

THE HERALD.

Board of Works Jan 1 92 =

VOL. IV., NO. 35.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1893.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND IMPROVED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT RESTAURANT, BEAUTIFUL DINING ROOM, GRAND FRONT PORCH, PERFECT VENTILATION and SWEETENED THROUGHOUT. LARGE and COMFORTABLE ROOMS and CLOSETS as each floor, and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popularity, and is today one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION. The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Dining is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently situated SALOONS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office. HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are kept in the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor. IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT to the Hotel. THE "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Recorder's Office and Cathedral. A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP is connected.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS
PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Female of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are peculiar.

THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Cures of Rheumatism, For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Pleuritic Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and RINGED Joints it acts like a charm.
Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 36s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 78, N. O. S., 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

THEY SHOUTED "JUDAS."

A Wild Scene in the English Commons—A Free Fight on the Floor.

LONDON, July 27.—In the house of commons today Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, stated that the government was taking every possible step towards restoring peace between the warring factions led by King Maflos and chief Mafana in Samoa and toward developing the trade prospects of the islands.
In response to further questions, Sir Edward said that precise information as to when the blockade of Samoa would be lifted had not been given. The government had given no advice to Samoa unless it had been asked for. Great Britain regretted that France deemed a blockade necessary in view of British shipping interests involved. No full statement as to the situation was yet possible, but complete information would be given as soon as possible.
CLOSURE OF THE HOUSE DEBATE.
On the government program, ten o'clock this evening was the hour set for the closure of the debate in committee on the home rule bill. The parts of the bill left over for the discussion of the last week and for the divisions of the evening were the new financial clauses, the schedules and the preamble.
WANTED IRELAND'S INCOME GUARANTEE.
The proceedings early in the evening were tame. John Clancy, Parnellite for North Dublin county, moved an amendment to the effect that the Imperial government should guarantee to Ireland £500,000 annually during the provisional period of six years.
Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment. The financial scheme under discussion he said, provided fully for the equitable, liberal, treatment of the Irish government. If the estimates, which have been made with the greatest care, were realized, Ireland would have £212,000 annually secured her.
Mr. Goheen, chancellor of the exchequer in the last Salisbury cabinet, also spoke against Mr. Clancy's motion.
CHAMBERLAIN ON THE CLAUSE.
Obscure members continued the debate until the speaker had to rise to deliver the final broadcast of the opposition.
He began by giving his opinion of the clause as applied by the government. The members, he said, were about to witness the last scene in a ridiculous farce. The debate on the financial clause had been a mere sham. The government had stood over friend and foe alike, ready to fall the guillotine without regard for justice or constitutional rights. The Irish members, as well as the unionists, were anxious to discuss the length of the bill and financial questions presented by the new clauses, but such discussion was to be cut short.
The bill had been changed in its most vital feature; still no debate was regarded as necessary since whatever was altered, the bill was always found perfect by the adherents of the prime minister.
Jeers from the Irish, cheers from the unionists and counter cheers from the liberals, interrupted Mr. Chamberlain at this point. He waited two or three minutes, before the confusion abated sufficiently for him to speak without effort.
GLADSTONE LIKENED INTO HERO.
He then proceeded thus: "The prime minister calls 'black,' and his adherents say it is good. The prime minister calls 'white,' and they say it is better. (Unionist laughter.) It is always the voice of the majority that is the voice of the people."
"THEY SHOUTED 'JUDAS' IN CHORUS."
Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately there arose from the nationalists, such a roar of indignation that had not been heard since the days of Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain plainly was startled, but he tried to talk on. His voice was inaudible to the Irish and the unionists.
He turned toward the nationalists, and shrill yells of execration sounded above the uproar.
T. R. O'CONNOR sprang to his feet, and leaning toward Mr. Chamberlain shouted "Judas," so loudly that the epithet could be heard all over the house. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry and for half a minute shouted "Judas" in chorus. Meantime the clock struck ten, chairman Mellor tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the unionists.
THE CONSERVATIVE TAKE A STAND.
Then came a scene unprecedented in parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave in a weak voice the customary directions to clear the house for a division. As the disorder subsided, preparations were made to execute these directions. The conservatives, however, flatly refused to quit the benches. They stood in a row, and William Hanbury shouted to the chairman that he must first call Mr. O'Connell to order, for having called Mr. Chamberlain names. Mr. Mellor protested that he had not heard the epithets in question. Mr. Mellor and Hanbury got together, and to make themselves heard, shouted in chorus at Mr. Mellor: "Will you direct that these words be taken down?"
MELLOR INIGNORANT OF THE ROW.
Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Edward Clark got hold of Mr. Gibbs, and started him for the front benches, that he might state the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous but vain efforts to learn what the grievances of the tory trio were.
Mr. Gibbs tried to go forward, but he was pushed about and confused that he gave up his purpose, and Mellor remained uninformed.
Meantime half of the unionists had climbed to the benches and were shouting, "Gag," "Gag."
A FREE FIGHT.
Others were struggling in the aisles or between benches with radical, liberal or Irish antagonists. Curses, yells of pain and groans issued were heard on every side. Someone smashed Tim Healy's hat down over his eyes. Healy tore it off and sprang into the aisle in full fighting position, just as Hanbury, still shouting that the chairman must call O'Connell to order, was trying to get by. Hanbury was knocked over a bench by the force of the collision, before Healy got into a blow.
A free fight then broke out at the top of the gangway. The centre of it was Wm. Redmond, Parnellite, who had taken advantage of the general license, to push over Col. Sanderson, the champion of the men of Ulster.
Sanderson was rescued and led an attack on the Parnellites.
A STRUGGLING, CURSING MASS.
Blows were struck right and left. Mem-

WELL SET TRAP.

Girls Imprisoned in Cages of Six Far From Friends.

English visitors to the Chicago world's fair have forwarded to the London Press, sensational details of an organization for the redemption of young girls from England and other European countries to Chicago for immoral purposes.
It seems that some time before the opening of the exhibition, advertisements appeared in London and provincial papers stating that a large number of young ladies of prepossessing appearance would be required as waitresses and buffet-attendants at the exhibition.
After some correspondence the application were successful, the young women being either orphans, friendless or without near relatives.
They were selected and conveyed to America via Havre, going there with further contingent of German, French and Swiss girls.
On arriving at Chicago, they were conveyed to lodgings, which turned out to be houses of ill fame, especially engaged for the purpose, in anticipation of the enormous sums of money expected during the exhibition.
Finding out the true facts of the case, the girls indignantly demanded to be sent back to England, being however scattered in different parts of the city without telling of their captivity.
The English girls were not at such a great disadvantage as the foreigners by reason of being able to speak the language managed to escape and eventually obtaining employment in the capacity they expected to fill when they left England.
"IT'S FIST BETTER THAN GUNS."
A Story of a Man Whom the Old Times Would Like to Welcome in Kelly.

MILK AND BUTTER.

Cows That Produce 7,000 Pounds Each in a Year.

The agricultural bulletin for May issued from the Cornell university agricultural experiment station, contains an article by Henry H. Wing showing the yield of milk and butter that may be obtained from cows. The following is taken from the paper: Beginning January 15, 1892, and ending January 15, 1893, a record of the amount fed and the amount produced by each individual cow in the university herd has been kept. The food was weighed separately for each cow at each feeding and charged to the animal consuming it. The milk was weighed at each milking and credited to the animal producing it. Once each week a sample of an equal amount of night's and morning's milk was taken from each cow. The fat in these samples of mixed milk was determined by Dr. Babcock's centrifugal method, and the percentage multiplied by the number of pounds of fat produced during the week. The university herd during the time of the experiment contained twenty cows. It has been developed from the ordinary stock of the neighborhood by use of thorough bulls and a rigid selection of the best beef calves. The year previous the yield of the cows upon the farm had been a little more than 3,000 pounds per cow. The descendants of these same cows produced in 1892 more than 7,000 pounds per cow. Special animals were not selected for this experiment, every cow in the herd without exception was taken. It was thought that by doing this average results of more value would be obtained than as though most of the better individuals were selected for the special purpose and a few of the poorer ones discarded. A large number of the cows were young, four were three-year-olds, and four heifers with their first calves; three of the latter were under two years old at the beginning of the experiment.
Our records of this herd for the year seem to us to warrant the following conclusions:
First. With a fairly good herd, carefully fed and kept, milk can be produced for six-five cents per hundred weight and fat for sixteen cents per pound for the cost of food consumed. Six occasional dry cows were three-year-olds, and four heifers with their first calves; three of the latter were under two years old at the beginning of the experiment.
Second. That in general the best yields of fat were obtained from cows that gave at least a fairly large flow of milk.
Third. In general the cows consuming the most food produced both milk and fat at the lowest rate.
Fourth. For the production of milk and fat there is no food so cheap as good pasture grass.
Fifth. In general the cows consuming the most food produced both milk and fat at the lowest rate.
Sixth. For the production of milk and fat there is no food so cheap as good pasture grass.
PLEASANT RIDGE.
A New Butchering Settlement in Northumberland County.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

Missionaries Slaughtered by a Chinese Mob.

VANOUVER, B. C. July 26.—The steamship "Empress of India" has arrived with news of the murder of two Swedish missionaries by Chinese fanatics on Sing Poo. Revs. Wilholm and Johnson, the missionaries arrived in Sing Poo last April and were the only missionaries. Sing Poo is an important market place northeast of Hankow and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. They made no converts but on the contrary their lives were in danger almost from the start. They were warned by servants that they would be killed on July 1, but took no precaution except to send a letter to a magistrate demanding protection. Early in the morning of July 1 their house was surrounded by a mob composed of loafers, tradesmen and scholars, who clamored for their blood. Stones were thrown at the house and the windows were battered in until the missionaries could no longer remain indoors. They attempted to escape over the roof of the house but were followed by the mob. Finally they got no further and dropped into the street into the hands of the mob. Their sufferings were short. Wilholm was killed with a single blow from an axe and Mr. Johnson was speedily beaten out of all semblance of human shape by bamboo rods and iron bars. The bodies were stripped naked, subjected to revolting mutilations and left on the street for dogs to eat. The missionaries were burned and the missionaries' house. Two missionaries from Hankow in company with a mandarin and soldiers left for Sing Poo on July 4 to investigate the matter and recover the bodies.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Cherries and Currants and Cherry Preserves.

No. 1.
All in a pound of sugar and three table-spoons of currant juice to each pound of cherries. Remove either the stems nor the pits, put all together, and boil slowly for an hour. Stir occasionally, tender, skim them carefully out. Place in jars, filling them about two-thirds full, boil down the syrup, and pour over the fruit.
No. 2.
Put a quart of sugar to a quart of cherries, first removing the stems and pits. Place over night, in alternate layers of fruit and sugar, in the preserving kettle. Next morning cook slowly without stirring until the fruit is tender and the syrup clear.
TO CAN CHERRIES.
To each pound of cherries allow one-third of a pound of sugar. Put the sugar in the preserving-kettle with one cupful of water to every three pounds of sugar. When dissolved, add the cherries (stoned or unstoned, as you prefer) and cook three minutes. Can in glass jars, as usual, sealing immediately.
TO DRY CHERRIES.
Remove the stems from the cherries, weigh them, and allow one pound of sugar to every four pounds of fruit. Put the sugar in the preserving-kettle with one cupful of water to dissolve it, put in the fruit and let it boil up one hour. Skim carefully, pour the fruit and juice into a jar, and let it stand three days. Strain the juice from the cherries, boil it, pour boiling hot over the fruit, and let it stand another three days. Then take the cherries from the jar, and spread on platters or trays to dry in the hot sun or in a moderately hot oven. Stir occasionally during the process of drying. When dry, put in paper bags, and keep in dry place for winter use.
RED CURRANT JELLY.
Weigh the currants, and to each pound of fruit allow one-half pound of sugar. Put the currants in the preserving-kettle, and boil twenty minutes, first mashing the fruit a little with a wooden spoon or pestle. Stir frequently to prevent burning. Remove the fruit and strain through a jelly bag of cotton, flannel or muslin. When strained, return the liquid to the kettle, bring it to the boiling point, and at once add the sugar. When this is entirely dissolved, the jelly will be done, and must be immediately poured boiling hot into glasses or jars.
BLACK CURRANT JAM.
To every pound of fruit allow one pound of sugar and one-half pound of sugar. Strip the fruit from the stalks, and put it in the preserving-kettle, with the water. Boil for ten minutes, add the sugar, and stir for three-quarters of an hour, stirring frequently to prevent burning.
BLACK CURRANT JELLY.
Strip the currants from the stalks, put them into a jar, and place the jar in a kettle of boiling water. Simmer for three-quarters of an hour, or until the juice is extracted. Strain, measure the juice, and to each pint allow one pound of sugar. Stir the sugar in the cold juice until the sugar is dissolved, set over the fire, and boil for half an hour, or until the mixture is found to be firm when a little is tried on a cold plate. Pour boiling hot into the glasses or small jars.
SPICED CURRANTS.
Ingredients.—Seven pounds of red currants, one cupful of strong vinegar, one cupful of currant juice, three and a half pints of sugar, two ounces of stick cinnamon, and one ounce of cloves. Put the sugar, vinegar, and currant juice in the preserving kettle, with the spices tied in a ball of cheese cloth, and heat to the boiling point, add the whole currants and boil from an hour to an hour and a half, or until the mixture is found to be firm when a little is tried on a cold plate.
MACDONALD'S POINT, Q. C.
July 31.—A number of Boston and St. John people are spending a few weeks at "Liberty Hall," Belyea's Cove, among whom are the following: Mrs. Robert Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Flewelling, Mrs. Charles Gilchrist and several others of St. John; Mrs. Samuel Gilchrist, the Misses Belyea and others from Boston.
Mrs. Savage and son, Miss Susie Belyea and Robert Belyea of Boston, are spending the summer with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. N. Belyea, Belyea Cove.
Mrs. D. K. Hunter and children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Macdonald. Mrs. Hunter resides in Medway, Mass.
Mrs. B. B. Wright and Miss Amy Blizard were the guests on Friday last of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wetmore, Belyea Cove. Mrs. Blizard is probably the oldest person living in this county. She is one hundred and one years old; is hale and hearty; can see to sew, knit and read without the aid of glasses; can also walk a short distance, and is the mother of sixteen children, ten of whom are living. Judging from appearances, you correspond thinks there will be a number of weddings at the Point soon.

DUFFIE'S CHEAP SALE.

Furniture of all Kinds.

Parlor Suites, upholstered in Bedroom Sets, Seven Pieces, Plush or Hair Cloth, only hardwood finished Light or Dark, \$18.00.

Also a Large and well assorted Stock of Lounges, Bed-Springs, Mattresses, etc.

Sewing Machines \$25.00.

These Prices are the Lowest ever offered to the Trade. Call and see our Stock, or write for Catalogue.

New Home Office, Phenix Square, Opposite City Hall. P. DUFFIE, Proprietor. Box 28.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER
Office: Carleton St., East Side.
Directly opp. Dr. Conitard's office.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINFORD,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar,
Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated,
Office: Lower Hat of County Court House.
Adjuncts in the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,
Attorney and Solicitor,
NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: WHELFLEY BUILDING,
Opp. Post Office,
QUEEN ST.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,
MASON,
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,
SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Jobbing a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE
RAIL TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM
St. John, 6.25, 9.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a.m., 11.30, 6.30 p.m.
Macdonald Junction, 8.10 a.m.,
Vanouvers, 9.4 a.m.,
St. Stephen, 1.35,
St. Andrews, 1.30 a.m.

TO ARRIVE:
D. McNICOLL,
Gen. Pass Agent,
MONTREAL.
O. E. McPHERSON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.

Glasgow via Liverpool and St. John's to Halifax.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

W. M. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.
July 29.

W. E. SEERY,
Merchant Tailor,
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Spring Overcoating,
Suitsings,
and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the

W. E. SEERY,
WILMOT'S AVE.

Portland Cement.
50 Barrels White Portland Cement,
JAMES S. NEILL

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap & Washing Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A few ounces will powder 100 lbs. of Lard.
SOLD BY J. G. GILBERT, Toronto.

AT DEATH'S DOOR. NERVOUS PROSTRATION. EXTREME DEBILITY AFTER THE GRIP.

Mr. Peter Lingley, Councillor, Peterborough, Ontario, N. B., says:
"October, 1892.—Last winter I had a very severe attack of the Grip, which left me very feeble and reduced to flesh. I had no appetite, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I was under Doctors' treatment for months, but received no benefit. My friends thought I had consumption and I got so low that they were preparing my death as they say. As a last resort they decided to try

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC,
Rapidly Restored Me to Health.
I began well, my appetite was restored and I soon became stronger, slimmer and more vigorous. I had gained 15 lbs. in ten years. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, as I feel that

HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS cure all Stomach ills.

DON'T GO DOWN TOWN.

Without Calling at
KITCHEN & SHEA'S
If you are Going to Purchase

FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware, Royal Diamond Stoves are the best.
Tinware, Pans, Boilers, Oil Cans, Steamers, Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.

Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

KITCHEN & SHEA,
272 QUEEN STREET.

JUST RECEIVED:

Anti-Dandruff, Dodds Kidney Pills, Dr. James' Nerve Beans, Orange Quinine & Wine.

Campbell's Quinine & Wine, Enos Fruit Salt, Paines Oeury Compound.

California Syrup of Figs, Beef Iron and Wine, Quinine, Iron and Wine, Cough Balsams.

W. H. CARTEN,
Druggist and Apothecary,
COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

AT DEATH'S DOOR. NERVOUS PROSTRATION. EXTREME DEBILITY AFTER THE GRIP.

Mr. Peter Lingley, Councillor, Peterborough, Ontario, N. B., says:
"October, 1892.—Last winter I had a very severe attack of the Grip, which left me very feeble and reduced to flesh. I had no appetite, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I was under Doctors' treatment for months, but received no benefit. My friends thought I had consumption and I got so low that they were preparing my death as they say. As a last resort they decided to try

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC,
Rapidly Restored Me to Health.
I began well, my appetite was restored and I soon became stronger, slimmer and more vigorous. I had gained 15 lbs. in ten years. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, as I feel that

HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS cure all Stomach ills.

DON'T GO DOWN TOWN.
Without Calling at
KITCHEN & SHEA'S
If you are Going to Purchase

FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware, Royal Diamond Stoves are the best.
Tinware, Pans, Boilers, Oil Cans, Steamers, Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.

Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

KITCHEN & SHEA,
272 QUEEN STREET.

JUST RECEIVED:

Anti-Dandruff, Dodds Kidney Pills, Dr. James' Nerve Beans, Orange Quinine & Wine.

Campbell's Quinine & Wine, Enos Fruit Salt, Paines Oeury Compound.

California Syrup of Figs, Beef Iron and Wine, Quinine, Iron and Wine, Cough Balsams.

W. H. CARTEN,
Druggist and Apothecary,
COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

THEY SHOUTED "JUDAS."

A Wild Scene in the English Commons—A Free Fight on the Floor.

LONDON, July 27.—In the house of commons today Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, stated that the government was taking every possible step towards restoring peace between the warring factions led by King Maflos and chief Mafana in Samoa and toward developing the trade prospects of the islands.
In response to further questions, Sir Edward said that precise information as to when the blockade of Samoa would be lifted had not been given. The government had given no advice to Samoa unless it had been asked for. Great Britain regretted that France deemed a blockade necessary in view of British shipping interests involved. No full statement as to the situation was yet possible, but complete information would be given as soon as possible.
CLOSURE OF THE HOUSE DEBATE.
On the government program, ten o'clock this evening was the hour set for the closure of the debate in committee on the home rule bill. The parts of the bill left over for the discussion of the last week and for the divisions of the evening were the new financial clauses, the schedules and the preamble.
WANTED IRELAND'S INCOME GUARANTEE.
The proceedings early in the evening were tame. John Clancy, Parnellite for North Dublin county, moved an amendment to the effect that the Imperial government should guarantee to Ireland £500,000 annually during the provisional period of six years.
Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment. The financial scheme under discussion he said, provided fully for the equitable, liberal, treatment of the Irish government. If the estimates, which have been made with the greatest care, were realized, Ireland would have £212,000 annually secured her.
Mr. Goheen, chancellor of the exchequer in the last Salisbury cabinet, also spoke against Mr. Clancy's motion.
CHAMBERLAIN ON THE CLAUSE.
Obscure members continued the debate until the speaker had to rise to deliver the final broadcast of the opposition.
He began by giving his opinion of the clause as applied by the government. The members, he said, were about to witness the last scene in a ridiculous farce. The debate on the financial clause had been a mere sham. The government had stood over friend and foe alike, ready to fall the guillotine without regard for justice or constitutional rights. The Irish members, as well as the unionists, were anxious to discuss the length of the bill and financial questions presented by the new clauses, but such discussion was to be cut short.
The bill had been changed in its most vital feature; still no debate was regarded as necessary since whatever was altered, the bill was always found perfect by the adherents of the prime minister.
Jeers from the Irish, cheers from the unionists and counter cheers from the liberals, interrupted Mr. Chamberlain at this point. He waited two or three minutes, before the confusion abated sufficiently for him to speak without effort.
GLADSTONE LIKENED INTO HERO.
He then proceeded thus: "The prime minister calls 'black,' and his adherents say it is good. The prime minister calls 'white,' and they say it is better. (Unionist laughter.) It is always the voice of the majority that is the voice of the people."
"THEY SHOUTED 'JUDAS' IN CHORUS."
Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately there arose from the nationalists, such a roar of indignation that had not been heard since the days of Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain plainly was startled, but he tried to talk on. His voice was inaudible to the Irish and the unionists.
He turned toward the nationalists, and shrill yells of execration sounded above the uproar.
T. R. O'CONNOR sprang to his feet, and leaning toward Mr. Chamberlain shouted "Judas," so loudly that the epithet could be heard all over the house. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry and for half a minute shouted "Judas" in chorus. Meantime the clock struck ten, chairman Mellor tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the unionists.
THE CONSERVATIVE TAKE A STAND.
Then came a scene unprecedented in parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave in a weak voice the customary directions to clear the house for a division. As the disorder subsided, preparations were made to execute these directions. The conservatives, however, flatly refused to quit the benches. They stood in a row, and William Hanbury shouted to the chairman that he must first call Mr. O'Connell to order, for having called Mr. Chamberlain names. Mr. Mellor protested that he had not heard the epithets in question. Mr. Mellor and Hanbury got together, and to make themselves heard, shouted in chorus at Mr. Mellor: "Will you direct that these words be taken down?"
MELLOR INIGNORANT OF THE ROW.
Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Edward Clark got hold of Mr. Gibbs, and started him for the front benches, that he might state the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous but vain efforts to learn what the grievances of the tory trio were.
Mr. Gibbs tried to go forward, but he was pushed about and confused that he gave up his purpose, and Mellor remained uninformed.
Meantime half of the unionists had climbed to the benches and were shouting, "Gag," "Gag."
A FREE FIGHT.
Others were struggling in the aisles or between benches with radical, liberal or Irish antagonists. Curses, yells of pain and groans issued were heard on every side. Someone smashed Tim Healy's hat down over his eyes. Healy tore it off and sprang into the aisle in full fighting position, just as Hanbury, still shouting that the chairman must call O'Connell to order, was trying to get by. Hanbury was knocked over a bench by the force of the collision, before Healy got into a blow.
A free fight then broke out at the top of the gangway. The centre of it was Wm. Redmond, Parnellite, who had taken advantage of the general license, to push over Col. Sanderson, the champion of the men of Ulster.
Sanderson was rescued and led an attack on the Parnellites.
A STRUGGLING, CURSING MASS.
Blows were struck right and left. Mem-

WELL SET TRAP.

Girls Imprisoned in Cages of Six Far From Friends.

English visitors to the Chicago world's fair have forwarded to the London Press, sensational details of an organization for the redemption of young girls from England and other European countries to Chicago for immoral purposes.
It seems that some time before the opening of the exhibition, advertisements appeared in London and provincial papers stating that a large number of young ladies of prepossessing appearance would be required as waitresses and buffet-attendants at the exhibition.
After some correspondence the application were successful, the young women being either orphans, friendless or without near relatives.
They were selected and conveyed to America via Havre, going there with further contingent of German, French and Swiss girls.
On arriving at Chicago, they were conveyed to lodgings, which turned out to be houses of ill fame, especially engaged for the purpose, in anticipation of the enormous sums of money expected during the exhibition.
Finding out the true facts of the case, the girls indignantly demanded to be sent back to England, being however scattered in different parts of the city without telling of their captivity.
The English girls were not at such a great disadvantage as the foreigners by reason of being able to speak the language managed to escape and eventually obtaining employment in the capacity they expected to fill when they left England.
"IT'S FIST BETTER THAN GUNS."
A Story of a Man Whom the Old Times Would Like to Welcome in Kelly.

Kelly, New Mexico, is a pretty quiet town, just now, in spite of the huge masses of lead and silver to be found mixed together in the mountain on which the town stands, but the little graveyard, with its white paling about each grave under the pines near by will start any old inhabitant telling of the days when Kelly, as well as the other camps of Magdalena, were "wide open." As a rule the stories of fights are very much alike—whiskey, cards, hard words, guns, exploding cartridges, gasping victims, and funerals follow in quick succession. But Kelly has a different story to tell.

In the days when pistols were worn as regularly as shirts (a plenty to satisfy any ordinary tenderfoot can still be seen in this region) a stranger came to Kelly and stopped at the hotel without saying much to his host. He had a team and driver and took the various gulches and prospects that could be so reached, and he kept his eyes on the trade of the various business places in town as well. Some thought he was mine speculator, and others thought he was sizing up the camp with a view to going into mercantile business. He took a drink now and then, and sat in a game of stud poker where he came out about even one night. After three or four days, when nothing had been learned about him, a rumor ran about the camp that he had been killed. The news of his death was spread, and he was buried in the town. The man who had been killed was a stranger, and he was buried in the town. The man who had been killed was a stranger, and he was buried in the town.

Mr. Balfour said, "no, no, don't have it read."
The speaker said the apology was most ample and that the house could expect no more.
After Col. Sanderson and others had attempted to explain their part in the affair, the new clause was adopted by a vote of 291 to 291.
As another clause, which had not been discussed, was put to vote, somebody challenged Mr. Balfour to read it.
In an undertone Mr. Balfour said, "no, no, don't have it read."
The clause was carried by a vote of 321 to 288. The other two financial clauses were carried without division.
The postponement of the fifteenth and sixteenth clauses was adopted by a vote of 318 to 283.
The motion that the first schedule stand part of the bill, was carried by a 310 to 277.
The second schedule was carried by 290 to 273 amid loud opposition cheers. The rest of the schedules were carried without noteworthy incidents.
The speaker said the apology was most ample and that the house could expect no more.
After Col. Sanderson and others had attempted to explain their part in the affair, the new clause was adopted by a vote of 291 to 291.
As another clause, which had not been discussed, was put to vote, somebody challenged Mr. Balfour to read it.
In an undertone Mr. Balfour said, "no, no, don't have it read."
The clause was carried by a vote of 321 to 288. The other two financial clauses were carried without division.
The postponement of the fifteenth and sixteenth clauses was adopted by a vote of 318 to 283.
The motion that the first schedule stand part of the bill, was carried by a 310 to 277.
The second schedule was carried by 290 to 273 amid loud opposition cheers. The rest of the schedules were carried without noteworthy incidents.

WHITE'S COVE.
JULY 31.—The people in this vicinity have about finished haying on the highlands, which is not more than half crop. Quite a number of summer visitors and tourists are here.
Fen, Taylor has his pleasure boat in good order, and takes great pleasure in sailing on the cove with one or more occupants.
Miss