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Free Coinage the Watchword of the White Metal Knights.

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The Government to Purchase and Coin-

inent Silver Men.

Fluctuations in Price to be to Gov-Washington, Sept. 9.-While the air

appeared to be full af compromise rumors he impression is abroad that in order reach a vote mutual concessions will made by the friends of repeal and of ilver. There is nothing tangible upon not ready to offer anything, and they still insist and will insist upon unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The silver men themselves admit that nothing looking like a ompromise or suggestion of such policy has appeared before them. A prominent silver leader when asked what compromwould be acceptable replied vigorous-"Nothing short of free coinage." He id while silver men had not considered he idea of having a compromise offered them he could say for himself, speaking or one of the largest producing states the country, he would accept the law. hat would give the owner of silver the right to take it to the mint, where the government should be required to purchase it at market price per ounce, paying herefore in treasury notes. The differnce between market price and coinage value would accrue as profit to the government. This, he thought, would be fair and equitable, for if the price of silver emained as it was now, there would be but little coined, and the government would have but little to buy; while, if

purchaser would be benefitted by the advance in price. A resolution in reference to the national banks of Philadelphia and Boston, their resources and their refusal to pay checks to depositors in currency was offered yesterday. Peffer, P. O. P., of Kansas, laid it before the senate, and its author addressed the senate on the subject, stating that he had offered the resolution, not out of hostility to the banks, but out of regard for the public

went up then the government being a

The treasury department purchased esterday 40,000 ounces of silver at its ounter offer, 74.50 cents per ounce. The tal purchased for the month aggregates

Representative Geary of California, uthor of the law of 1892 providing for the deportation of unregistered Chinese n the United States, is satisfied that the provisions of the law will be enforced by the administration. Yesterday and to-day he had interviews with President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle pon the subject. Later he said to a ported for the United Press: "The law will be carried out; assurances have been given on that point which are thoroughly

satisfactory.' A message was received by the state epartment from the United States Minster in Brazil which says danger of combardment of Rio by the revolutionary fleet has been increased by the delaration of martial law.

He Banked in a Trunk. Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 9.-Jacob Reinbolt, a bachelor, 65, married Mary Ambrocht, a widow of 32, last January. Mrs. Reinbolt was at that time a servant in the family of Dr. F. H. White in Hackensack. She has a son about 10. Until this week the old man and his young wife lived happily on his little farm, which he has worked alone for many years. Reinbolt is very eccentric. One or two intimate friends were aware of the fact that for many years he has een hoarding his earnings in gold. When married he told his bride the secret of his savings and showed her the hiding-place in a cunningly devised compartment in an old trunk. There he had \$640 in gold and a book showing \$1,300 deposited in the Seanmans' savings bank. At the wife's suggestion the bank book, her gold watch and a small amount of cash were deposited in the trunk with the gold and the key was kept in a secret place, supposed to be known only to the husband and wife. On Tuesday, when Reinbolt wanted to get his bank book to make a deposit, the key of the trunk could not be found. As the village blacksmith said he had no time to go to Reinbolt's house to open the trunk it was carted to the shop. Reinbolt was almost crazed by the discovery that all his shining coins and his bank book were Mrs. Reinbolt's watch and bankbook were there, but her money was

Federation or Annexation. Montreal, Sept. 9.—The Dominion labor Congress yesterday adopted a resolution asking the government to submit o popular vote the questions of imperial deration and political union with United States. An amendment declaring for Canadian independence was defeated. To-day a resolution was adopted recommending total prohibition of Chinese immigration, or, failing in that, a tax of \$100 a head.

Th Dominion government has refused ratify the agreement entered into with the steamship and railway transportation companies, by which it was proposed that an officer of the American government should be stationed at Quebec to inspect all immigrants passing through en route to the United States to save the rouble and delay of inspecting at the indary line. The proposed arrangement had two objects in view: to meet the remmigrants passing the inspection were to are now in circulation.

WAR CRY OF SILVER be furnished at Quebec with a certificate which upon presentation would enable them to pass into the United States with out fear of delay at the international

The actual surplus for the fiscal year is ascertained to be \$1,386,000. The customs yielded almost \$21,000,000. During the year the public debt was increased over half a million in the expenditure on NOTHING ELSE WILL BE ACCEPTED capital account was counted with the expenditure the deficit would be two and

Arrested in Liverpool.

Montreal, Sept. 9.—Henry Curling,
who robbed Miss Duncan on Sherbrooke street of \$8,000 worth of jewelry and money recently, has been captured. Chief Detective Cullom received a cablegram from the Liverpool police to-night stating that Curling had arrived there yesernment's Advantage - Rumors of a terday and had been arrested. On being Compromise—The Friends of Repeal searched nearly all the stolen property was found. Curling will be brought back to stand his trial.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 9.—Benjamin Jackson, colored, as lynched near Quincy last night. About a year ago Jackson and Woodmeyer, a prominent citizen, quarreled. The fight so frightened which to hang these rumors. Friends of which to hang these rumors. Friends of repeal say with much emphasis they are condition, that she died. Jackson swore that he would "fix" Woodmeyer. A few days ago the Negro threw rat poison in Woodmeyer's well. Three of the Woodmeyer children died from drinking the poisoned water, Woodmeyer himself dying. Thirty neighbors visited the family and drank the water, and many are not expected to live. Jackson confessed the

crime before being put to death. Four other Negroes thought to have been implicated in the poisoning were caught to-day and guarded by an armed To-night citizens' were searching for a fifth Negro. When he is found all five will undoubtedly be lynched. Tonight the excitement is intense and the lynching is expected to take place before morning.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Caily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Hopkinsville, Sept. 7.-Robert West and Will Davis, both members of the pelice force, settled an old score yesterday with a pistol duel to the death. Davis fired first and West promptly returned it. They were within arm's reach of each other. At the same instant both fired the second time. Davis sank to the platform, and West also fell, expiring in four minutes, the bullet having passed through his heart. Davis still lives, but cannot long survive.

Chicago, Sept. 7.-At the opening of the Catholic congress yesterday Archbishop Corrigan of New York delivered which the congress divided to better consider in detail the many subjects betration, by R. M. Douglas, son of the

late Stephen A. Douglas. San Francisco, Sept. 7 .- The immigration commission has landed a family of seven Hebrew exiles who recently arrived from Siberia. A number of prominent Hebrews having raised a purse for the wife, obtained work for the hus band and guaranteed that for the space of one year the family would not be a public charge was the cause of the ac-

tion of the commission. Seattle, Sept. 7.-A sure sign of revival of business is found in the increase of freight business done by the railroads. A month ago it was the exception for the Northern Pacific to receive ten car loads of freight a day of all kinds, and this would include but one or two cars of merchandise. During the past week, however, the receipts have grown until the total reaches fifty to sixty cars a day, including ten of merchandise. The bulk of it is grain,

feed, hay and fruit. Los Angeles, Sept. 7.—The reclamation of 200,000 acres of the Mojave desert is one of the most stupendous enterprises ever undertaken in Southern California, and from the indications the project will go through. The plan is to irrigate the large acreage near the mining town of Victor, in San Bernardino county, this side of the Needles. The company having the project under consideration is the Victor Irrigation Company. Some of the best engineers of the state have reported the enterprise a most feasible one and very promising. The lands thus irrigated will be colonized.

New York, Sept. 8.-Receiver Dyke man made the startling announcement that the wrecked Commercial bank of Brooklyn had lost \$163,000 through investment in the St. Kevin mine, Colorado. The announcement caused great surprise among depositors, as the loss had heretofore been put at \$60,000. Chicago, Sept. 8.-Richard M. Hooley,

the veteran theatrical man is very ill of cancer of the liver. He has been confined to his home on the north side of the city for some time. Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—The wages of 2,000 employees of the Pencoyd Iron Works will be reduced 10 per cent,, beginning on the 18th inst., with the ex-

ception of the puddlers. Their pay will

be cut down \$3.25 a ton. This action, the company say, is necessary owing to the uncertainty of tariff changes. New York, Sept. 8.—The French engineers who have been studying objects of interest hereabouts started for the World's Fair to-day via Niagara Falls. They went over the New York Central road. They are the guests of the Ameri-

can engineers who visited the Paris exposition in 1889. Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 8.—Nine local as-emblies of the United Mine Workers in the Clearfield region have withdrawn from the organization and have applied to the Knights of Labor for a district charter. The struggle of the miners against

monthly payments continues. Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 9.-There is consternation in business circles here over the appearance of a large number of counterfeits of recently issued clearing house certificates. They were issued quirements of the alien labor law, and in small amounts in lieu of currency.

to insure rigid quarantine inspection. The Thousands of dollars of perfect forgeries

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Lord Rosebery's Defence-Brummagem

Joe and Harcourt Quarrel. eager to hear the Earl of Rosebery, sec- | on. brilliant one; many bishops and peeresses | not yet met. were present. In the diplomatic gallery sat several foreign ambassadors. The space in front of the throne, reserved for privy councillors, was occupied by Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and other prominent members of the house of commons. The first speaker was the Earl of Selborne, Liberal-Unionist, who made a bitter attack upon the bill. He said he saw dragons' teeth sown in every clause and certain to produce strife. The government had capitulated to the worst Irish faction, reckless of what happened, if it retained office through the Irish Lord Rosebery followed Lord Sel-

He said that the argument in which phrases about "capitulation", and "rash and uncertain experiment" been used by opponents of home rule, were exactly the sort that had been applied against every great reform of the present century. The same arguments had been used against the Catholic emancipation bill, the first reform bill, and the bill for the repeal of the corn laws. Members of the opposition had said that the present bill ought to be carefully considered, because it was legislation, not for to-day, but for an uncertain to-morrow. It could be said for the upper house that they were not even legislating for to-morrow, but were legislating for "this day six months." (Laughter.) The house of lords having decided, before the debate opened, to reject the home rule bill, could not be called a dissecting room so justly as it could be called a chamber of death. The debate, therefore, was unreal and academic. There was no equal division of the parties in the house of lords. It was only one party which had a slight percentage over another. Regarding the minority he could not hope that Sydney Smith's couplet describing salad should apply: "Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl, and scarce suspected animate the whole." The earl's witty sally was received with much laugh-

Continuing, he said that the speeches

of the opposition had been largely mere denunciations of action. The question before them was one of policy. The decision of the Liberals on the questions was clear and determined, while the policy of the opposition was in the womb of the future. He was perfectly certain that if the Unionists had frankly action of the area of the house were robes with level closes. cepted the principle of local legislation for Ireland, and offered in good faith to London, the Bishop of Oxford, and every proceed on that line with the view of apcongress was largely in committees and discussions before the many sections into which the congress divided to better the Liberals would have held the throne. The lobbies had so many out both hands to welcome the Unionist proposals, but the actions of the Unionists in the house had been irreconcilable They reminded him of a Spanish ba fight, where the toreadors, picadors and matadors were called in successively in a prolonged fight until the bull was killed. Lord Salisbury was the matador striking the final blow. (Laughter.) The house of commons had lingered over the home rule bill with solicitude. The house of lords gave the bill short notice. They treated the bill on an old receipt for cooking pike: "Fill the pike with everything rich and rare and throw it out of the window as useless." This summary disposal of a great measure entailed upon the house of lords a tremendous responsibility. What means had they taken to fortify themselves for the contest in which they were preparing to engage? There were 113 Irish peers sitting in the house of lords, and he wanted to know, for it was an important factor in the fight, of five-sixths of the popular representatives of Ireland, how many of these peers in any sense represented any part of Irland except Ulster. The house of lords meant to fight the Irish people with representatives of only one small class. (Irish shouts of "hear, hear"). If they wished to settle the question at all, eventually a settlement might be obtained, both parties agreeing to meet in conference, and, after discussion, settle the terms upon which Ireland might govern herself. In 1886 Lord Hartington (now the Duke of Devonshire), and Mr. Chamberlain had said that home rule was mainly a question of debate the one question present in his degree, and they had succinetly laid down the limitations they were prepared to grant. Were they of the same opinion now? If so the Duks of Devonshire had been singularly ill-advised in moving the rejection of the bill. He might have allowed the second reading to pass sub silentio, and then got the bill into committee and manipulated it to his likhouse of commons, where, though the Irish members at Westminster, which amendments might be stoutly resisted, was an outrage on Englan I, so encra subsequent conference of the two houses might have led to some agree- surprise that it had ever found a place ment. Even if this course could have in a proposal emanating from a responsihad no fruitful result, it was a clear | ble government. The Lord Chanceller and patriotic line of action for the house had declared that he was not inclined of lords to take. He was no enthusi- to associate himself with a desperate ast for home rule. He supported it clause of that kind, but would prefer simply as the best of three courses open

> be deplorable. Secret societies would again be formed and the reign of assassination would position by protesting with a vigor thor be renewed. Coercion was a valuable instrument, but it demanded continuity which it could never obtain. The disfranchisement of Ireland was an impossitary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Rosebery) ble course. Home rule, therefore, was also had avoided the burning subjects the only alternative. In conclusion, Lord underlying the government's policy. The Rosebery said the present bill was un- problem which the Foreign Secretary doubtedly an experiment, but most legislation was experimental, and the Irish legislation was necessarily so. It was not a leap in the dark but a leap in the the future, and he had solved the prolight. It was a leap towards the reblem with absolute success. (Laughter.) conciliation of two nations too long di- The Foreign Secretary had surrounded vided. It was a stride towards the adjustment of local business, enabling the British people to support the vast and varied burdens of the empire. Lord | less delight poetic critics in the future. Rosebery was heartily applauded at the He had implied that in 1885 the Conclose of his speech. While the house of commons was in current of coercive legislation and had was 375.

committee of supply this evening Str taken the ground from under the feet of

Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, raised | the Liberals, rendering it impossible London, Sept. 7.—The house of lords clear that it was an undue concession existence of the Liberal government. was crowded this evening with people | that the rights should be arbitrated up-eager to hear the Earl of Rosebery, sec- on. It was satisfactory, however, he reviving or perpetuating coercion. retary of state for foreign affairs, speak added, to know that, owing to various

> arbitration would not cover all points, but said he hoped that good might rebult on the question of the lobster fishwar or nothing.

Sir Charles said he did not agree with Mr. Chamberlain. of the lateness of the hour, moved to sponsibility with respect to the applicareport progress, but the motion was re-

Mr. Chamberlain then moved that the chairman leave the chair, adding that he would not raise the Bahama question as he had intended, because it was too late for the proceedings to be reported.

Chamberlain was afraid posterity would lose his speech (laughter), and he therefore used the language that was seemlain replied that he must decline to follow Sir William's "extremely insolent remarks." Loud cries for order were raised, and T. P. O'Connor appealed to the chair against Mr. Chamberlain's language. The chairman said he had not heard any objectionable expressions, but Chamberlain said, "Well, I withdraw the expression in accordance with your ruling and substitute words which have ing. This policy would be madness in been ruled to have been in order, viz., dealing with ordinary men, and more 'venomous observations.'" With laugh- than madness in dealing with a race ter and shouts of "Oh!" the matter was then dropped.

London, Sept. 8 .- Although it was generally understood that the house of lords would reject the home rule bill to-night, the house did not fill up until after the dinner hour, popular interest centreing in the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was not expected to rise until towards midnight. In the meantime Baron Herschel, Baron Monkswell and the Bishop of Ripon had spoken to half empty benches. After 9 o'clock the scene outside and inside the house livened up, as members and visitors began streaming in. The peeresses', strangers' and diplomatic galleries showed few bishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of people that they were impassable until the police had orders to clear them. Out-

bands from workingmen's clubs of the

incite a jubilant demonstration on the rejection of the home rule bill, began to assemble at 10 o'clock Some lint of their intention having reached the radical workingmen's clubs and Irish societies, small detachments of these soon appeared on the scene. As a brawl was feared, the police, having been reinforced, broke up the different groups and kept them moving. Many of the Tory clubmen, finding their ovation schones balked, then cleared off, and the crowd diminished as the time passed without any announcement of divisions. The debate in the house reached the acme of dulness in Earl Morley's manderings against the bill. A number of other peers were on the roll to speak, but a sense of weariness affected them as well as the house generally, so Lord Sal'sbury, seeing a chance during a momentary pause, rose at 10.30 o'clock, amid apturous cheers, and began his speech. Lord Salisbury said he felt that merc was some satisfaction in occupying the position he held, that of the last p rson to speak against home rule in the present session; but although it was a josition of much distinction, it had many inconveniences. In particular, he found that the debate had already been so fully occupied that there was little now left for him to say. Throughout the mind was, why hal the government introduced such a bill? On this point the house had received no sufficient enlightenment. Some peers had defended the bill and made able speeches, without reference to the real nature of the bill. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschel, had virtually told them theat he did not quite believe with the government on one in, and, so amended, returned it to the subject, in dealing with the retention of mous and so grotesque that it was a some other arrangement. Then in dealto the opposition. To adopt home rule, ing with the abandonment of the landcontinue the policy of coercion or dis- lords, the Chancellor had admitted that franchise Ireland. If coercion were to their fate would be terrible, but said

be continued the future of Ireland would that they had brought it on themselves. Finally, the Lord Chancellor had finished his account of his own intellectual oughly sincere against anybody desiring to know the real opinion of any cabinet member upon a cabinet bill. The Secreseemed to have set himself to solve was how in an hour's speech to avoid giving pledges that might be inconvenient in the dawn of the history of Gladstone's home rule bill in 1885 with a brilliant atmosphere of legend that would doubtservatives had suddenly interrupted the

the discussion of the Newfoundland arbi- for them to resume that policy in the futration. He suggested that the rights of | ture. But in June, 1885, when the di-Newfoundland against France were so vision was taken that terminated the they had not produced a single clause

During the subsequent period in which on the home rule bill. The scene was a obstacles, the court of arbitration had the Conservatives had held office their intention was announced to strengthen Sydney Buxton, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, in defending who had professed a change of opinion the government, expressed regret that because the Conservatives had not been sufficiently prompt in enforcing the criminal law had made most miserable excuses. Much had been said of the beneery. Mr. Chamberlain asserted the suggestion of Sir Charles Dilke meant had not been for a century a statesman bold enough to propose that an autonomous colony should send 80 members to the imperial parliament, representing no At this point Mr. Balfour, on account | interest in England and bound by no retion of laws that parliament passed The absurdity of such a position was enough to send a man to Bedlam. How could they get rid of Irish questions in the presence of eighty members seeking to make themselves marketable wares in negotiations with ministers? Would these Sir William Harcourt said that Mr. men, sent by Archbishop Walsh, be quiet on questions of religion and education? What appeared to shine visibly through ists will support the motion with the purall the arguments was that home rule ingly bullying in tone. Mr. Chamber- was a policy of despair, that Liberals lain replied that he must decline to follow had said, "You have failed, we do not know how to succeed, but we will try something that nobody has tried before." What moral or political right had any government to embark upon such an experimental policy in Ireland, divided to her base by party conflicts, which if such had been used he hoped Mr. during seven centuries English rule had Chamberlain would withdraw it. Mr. | rather increased than diminished? Representative government never flourished on a soil where homogeniety was want-

that for centuries had hated England. Lord Salisbury reminded the house of the opinion the country held before this terrible change occurred, when the Liberal party-was solely in the hands of Liberal politicians and not in the hands of deserters. Then, he said, however i cabinet. much they might have disagreed on local and internal questions, he felt sure hat on all imperial questions their hearts had beaten true to the empire, as had the hearts of the Conservatives. aulay when he sat with the Liberals and Gladstone when he sat with the Conservatives (laughter) had said that they would regard the repeal of the union as fatal to themselves, and would his staff and a guard of cavalry. The never consent to it. If England had told their lordships that she wanted this horror the case might have been different, but he believed that to be impossible. As long as England was true to herself she would never allow this atrocious dismemberment, this treachery, this revolution. Their lordships would be untrue to the duty devolving upon them from their splendid ancestry and Emperor in this city. The streets and untrue to their highest traditions if they

failed to reject the bill. (Loud cheers.) Lerd Salisbury spoke for an hour and a quarter. His conclusion was marked Conservative party, specially formed to by a quiet eloquence. Some signs of waning vigor were noticed in him, but these are, in part at least, attributed to the oppresive heat of the chamber. The Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Souncil and Secretary of State for India, briefly replied to Lord Salisbury. The Lord Chancellor then put the motion for the second reading of the bill. He caused some merriment by crying, "I think the 'Contents' have it." Very loud and determined was the rival cry,

"The 'Non-Contents' have it." The house divided at midnight, and the result was the rejection of the mo-

tion by a vote of 419 to 41. The Marquis of Waterford voted sitting and the Earl of Galloway voted while lying at full length on a bench. Lord Hoadly returned from a hunting expedition on the Zambesi river in order to be able to vote. All the bishops went with the majority. The announce ment of the result was heard with laughter and some cheering. The house was then cleared of spectators and adjourned immediately. Outside of the building the police had kept a free circulation during the evening. At midnight a distinctly Unionist demonstration was held, in the flourishing of the Union Jack, the singing of patriotic airs and cheering for Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Argyle and Joseph Chamberlain. Sky rockets were sent up from the precincts of the house and were greeted with ringing cheers. A few home rulers protested, but there was no disorder. London, Sept. 9 .- Sir Henry Ponson

by, the Queen's private secretary, passed ast night at Blackerag Castle, where Mr. Gladstone is taking a holiday with Mrs. Gladstone and a party of friends. This morning he and the prime minist r had a long interview and before noon Sir Henry left with a special dispatch from Mr. Gladstone to the Queen concerning the government's attitude towards the defeat of the Home Rule bill in the House of Lords last evening. Sir Henry was conveyed in all haste from Blackcrag Castle the railway station at Coupar Angus, where an express train carried him to Balmoral. The Queen is known to have awaited with unwonted anxiety Mr. Gladstone's decision as to his course after the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords. The royal idea is that Mr. Gladstone should appeal to the country, and the determination which is understood to be expressed by Mr. Gladstone in his special dispatch-to hold on indefinitelywill not suit Her Majes y at ail. It is surmised that Mr. Gladstone intimated in the Jispatch carried to Balmoral today, the readiness of the cabinet to submit to the Queen's prerogative to dismiss her present ministers. This intimation would mean little, however, as he knows he can rely on the Queen's discretion to take no step involving the crown in the popular outcry against the House of Lords. A large and influential party of the ultra-Tory party expect such direct intervention from the Queen, but their expectations will hardly be realized. On the other hand, the Queen's opinion as to the proper course for Mr. Gladstone will weigh with him undoubtedly in hastening his appeal to the country. Before last night's sitting of the Lords, the highest vote recorded in the Upper House

This was given on the question of re-

pealing the corn laws in 1846, and included the proxies of absent members. The attendance and vote list evening, therefore, were quite beyond precedent; no such gathering of hereditary legisla-tors had been seen previously in Loudon. Many of the peers who came 'o town to vote against the bill had never seen the interior of the House before, and 50 of them were obliged to sign the roll for the first time before voting. To render the duty of attendance less irksome some 50 or 60 peers loafed in the refreshment and smoking rooms during the debate. Several, finding the cuisine of the restaurant of the House not to their taste, had their own cooks, wines and meats brought in for the occasion. One, for instance, gave a dinner prepared by his own chef, served on his own plate, by his own servants. In neither its public nor its private aspects did the House reveal any characteristics likely to strengthen its chances

The Radicals will raise again the question of the Duke of Connaught's appointment to the Aldershot command. The debate will follow a motion, to be made duction of the army expenses by cutting down the salary drawn by the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief. Several Conservatives and some Liberal-Unionpose of defeating the government. If they rally a majority the consequences for the government will be serious. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, would resign, and a general reorganization of the cabinet would be necessary. As such a vote might also result in the Duke of Cambridge's retirement, the radical leaders privately talk of withdrawing the motion, in case they obtain a public assurance that the government does not design the Duke of Connaught's Aldershot appointment as a prelude to his succession to the commandership-in-chief. This offer from the Radicals, however, would not help the ministry much. The Queen and the Prince of Wales hold that the chief command belongs to a member of the royal family, and any effort by the ministry to shunt the Duke of Connaught would result in an open rupture between the court and

Insults to the Kaiser. Strasburg, Sept. 9.—The Emperor of Germany arrived here this morning. His majesty alighted from the imperial train at Neufeld station, which was brilliantly decorated for the occasion. He rode to the reviewing ground accompanied by Emperor was greeted on all sides with cheers of welcome. Arriving at the parade ground the Fifteenth army corps was reviewed. Thousands of people were present. After the review the Emperor was entertained by leading officials of the city and Strasburg. Great preparations have been made for the reception of the orated, and the seven great gates leading through the ramparts and walls around the city were made beautiful with flags and flowers. Great enthusi-

siasm prevailed wherever the Kaiser ap-

peared. The Emperor was much pleas-

ed with the warm greetings. It is said that in spite of these demonstrations of loyalty there was an exhibition of disloyalty made during the early part of the day. According to the report, during the night a number of placards printed in French were posted up at conspicuous points on the route of the parade. These placards it is said, referred in the most insulting terms to the visit of the crown prince of Italy to Strasburg in company with the Emperor of Germany. The police promptly removed all traces of these placards and are making a vigorous search for the persons who printed them as well as for those who took part in posting them up along the Emperor's route.

Frost Torches. Corinth, N. Y., Sept. 9.—As fine a display of fireworks as could be desired might have been witnessed ofter midnight in the mountain farm lands covering the northern portion of Saratoga county. Frost comes early thereabouts and three years out of five damages or destroys the corn and buckwheat. A Swedish farmer on Hadley Hill suggested the use of "fire torches" in times of danger and explained that Scandinavian agriculturalists made them of petroleumsoaked peat. Peat is scarce in the lecality, but pine is plentiful, so in odd times during the summer a number of farmers cut stakes two inches in ciameter, five feet long and provided themselves with kerosene. At 8 o'clock the other evening the thermometer fell to 38 degrees and the experimenters put the stakes to soak and at midnight they set them up, 50 to the acre in the buckwheat fields, and by 1 a.m. had them blazing and smoking. Every man who tried the plan saved his crop. On the other farms where nothing had been done the probable yield is reduced two-thirds.

Ainoka's Case at Headquarters. Ottawa, Sept. 9.-The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has received from British Columbia papers in connection with the seizure of the sealer Ainoka by a Russian cruiser. A technicality has arisen in consequence of the captain of the schooner not having complied with the orders of the Russian commander to proceed to Yokohama, but he explained that the hunters refused to be taken there, and they far outnumbered the white men on board. He alleges he was inside the 30 miles limit at the time of the seizure, but that this was in consequence of contrary winds, and that for six days previously no boats had been lowered.

Not the Englishman. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.—It is learned here that W. F. Wallach, alleged to be the young Englishman murdered near Aguilar, Colo., 20 miles from Trinidad, by two Mexicans last Monday, was in reality Willis Shannon Walsh. Louis, son of John A. Walsh and ne-phew of Julius Walsh, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. He had visited Aguilar on business and was on his way to Trinidad when murdered. The body is now en route here for burial, The family is one of the most promin-

omes to an end this to give a benefit enteran coach, Robert good service for the city for years. The he form of an athich the hundreds of friends of the irrestation, would lend the lacrosse men, it Gov't Report.