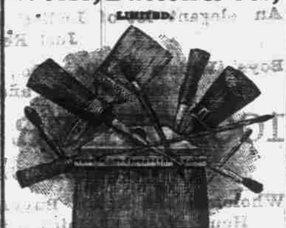
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SAPONIFIER, 1886.
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BLACK TIPS PROTECTING THE TOES.

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PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A call for four million 3 per cent bonds will be issued this afternoon.

The President has sent to Congress fifteen veto messages. Thirteen of the vetoed measures are private pension bills, the others provide for public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa, and Evansville, Ohio. The messages have not yet been laid before the House of Congress.

LAND LAWS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning discussed and amended Senator Mitchell's proposed amendment to the bill to amend the pre-emption and timber-culture laws. It now provides "that nothing herein shall be construed as depriving the holders of military bounty land warrants or other land warrants, or other scrip, at any time heretofore issued under or in pursuance of the provisions of any law of the United States, of their right to locate such warrants or scrip on the public lands of the United States in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed." In this form the committee will accept this amendment.

The Senate Committee on Rules this morning ordered a favorable report on the Edmunds motion to so amend the rules as to allow debate upon a motion to reconsider the previous vote. The report will be called up for action immediately so as to allow debate upon Hawley's motion to reconsider the vote by which the railroad attorneys' bill was passed.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to amalgamate the substitute for the Blair bill, pensioning disabled soldiers, with a bill to increase the rate of pensions of soldiers who have lost a leg or arm and to attach to the combined bills a clause imposing an income tax to meet the expenditure of the proposed clause. It is patterned after the income tax bill, introduced into the Forty-seventh Congress by General Ewing. The statistics collected at the time the bill was introduced, indicate that a revenue of $83,000,000 per annum could be raised in this way.

Curtin got together his special labor investigating committee and reviewed a portion of Gould's testimony.

Hoxie's physical condition is such that he cannot appear before the committee, and it is very doubtful if the report will be forthcoming from the committee during this session of Congress.

The President signed about 150 private pension bills to-day.

THE UNION PACIFIC DEBT.

Henley, of California, to-day introduced the following resolution in the House:

WHEREAS, It appears from the published reports of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that said corporation, without the consent of Congress, did issue in 1873 about five million collateral trust bonds, and did pay dividends in 1883 and 1884 notwithstanding the existence of a gross floating debt of $1,300,000, and in 1883 and 1885 did guarantee the interest on $14,931,000 of the Oregon Short Line bonds in defiance of the provisions of the law of 1873, section 4 of volume 17, Statutes at Large; therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Attorney General be and he is hereby directed to prosecute all officers of said corporation, civilly and criminally, against whom there is sufficient evidence to warrant a judgment or conviction.

Some time ago the Secretary of the Interior made a statement to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific railroad companies to the United States under the provisions of the Thurman act on account of moneys which had been diverted from the earnings of those companies to the Pacific Mail steamship companies in the form of a subsidy paid to that company. The Secretary of the Interior expressed the opinion that the railroad companies were indebted to the United States in an amount equal to 200 per cent. of the earnings thus diverted. The amount thus due from the Central Pacific railroad company is stated at $498,187, and from the Union Pacific railroad company at $354,224. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom the matter was referred, has reported to Acting Secretary Fairchild that the Central Pacific company, so far as examined shows that there is due it for the years 1884 and 1885 for services over the unsubsidized portions of the road under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, several hundred thousand dollars. He calls attention to the act of March 3d, 1875, which he says seems to require the Secretary of the Treasury, when called upon to pay the claims due subsidized railroad companies, to withhold an amount equal to the amount of the indebtedness of the companies to the United States, and also the probable cost of establishing that indebtedness in a suit at law, and in case the companies do not assent to the set-off, to cause a suit to be brought and to withhold payment until the suit is decided. The Comptroller recommends that this course be pursued.

Senator Voorhees to-day introduced a bill to submit for adjudication to the Court of Claims the McGarrahan claim to Rancho Paroche Grande, in California.

Senator Vest, from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably Senator Plumb's bill to authorize the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad and Freight Company to construct a bridge over the Mississippi River from Hopefield, Arkansas, to Memphis, Tennessee. The committee has amended the bill so as to provide that if the construction of the bridge is not commenced within one year the act shall be void.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

Receiver of Public Moneys, Abram Hall, Miles City, Montana.

J. C. Strauham, Surveyor General of Idaho.

G. W. Monroe, Register of the Land Office, Bozeman, Montana.

J. V. Summers, Indian Agent at Quapaws, Indian Territory.

The Senate has ratified an extradition treaty with Japan and one for the resurvey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

THE BOND CALL.

The following is a description of the bonds called to-day: Three per cent bonds issued under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: $50, original number 136 to 147, both inclusive; $100, original number 1813 to 1883, both inclusive, and original number 2009 to original number 2026, both inclusive; $500, original number 825 to original number 843, both inclusive, and original number 4220 to 4228, both inclusive; $1,000, original number 5063 to 6194, both inclusive, and original number 23,730 to original number 23,737, both inclusive; $10,000, original number 12,005 to original number 12,344, both inclusive, and original number 23,329—total $4,000,000. The call matures August 1st.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

In vetoing a pension bill to-day the President says: "I am so thoroughly tired of disapproving of gifts of public money to individuals who in my view have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent Congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief to a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their apparent Congressional sanction in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of Congress, but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the Legislative branch of the Government. Thus in considering these bills I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of Congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives. I have not been insensible to the suggestion which should influence every citizen, either in private station or official place, to exhibit not only a just but a generous appreciation of the services of our country's defenders. In reviewing the pension legislation presented to me, many bills appear to be approved upon the theory that every doubt should be resolved in favor of the proposed beneficiary. I have not, however, been able to entirely divest myself of the idea that the public money appropriated for pensions is a soldier's fund which should be devoted to the indemnification of those who in defense of the Union and in the Nation's service, have worthily deserved, and who, in the day of their dependence, resulting from such suffering, are entitled to the benefit of the actions of their government. This reflection tends to surround the bestowal of pensions with a kind of sacredness which invites the adoption of such principles and regulations as will exclude perversion as well as insure a liberal and generous application of grateful and benevolent designs. The heedless disregard of principle which underlies the granting of pensions is unfair to the wounded and crippled soldier who is honored in the just recognition of his government. Such a man should never find himself side by side on the pension roll with those who have been tempted to attribute their natural ills to which humanity is heir, to service in the army. Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit, and encourages those who, for gain, are prone to become dishonest. Thus is the demoralizing lesson taught the people against the public treasury that most questionable expedients are allowable."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

About 100 of the democratic Representatives who voted for the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill assembled in the hall of the House to-night.

Representative Bragg, of Wisconsin, was chosen chairman and Representative McRea, of Arkansas, secretary of the conference.

Speaker Carlisle opened the proceedings with a stirring speech, urging the members to stand firm in their purpose of tariff reform and pointing out the necessity of united and harmonious action. A resolution was offered instructing Mr. Morrison to renew his motion to consider the tariff bill to-morrow. Considerable opposition was manifested, however, and as Mr. Morrison himself expressed a desire to be left free to act in the matter as seemed best to him, the resolution was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Morrison then moved that the tariff reform democrats select one member from each State to constitute a committee, which shall consider the advisability of issuing an address to the country explaining the position of that element, the committee to report to another conference to be held later in the present month. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, mostly of a friendly nature. The resolution was adopted. Then the discussion turned upon the present state of the business of the House, and the several chairmen took advantage of the occasion to impress upon the meeting the necessity of action upon some of their bills. It was finally decided to call a full democratic caucus for next Wednesday night to agree upon future procedure. It can be stated on the best authority that the democratic leaders regard last Thursday's vote on the Morrison bill as finally defeating any tariff legislation during the remainder of this session, and that any attempt that may be made to again call up the bill will be only for the purpose of more strongly emphasizing the principles of the tariff reformers.

Alleged Criminal Assault.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 21.—Rev. Waldo Messaros, the well-known preacher and pastor of the Northwestern Independent Presbyterian Church of this city was arrested to-day for an alleged attempt to commit a criminal assault upon the wife of Charles W. Coulston, both of whom are members of the congregation over which Messaros has charge. At the hearing the testimony for the prosecution, went to show that the pastor called at the Coulston dwelling this morning. After being ushered into the parlor he seized the lady and roughly attempted an atrocious assault upon her. That after the alarm was given the husband, Mr. Coulston and Dr. Butcher, the family physician, on one side and Rev. Messaros on the other, engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle, during which one of the pastor's thumbs was bitten so hard as to be nearly severed. The minister declared the whole business a trap to ensnare him.

Bayard's Answer.

BOSTON, 21.—Secretary Bayard, in reply to the resolutions of the State Legislature relative to the fishing question, says: "The resolution shall be duly placed on the files of this Department. The subject to which they relate has been for some time solicitously considered by the Executive Department, and I believe I am justified in saying that the interests and rights of the American citizens engaged in fishing have been diligently cared for, and no opportunity has been omitted to secure their ample vindication under the existing laws and the treaty stipulations."

The Trial of Anarchists—Parsons Presents Himself for Trial.

CHICAGO, 21.—A profound sensation was produced in the criminal court shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon by the appearance of Parsons, the fugitive Anarchist, for whom the police had been searching since the night of the Haymarket massacre. He drove up to the Criminal Court building and alighting, ran up the steps quickly to the Criminal Court, to the astonishment of the court and the police officials. It appears that Black, counsel for the anarchists, saw Mrs. Parsons Saturday and urged that if she knew of her husbands' whereabouts to urge him to return for trial. He was so thoroughly disguised in appearance when he made his dramatic appearance in court that very few acquainted with him could have known him. It is known now that he has been hidden within a hundred miles of Chicago since the night of the Haymarket massacre. As soon as he had put in an appearance, Black asked that his trial should take place with the other six in court.

Fatal Conflagration in Boston.

BOSTON, 21.—The New England Institute Fair building on Huntington Avenue, recently purchased by the Metropolitan Horse Railway Company and valued at $250,000, was entirely destroyed by fire and four workmen were killed. Their names cannot be learned at present. The building is supposed to be fully insured.

A later dispatch says: A terrific fire accompanied by loss of life, this afternoon, destroyed the New England Institute Fair building on Huntington Avenue. The building was built by the New England Manufacturing and Mechanics' Institute for exhibition purposes, at a cost of nearly $500,000. Last winter it was purchased by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for $300,000, and has since been used as a place for storing and repairing cars. So quickly did the flames spread that before the first engine had arrived the immense roof had fallen and the building was a roaring mass of flames. The flames refused to surrender until they had conquered everything combustible within the building and the work of rescue was attended with great danger.

The charred remains of two men were brought out and are thought to be those of Wm. Taylor and a man named Frost, both carpenters. It is believed that other bodies are buried in the debris, as several workmen are missing. All is confusion and no correct statement of the loss of life can yet be made. The flames are still burning in the interior of the building of which nothing is left standing except the lower portion of the wall.

There were many men inside when the fire broke out, and all rushed for the rear windows. Most of them were helped out, but while the rush was being made to one of the windows a scorched and bleeding face was seen. The person who had been looking out fell back into the seething mass and was past all help. A colored man, whose name is unknown, went back into the building to save some property and was not seen to come out again. Chester L. Hazeltine and E. L. Farrell had plenty of opportunity to escape, but endeavored to pull out some cars, and were frightfully burned. While thousands of spectators were viewing from the neighboring roofs the magnificent spectacle, the horrible tragedy was being enacted within, although out of sight and unknown to the throng. After the flames had been sufficiently extinguished search was begun among the charred ruins for possible victims, and up to 9 p.m. eight dead bodies had been removed. Most of them were burned beyond recognition.

It is believed that there are at least four more bodies in the ruins. Inside the building were 400 horse cars fully repaired, each worth $700. The repairs and refurnishing of the building amounted to about $50,000. The total loss is about $400,000.

The burning of the vast building was one of the grandest sights seen in this city since the great fire of 1872. The wind blew freshly and added much to the power of the flames as they rapidly swept from one part of the building to the other.

John W. Mackay.

NEW YORK, 21.—John W. Mackay of San Francisco, New York and Paris, one of the board of directors of the American Exhibition to be opened in London in 1887, has been appointed its Vice-President for the far west.

Arrested.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., 21.—August schiffer, who is wanted in Chicago to answer the charge of embezzling $12,000, was arrested here to-day.

Return to Work.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—After a six weeks' attempt to force the manufacturers to accede to their demands for the adoption of the eight hour system, the furniture workers have ended their strike, and the men, about 500 in all, will return to work to-day on the old plan.

BASE BALL.

Philadelphia, 21.—Athletic, 8, Brooklyn 7.

Detroit, 21.—Chicago 1, Detroit 4.

Staten Island, 21.—Baltimore 1, Metropolitans 4.

Cincinnati, St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 5.

Pittsburg, Louisville 2, Pittsburg 8.

FOREIGN.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, 22.—The preamble to the government bill to authorize the Panama Canal Company to issue its proposed loan, states that although the possibility of the success of the undertaking is dependent upon contingencies of a serious nature, a technical commission has expressed its conviction that the obstacles to the construction can be overcome.

The Diet Committee has unanimously confirmed Prince Luitpold as Regent.

Cuban Home Rule.

MADRID, 21.—The government is contemplating the immediate construction of a number of speedy and powerful cruisers to strengthen the navy.

In Congress, Senor Moulero supported by other Cuban Deputies, has presented a demand for the concession of Home Rule to Cuba with a provisional parliament. The demand is regarded as a step toward complete decentralization.

An Election Dodge.

LONDON, 21.—The *Times* publishes what it says is a copy of a private special circular sent by the President of the Supreme Council to different "centers" of the Irish Republican Brotherhood throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The document fills a column of the *Times* in fine print. The gist of it lies in the claim that to the efforts of the Fenians is Ireland indebted for the present advantageous position occupied by the Irish cause, and in the statement that while Gladstone's scheme is inadequate because Ireland must have nothing short of independence, it is the duty of Irishmen to support the Premier in every way, in order to enable him to complete the step he wishes to take. The *Times* says the document is marked; "To be destroyed when read."

Michael Davitt pronounces the so-called Fenian secret manifesto published by the *Times* an election dodge. Davitt says the document was written by an ex-editor of an extinct Irish weekly paper which pretended to represent extreme Nationalist views.

Shipwrecked.

LONDON, 21.—The American ship *Frank Pendleton*, Capt. Nichols, from San Francisco, Feb. 13, has arrived at Queenstown, having on board the mate of the British bark *Arklow*, Capt. Pye, from Manilla for Montreal. The *Arklow* was in collision May 8th, with an unknown vessel, and was cut to the water's edge. Capt. Pye's wife and children and ten seamen took to the lifeboat. The mate put off alone in a small open boat. It is feared the occupants of the lifeboat were lost. The mate had a most terrible experience. He was for eight days without food, water or clothing, the supplies he had provided himself with having been lost by the capsizing of his boat. He clung to the keel for 24 hours, and then succeeded in righting the craft. He hung up his shirt for a sail, and caught a few flying fish, which he proceeded to eat slowly for six days, looking in vain for a sail, and then he became unconscious. While in this condition his boat was sighted by the *Frank Pendleton*, and he was rescued. The rescue took place on May 16th.

The Political Outlook.

Gladstone Addresses Another Enthusiastic Meeting.

EDINBURGH, 21.—Gladstone addressed another large and enthusiastic meeting here to-day. In the course of his speech he said it was irksome to always be compelled to refer to Ireland, but that this was due to the Tories who blocked the way so that the Government could not get rid of the question and proceed to the other business of the Empire. He relied, he added, upon the people's energy to clear the line now and allow the train of progress to go on to its destination. He denied having cheered Mr. Sexton when the latter followed Mr. Chamberlain in debate on the Home Rule bill and taunted him with being ambitious to be mayor of Birmingham. The Premier reiterated his demand upon the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon to produce the queen's speech of them last Friday night, and said he thought that Mr. Goschen, formerly a Liberal minister, would now make a good Tory candidate.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that he did not complain of the secession of Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright. They were a small fraction of the Liberal party. They had abandoned it and the honorable traditions regarding Ireland. As for the speech on the action of Fitz-William and Cavendish, he showed their descendents were trying to resist that policy which, if it had been carried out, would have saved years of trouble. The land purchase bill was applicable at the time when he introduced it in the House of Commons, but he had failed to receive the support of Lord Hartington and others. He did not think England or Scotland received it so favorably as they received the Home Rule bill. The Cabinet were now free to reapproach the whole subject. If they continued in office the Cabinet would carry out the Home Rule programme with due regard to their obligations. They desired to secure local self-government for Ireland with perfect security to the Imperial Union. He had never before declared, concealed his ideas from the country when a great crisis had come. People had had the audacity to say he had endeavored to force this question forward. Last autumn, he said, he foresaw in the Irish demand that which would sweep into the shade all other legislation. He foreshadowed but did not foresee that the demand would be so wise or moderate.

It is not often in the history of countries that such opportunities arise. Rare indeed have they been in the case of Ireland, the first, I believe, being provided by the treaty of Limerick. Ah! gentlemen, had that treaty been will succeed in teaching reading. Upon executed, the last 200 years would have told a very different tale, and the indelible blot of disgrace which the judgment of the civilized world has fixed upon England for her treatment of Ireland would never have been found to sully her brilliant and illustrous escutcheon. [Cheers.] I am sorry to say it was Protestant bigotry and National perfidy that trampled under foot the articles of that treaty. Such opportunities come at intervals of centuries. At the end of the seventeenth, at the close of the eighteenth, and now again at the close of the nineteenth century. I do not say another opportunity will not occur. The case is how very different. You have put such weapons in the hands of Ireland—weapons of constitutional freedom and representative government—as she will know well how to use, and though you reject her prayer you do not thereby settle the difficulty, or even obtain an interval of precarious repose. Do you remember Burke's words when the supporters of the rebellious American war said they were able to "suppress the Americans?" He said: "The moment of military success will be the commencement of political difficulty, and if you do suppress armed resistance in America, you never will be able to govern America?" I do not hold out to you the terror of civil war in Ireland. I leave that to the loyal Orangemen [laughter] who are flying through the country with rifles from Belfast to Boyne. [Laughter.] If there were any such terror as that you have ten times enough force to suppress any such resistance. But, gentlemen, under the present system you never will be able to alter what has happened in the last six months, which has stamped upon our own history facts ineffacable in themselves and certain as to their results. If that prayer is rejected you will never be able to govern Ireland again.

You will find that disappointment will induce exasperation, social order will be more and more impaired, society will be disquieted and disturbed by agrarian outrages, the time of Parliament will be filled with odious battles and coercion will be demanded. Coercion will be resisted if adopted and then withdrawn, and the same miserable round of struggles will dishonor the history of our country. [Cheers.] To avert all these mischiefs we ask the country to listen to our prayer. Reduced within the limits of reason and safety we ask you to achieve the victory for the best and highest interests of mankind. [Loud and prolonged cheers in the midst of which Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat, having spoken one and a half hours.]

Replying to a question by an elector as to whether he favored a system of grand committees of Parliament to act as Provincial Councils for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, to discuss local bills which, when passed, should be laid on the table in the House of Commons for specified time, and if no objections be entered, then carried to the House of Lords without further discussion, Mr. Gladstone said that the subject was a long one, but he would deal with it with as much fullness as possible, perhaps in to-morrow's address.

A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the electors of Midlothian have confidence in Mr. Gladstone's conduct and approve the Irish policy of the government, and welcome with enthusiasm Mr. Gladstone's return to Scotland at the present crisis.

After the meeting Gladstone, drove away with his wife and the Countess of Aberdeen to the exhibition, followed by cheering crowds.

Later in the evening a series of resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting in favor of home rule. They were presented to Gladstone, who in a speech expressing his thanks, said he hoped to see speedily an honorable termination of the enterprise. A slow termination would be painful and probably a shameful one. On the action of the nation depended the question whether the termination should be an honorable one or whether it should leave behind rankling sores, which would tend for a long time to qualify any good done.

Gladstone has written another letter to Mr. Caine, which he concludes as follows: "As to the intentions of the Government, I refer you to the speeches which I am about to make. Perhaps you will ascertain whether it is Chamberlain's intention to prosecute or to abandon his plan of last February." This letter has caused much comment, and it is expected that important revelations will soon be made.

Sir Robert Peel will contest Inverness as a Gladstonian candidate.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, delivered a speech at Newcastle this evening, in the course of which he said that if the Coalitionists succeeded in obtaining the majority, Ireland would be in the same condition that the Unionists feared for Ulster. He believed that crime would disappear from Ireland with the grant of Home Rule.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach addressed the electors of Bristol yesterday. He said the government scheme would be dishonorable to Great Britain and disastrous to Ireland, and must lead to a separation or civil war. The rights of Ireland in regard to self-government were neither more nor less than those of Great Britain. "We ought," he continued, "to equalize as far as possible the political privileges and disabilities throughout the kingdom, for which object an Imperial Parliament should be in Ireland as well as in Great Britain, supreme in practice and theory. Under such a union, Ireland has full representation and accruing influence. Political organizations cannot be permitted to seek their end through intimidation backed by outrage and crime. The prevention of this is not coercion, but a vindication of constitutional freedom. The political aspirations of Ireland cannot be satisfied by plans for depriving any of her sons of their full share in the government of the Empire. Concessions would only promote further disintegration. In such a crisis old diverging party lines ought to be forgotten and one great effort be made to preserve the unity, upon which depends the strength of the Empire.

Childers, Chancellor of the exchequer, in his electoral manifesto advocates an Irish elective Parliament empowered to deal with purely local matters. He says he cannot consent to any plan for dividing power between an Irish and an Imperial Parliament inconsistent with the supremacy of the latter.

The Parnellites appointed to take charge of the Irish cause in Great Britain will leave on Tuesday for the various districts, to which they are assigned. T. O'Connor Powder will remain in London and will be assisted by Dr. O'Doherty and R. Kelly. A great demonstration will be held on Wednesday at St. James' Hall in favor of the Gladstonean candidates in the metropolitan districts.

A deputation of Ulster Protestants, consisting of clergymen, magistrates and merchants who are in favor of Home Rule, is coming to London to address several meetings under the auspices of the British Home Rule Association.

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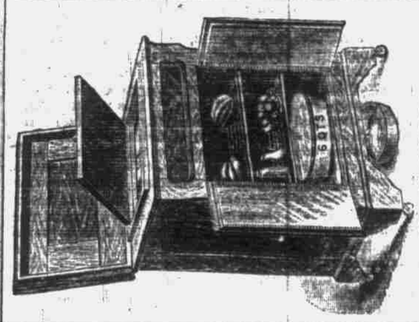
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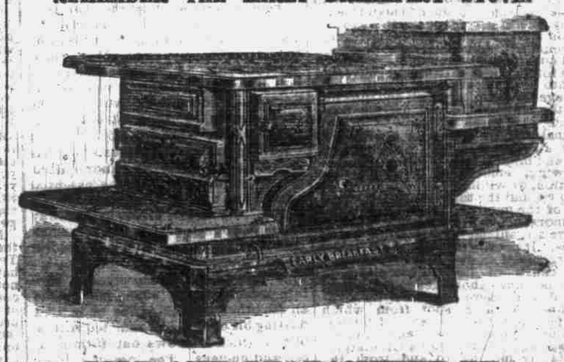
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