clique, headed by the multi-millionaire pork packers and speculators, Michael and John Cudahy, to make life a burden to the big bear. Weekly weather crop

bulletins unfavorable to wheat continue and notwithstanding the widesprea

With a terrific roar May opened to 90

jority, and the clique, seeing its mistake, began pounding the market with heavy

offerings of one of the best known clique brokers, Linn, and inside of five

minutes the quotations was 84 cents. A series of wild fluctations between that

figure and 90 cents followed, until the excitement had exhausted itself. At

the end of the first hour the market was

comparatively steady, six cents under the opening figure, though another up-

The bull game was to make heavy

margins necessary, though disinclined to take much wheat at the highest figures

it would seem impossible to discourage, so full of life and energy is he. He is

an extensive dry goods merchant and owns, or did own, if it is not all "liqui-dated" enormous quantities of real es-

tate. For long he, as a bear, has been

contending with the Cudahys and Eg-

leston: Billy Linn, as he is termed, being

the principal broker who manipulated

matters for him. The present smash ap-

pears likely to be the culmination of the

great Harper deal some months since, in which it is believed that Jim Keene

Chinese Exclusion Act.

the request of the state department the department of justice has completed the

department of justice has completed the necessary preliminaries in conjunction with counsel for the Chinese government and its subjects in this country. The argument in contempt, the arrest of a Chinese laborer in New York for violation of the terms of the law, a prompt decision in the lower courts, and an appeal to the supreme court of the

an appeal to the supreme court of the

United States, which may be he the 8th day of May, is outlined.

programme be carried out, the d

Washington, April 13.-Extraordinary

who opposed him.

heaval.was looked for at any moment.

IOTERS.

n the Strikers

JTH AMERICA Pay Taxes-

rnellites and War-A Royal police made disperse an

he people's stubbornly, wounded. gathered in Tradesmen closed their es made rewds in front n Exchange. y injured by horses' feet. avoilette ex-imps and at-A num-and some newspapers itors have of the thea-s. The en-dered under ps are cong of dread somewhat belief that ance against of disorders he provinces.
The in Loumes became strikers, and in the troops nights of Lared an imof this city certain wine ordered to ced an enne door and who tried tes received

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would pro-buntry' we r pills. It something e to go to nd absorb It seems ow way is lemonade, e way to a comach; the us to believe n of Heaven ritory.—"The

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by scratching, It is impossible ose years of

llars nd was discourns away from ms, back and Sarsaparilla onful. My t of Order eted this, and in in the con-covered my face by the ed, and the to give up appy man I

ndages whatever aparilla S. G. DERRY, 45 Hood's Pills.

FLAG HAULED DOWN

States Withdrawal. THE OLD FLAC FLOATS OVER HAWAII.

Ceremonies Attending the United

It Was a Disagreeable Sight For Americans to Witness.

At the Sound of the Bugle Invisible Hands, Haul Down the Stars and Stripes and Hoist the Hawaiian Colors Opinions on the Event-Jewels Stolen From the Crown of the Monarch.

Honolulu, April 6 .- Probably no more distasteful task ever fell to the lot of an American seaman than was imposed upon Lieut. Draper, of the U. S. marine orps of the Boston, who has been stationed at the Government House since the Provisional Government assumed power, when on April 1, in the presence a crowd numbering probably 2000 persons, he blew the notes of retreat from his bugle and "old glory" sank from sight of the throng and was re-placed by the colors of the Hawaiian his land. The report that Commisof this land. The report that contains sioner Blount would order the American flag down and the protectorate abolished got abroad on the night of March 31st, preceding the day of the occurrence, but it did not become gen-

On the afternoon of March 31 the commissioner held a lengthy and secret conference with President Dole and the ministry, at which he notified them of his intention to declare off the protectorate established by Minister Stevens on February 1. The Provisional Government of the provisional forms of the provisional content though semantary to the provisional content though semantary to the provisional content though semantary to the provisional content though the provisional content the provisional content to the provisional content the provisional content the provisional content to the provisional content the provisional content to the rnment, though somewhat reluctantly, niesced in the commissioner's decision prepared to order out their forces o maintain peace and order, which had maintain peace and order, which and intinued almost unbroken during the otectorate. At nine o'clock on the orning of April 1, President Dole and se cabinet visited the barracks and interest of the men under arms. At 10 pected the men under arms. At 10 clock companies A, B, C and D of the lunteers assembled at the drill shed, making with the regulars about 400 men in all. The hour for the hauling down American flag had been fixed for

On the faces of the American resi-

dents were looks of chagrin, while a broad grin overspread the faces of many natives. Just before the minute hand the clock in the tower reached the of 11 the regular troops of the Provisional Government, under com-mand of Captain John Good, marched back smartly into the enclosure before the Government building, and were or-dered into line on the left of the en-Following them came company of the volunteers, Captain Zeigler, o stationed themselves on the right of the entrance. Immediately in rear came a battery of company D, Captain W. C. Wilder, jr., with one Gatling gun and two Hotchkiss field pieces, which were placed in position to silence hostile demonstration should any occur. Company B, Captain Gunn, of the volunteers, was left in charge of the barracks, and company C was sta-tioned about the palace. The Provistioned about the palace. The Provisional Government forces were all under the command of Colonel J. H. Sopor and his field officers. Light Colonel J. H. Sopor and his field officers, Lieut.-Colonel Fisher and Major McLeod. Inside the Government yard were President Dole and the members of his cabinet, Chief Justice Judd and other officials, officers from naval vessels in the harbor, prominent citizens and representatives of the

throng as Lieut. Draper, U. S. M. C., facing the Government building, raised his bugle and sounded the colling. his bugle and sounded the call in clear and distinct notes that were heard at some distance. Drawn by unseen agencies the flag sank from sight and in a minute later the Hawaiian emblem was hoisted in its place. The ceremony was complete. Not a cheer and scarcely a sound accompanied the transformation. Some of the Mohican's officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they perwithdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if "we had no right to be here and witness the act." Company A, Captain Zeigler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and the fold vices and warp stationed at varifield pieces, and were stationed at various entrances. The other troops were ous entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines then proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieut. Laird, which, under orders from Admiral Cherist transported the guarters they Skerritt, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely. Thus ended another exists in the land the state of the land the ended another episode in Hawaiian his-

As the crowd dispersed from Palace square it was remarked by many whites with surprise that no demonstration of any kind had been made when the Hawaiian flag was raised beyond the "present arms" of the provisional troops. It was afterwards ascertained that the Queen had requested some of her peothe natives to make no e occasion. Commissione to instruct outburst on the occasion. Commission-er Blount remains a good deal as a tho American sphinx to a majority of the people here. He is a good questioner, but is not so ready in imparting information. The members of the Provisional Government called on Commissioner Blount on April 3, returning his official visit of March 30, when he was ntroduced by Minister Stevens and presented his credentials. The conference Blount's cottage lasted over an hour. Attorney-General Smith, in speaking of it, said while the Commissioner gave them no direct assurance of any kind beyond that the United States would allow no foreign interfarence here. allow no foreign interference here, the Government was well pleased with the manner of the commissioner, and did not think their interests would suffer at The chief danger to be his hands. apprehended here is Japanese interference, either in behalf of or at the application of Japanese subjects or the Ha-

waiians themselves. Japanese interference would be an act of hostility to the United States, and American interests demanded that such be repealed. Consul Fugli, in a news-pater interview, denied that he had received a communication from Commissioner Blount regarding the attitude of the United States. The monthly pen-sion of \$1250 paid Queen Liliuokalani by the Provisional Government has been the subject of much debate lately, and in the council of March 31, J. A. McCandless offered a resolution to the effect that she be paid \$500 per month, so long as she in good faith carries out certain conditions and restrictions relating to political matters, which would be prescribed by the executive and ad-visory council. The resolution was con-sidered in executive session and it was decided to postpone further payment until the Queen's conduct, in regard to political interference, became apparent. Several official changes have been made recently. A. S. Cleghorn, father | in Rome.

of Princess Kaiulani, retires from the collectorship of customs. His successor is not yet named. J. Norton Oat succeeds Walter Hill as Postmaster-General, the latter having been sent to the insane asylum, his mind suffering from the responsibilities in connection with the postal savings bank. The discovery on April 3 that over 200 tins of opium had been stolen from the strong room of the relies station by subtroops. room of the police station by unknown parties, was followed by the disclosure that the crown worn by Kink Kalakaua which was kept in a leather trunk on the basement floor of the palace, had been robbed of its diamonds and jewels, valued at \$5000

valued at \$5000.

Washington, D.C., April 15.—The startling news from Honolulu via San Francisco, of the hauling down of the United States flag, it is said, was the subject of an animated discussion at the cabinet meeting. Before going into the cabinet room Secretary Gresham said he had received no information whatever aside from that printed in the papers. When questioned further as to the truth of the statements contained in special dispatches to western newspapers, that Blount was conniving at the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani and would support her throne, if need be by forces of the United States steam-ship Boston, he said he knew nothing about it and declined to express any opinion on the subject.

In regard to the hauling down of the

United States flag, attention is called

to these passages in instructions issued under previous administration by Secretary J. W. Foster to Minister Stevens under date, February 11th, 1893, "The phraseology of your proclamation in announcing your action in the assumption of a protectorate over the islands in behalf of the United States with all the rights and obligations which term implies. To this extent it goes be-yond the necessities of the situation and the instructions heretofore given you So far as your action amounts to agreeing to the request of the de facto sovereign governmen of the Islands of Hawaii and the co-operation of the material forces of the United States for the protection of life and property for apprehended disorders, your action is commended. But so far as it may appear to overstep that limit by setting the authority and power of the United States above that of the government of the Hawaiian Islands in the capacity of protector, or to impair, in any way, the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian government by substituting the flag and power of the United States as the symbol and manifestation of paramount power, it was disavowed."

It is contended in view of statements from the president, that the provisional government could maintain and protect itself against assault from within, the necessity for the presence of the United States marines on shore and the flying of the United States flag has passed. Therefore, it is argued, Blount was correct in ordering the marines to their boats and the flag to be hauled down, especially if the presence of the flag over the government buildings in Honolulu, as stated, was intended to impede diplomatic relations between the counries and to embarrass negotiations. Charles L. Carter, one of the Hawai

an annexation commissioners, was seen at his hotel by a reporter and asked in he had any news. He replied in the negative, but stated that he fully expected to hear something in the course of the day. Speaking of the lowering of the United States flag by Mr. Blount's order, Mr. Carter said; "I do not think it means a reversal of the policy of the government as expressed by ministration. Secretary Foster's atti-tude was satisfactory to the annexapersons and property against assaults and danger from natives. The necessity for this has passed. The annexation move has gained strength and num-bers and President Dole has announced that it was able to maintain itself if not assailed from without. Therefore the forces of the United States were no longer essential. With their removal, of course, the flag came down. What we all regret is that events have made necessary to pursue that course. We had hoped when it was hoisted that it might remain never again to be hauled down.

Considers It a Blunder.

Boston, April 15.-The Hon. A. S. Mott Smith, Hawaiian minister to this country, was astonished by the news from Hawaii to-day. He said that the withdrawal of the United States protectorate over the islands opened a wide range of possibilities. It seemed to him that an impregnable position had been surrendered and that the United States could not now protest, in case of an uprising of the discontented and lawless of the people there if the provisional government should appeal for aid to the British, German or Japanese ministers. He did not see how the new condition of affairs could give any encouragement to the royalist party. The overthrow of the old government was the logical outcome of years of development.

Conducive to Good Health. Montreal, April 15.-Of 13 old pilots, for and below this port, examined this week pefore the harbor commissioners, with regard to sight, etc., only one was refused the renewal of his license. Some of the re-licensed are 78 years old and yet are

hale and vigorous. Roman Catholic Majorities. London, April 15 .- Mr. Edward Blake took part in the Home Rule debate last night, speaking for over an hour. He dealt fully with Mr. J. W. Russell's recent speech, in which the latter contended that the alleged evils in Quebec province, arising from the "domination" of the Roman Catholic majority over the Protestant minority, would be repeated in Ireland as between the Ulster Protestants and the Roman Catholic majority. Mr. Blake took the opposite view of the question, and with much earnestness, and many citations from eminent men in both political parties in Canada, showed his reasons why the Protestants in the north of Ireland, assuming the two cases to be of a similar character in many respects, should have no reason to fear the ascendancy of the Roman Catholics. The speech was concluded at midnight, too late for much comment on the part of the London press.

The Chronicle says Mr. Blake's address was really a remarkable piece of reasoning, that it was eagerly listened to by Mr. Gladstone and was worthy of delivery at a much earlier hour. night, speaking for over an hour. He dealt

much earlier hour. The Spring,

Of all seasons in the year, is the one for making radical changes in regard to health. During the winter, the system becomes to a certain extent clogged with waste, and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated shops and homes, and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome, or the health may be entirely broken down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It expels the accumulation of impurities through the bowels, kidneys, liver, lungs and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality necessary to good health and overcomes that tired feeling. The Spring,

Montreal, Que., April 14.—Messrs. Ross and McKenzie, the two mil-lionaire street railway contractors, at Ross and McKenzie, the two mil-lionaire street railway contractors, at present making a tour of the world, are in Rome.

REDMOND ON HOME RULE.

The Noted Waterford Parnellite Lays His Views Before the House.

GLADSTONE OPPOSED TO CLOTURE.

A Chicago Gambler in Stocks Ruined by Rogues-Fierce Conflict Between Belgian Strikers and the Soldiers-Chinese Exclusion in the United States.

London, April 13.—The debate on the

second reading of the home rule, bill was continued in the house of commons. Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, who was president of the board of agriculture in Lord Salisbury's last cabinet, dissected the bill from the Conservative point of view, and pointed out the many flaws in Mr. Chaplin, in the course of his speech, took occasion to quote from the speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in 1881, in which the improved conditions that had been effected in Ireland in the preceding twenty years were pointed out. Mr. Chaplin referred to the opinions of Carvour, Geffcken and Molinares against home rule, as disproving Mr. Gladstone's statement that foreign opinion was unanimously on his side. If some July, which he sold yesterday at a profit of one cent or more a bushel, thus ion was unanimously on his side. If Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed Mr. Chaplin is going to take his principles from the foreign enemies of England, it is time he relinquished the care of the govern-ment. Continuing, he said the retention of the Irish members in the imperial parliament, as provided for in bill, would prove the beginning of a system of danger and intrigue. Mr. John Edward Redmond, Parnellite member for Waterford city, follow-ed Mr. Chaplin. Mr. Redmond declared that the speech made by Mr. Chaplin was stale, flat and unprofitable. The former president of the board of agriculture, Mr. Redmond said, was a type of officials who had made Ireland discontinuous flat and the said of the affected, and the concession of home rule to that country was inevitable. Mr Redmond took occasion to explain why he spoke. He said he would not have interfered in the debate, but he had found that his silence had been misunderstood, and he desired to make his position clear. The bill had been offered and accepted as a compromise measure. Right. Hon. Joseph Chamberlein had complained that the Irish members of the house did not accept the bill as a final settlement, and he agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that the final settlement would be found in the direction of federalism. He believed that the new constitution would be a success, and that for the future the bounds of freedom would be widened with the consent of all parties in England, unless Ireland had no capacity for self-government. This constitution was developed. It would be a rash man who would venture to say that it should be immutable for all time. Suppose a clause inserted in the bill were to be final, it would not be worth the paper it was written on. If Mr. Chamberlain meant by his complaint to impute bad faith to the Irish members, because they declined to acept the bill as a finality, he (Mr. Redmond) utterly disclaimed any such interpretation of their intentions. They protested, with all the earnestness at their command, their desire to accept the measure in an honest, candid spirit, and they hoped that the bill would speedily end the miserable chapter of English oppression and Irish resistance. He had never said Irish resistance. He had never said that Ireland would repudiate imperial supremacy as had been charged. What he had said was that any interference with Ireland's free exercise of her enter which is a support of the constitutionality ment in support of the constitutionality. new privileges wo with the trust England was about to with the trust England was about to place in Ireland. He was convinced that the necessity for interference would not arise, because rash or oppressive acts, should they be adopted by the home rule parliament, would be so many nails in the coffin of the constitution. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Redmond made an extended review of the history and basis of Ireland's demand for home rule. Mr. Redmond

ity of enabling Ireland to become pros-perous, rich and happy—at least as

land.
Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney,
Unionist member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, said he saw no necessity for a home rule measure. He

had grave misgivings as to whether an Irish parliament would deal with the

various interests of the country as just-ly as the imperial parliament had lealt

safeguard from America, viz., the provision that no states shall pass any

law subversive of obligations or con-

Right Hon. Mr. Morley, chief secre-tary for Ireland, here interposed the

it had taken.

Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Henry Labouchere, Radical member for Northampton, said that the course of the debate on the home rule bill did

not warrant the invoking of the cloture

been made secretary for Ireland. On motion of Home Secretary quith, the debate was adjourned.

CHICAGO'S MONTE CARLO.

Notorious Gambler in Stocks Ruined by

Chicago, April 13.—The most widely

Two Sharper Rogues.

chicago, April 13.—The most widely known bear speculator in the grain trade of the world last night acknowledged himself beaten if not ruined. In the interview Edward Pardridge talked wild-

ly of his losses and of revenge, declaring that his wife's fortune and his real es-

tate would yet enable him to redeem himself and down the enemies who he

admitted had pushed him to the wall in

He asked why the gov-

with them. He asked why ernment had not borrowed a

t had taken.

ment in support of the constitutionality of the law will be made by Solicitor Aldrich, and for the Chinese government by Choate, of New York, and Ashton, of this city. Twenty Years' Hard Labor. Paris, April 13.-In the anarchist trial Paris, April 13.—In the anarchist trial to-day, which was concluded, Brico was found guilty as charged in the indictment and was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. Francois and Mary mand for home rule. Mr. Redmond painted a picture of the consequence of le Lange were acquitted. the rejection of the home rule bill, and ridiculed the so-called Ulster argument.

In Honor of Senator Dawes. Springfield, Mass., April 14.—The Republicans of this city, their numbers reinforced by representative members of the party from other sections of the state, will do honor to-night to ex-Senator Dawes in recognition of his many ridiculed the so-called Ulster argument. There might be a Belfast question, 46 per cent of the population of Ulster being Catholics. Many of the Protestant population were afraid to avow their sympathy with home rule. Mr. Redmond concluded with a warm appeal to the house to throw upon Irish shoulders the sobering influence of the responsibility of analysing Ireland to become prosator Dawes in recognition of his many years of usefulness to the "Grand Old Party," and his unfaltering devotion to its principles. The event will take the form of a banquet and will practically mark the final retirement of the venorable statesman from the political arena. ontented, peaceful and free as Eng-

Russia Getting Ready. Moscow, April 13.—In consequence of the news that has been received here to-day to the effect that China is gathering arms and other warlike material in Chinese Turkestan, adjoining the Pamir a Russian force of Cossacks and artillery to reinforce the garrison at Tioulte, has been sent on has been sent on.

Relieved From United States Rule. Honolulu, April 13.—The American flag, which for two months has floated from the government buildings, has been hauled down, and the remaining forces of the cruiser Boston have been sent aboard. Nothing indicative of remark that the government had well considered that point, and would be able to give good reason for the American authority remains in Hono-lulu save Counsel Stevens and Mr. Commissioner Blount. On Ap Commissioner Blount declared American protectorate off, and the Hawaiian flag was hoisted in place of that of the United States, giving as his reason that the Washington administra-Mr. Courtney, in concluding his remarks, said that but for Mr. Gladstone's scheme, he saw no reason why Ireland should not have by now local self-government, and Mr. Sexton have tion did not regard a protectorate as necessary, and, further, it was incompatible with any diplomatic negotiations necessary, and, further, that might be arranged between the two countries. The United States, how-ever, would brook no hostile interference in Hawaiian affairs by any foreign

power. Invaders in a Fix. Calcutta, April 13.—The Katchin rising in Burmah is becoming serious. Five hundred well armed Chinese have attacked two villages east of Sealia and have surrounded a detachment of 50 British soldiers. A strong relief force has been dispatched to the scene from Bhemo, and other reinforcements have been sent from Madras. It is stated that the governor of Yunnan is among the Chinese regulars to assist the Kachins. Chinese troops are engaged in suspicious movements on the Burmese

the great May wheat deal.

There were scenes of wild excitement the board of trade when the movement Heureaux and Hippolyte. Kingston, W.I., April 14.-The latest news from Puerta Plata states that began to boom May wheat to \$1 a bushel. The whole trade seemed to feel that the fate of the great plunger, Ed. Pard-ridge, hung in the balance, and the feelthe treaty between the republics of Hayti and San Domingo denying exiles of the one accused of political offences against the other refuge in the neighboring of nervousness and anxiety was widespread. He covered his enormous ing republic, has been renewed. After signing the treaty, both Presidents Hipshort sales heavily on Tuesday and the signing the freaty, both Freshets Inpolyte and Heureaux made preparations to withdraw the troops from their respective frontiers. Hippolyte's forces will retreat toward Port au Prince and Heureaux' toward Santiago. This withdrawal of the troops, it is believed, means that peace will be maintained in both republics. It is now understood opening to-day found every one who had dealings with him calling on him heavily for margins away beyond the market. His position was supposed to be weakened by advances in July, as he was suspected of being short a lot of that month also. both republics. It is now understood that the attempt to overthrow President It is said that he had been turning securities into money in large amounts Hippolyte will be indefinitely postponed. There seems to be no chance of a revolution. President Heureaux is master of the situation in San Domingo. for a week in anticipation of a squeeze,

storms in West Kansas, showed that the drouth seemed practically unbroken. Correspondents wired. "No improve-ment in wheat." It is not a question of weather, for the damage is already Mr. Gladstone's Reply to the Faddists Being Discussed.

THEIR HOPES CANNOT BE REALIZED

cents, an advance over night of 3 1-2 cents. It was supposed that this would bring the plunger down, but he was apparently still in the ring by a large ma-Animated Discussion on the Irish Home Rule Bill.

> Proceedings in the Behring Sea Arbitration Court-Pennsylvania Students Cannot Do Without Beer-Financial Position of Quebec-Big Mine Fire in

London, April 15.—The Imperial Federation League gained little yesterday by the long-promised conference with Pardridge was on the floor directing the operations of his brokers in person, and the Premier. The general verdict of the press is that Mr. Gladstone's reply was sympathetic, but that it fails to bring the matter any nearer a practical solution. The Prenier's emphatic statement that the Liberals would never be a party to a policy which for the purpose of federation involved a reversal executing a clever flank movement, and his apparent mastery of the situation elicited the admiration even of those free trade, is generally endorsed by who opposed him.

After unusual fluctations May wheat closed at 86 1-2 cents, within 1-4 cent of yesterday's prices. The range during the day was about six cents. With Pardridge's defeat there seems to be nothing prevent a consummation of the deal. As to the identity of the clique the Liberal press and fully accords with expectations. The Westminster Gazette contends that the league must be utterexpectations. ly futile in adhering to the rule to avoid any subject which approaches the main of party politics at home. The Gazette holds that decentralization and imperial unity are the absorbing party questions of the day, and are also there is as much mystery as ever. No-body is known in it but John and Michael Cudahy and "Sandy" Egelston. But few acquainted with the situation believe that these are the principals. the only questions with which the league is really concerned. If the present policy be maintained the league may as well be put upon the shelf until the Irish controversy is settled. Ed. Pardridge, who has been apparently burst by the bull movements of Michael and Jack Cudahy and Sandy Egleston is a nervy little fellow, whom

THE GREAT BILL.

Home Rule Vigorously Discussed in Parliament Yesterday.

London, April 14.—In the House of Commons to-day, Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone intimated a desire to close the debate on the second reading of the bill on Tuesday next. Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour protested against such an early termination of the debate. He said that the Rt. Hon. G. W. Goschen, ex-chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchhill, Sir Henry James and other prominent Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, had not an opportunity to speak on the subject of the second reading. Mr. Balfour then suggested Friefforts will be made to secure an adjudication upon the Chinese exclusion act by the supreme court at this term. The matter has been the subject of correspondence between the governments of China and the United States, and at the request of the state department the day next as a reasonable date for closing the debate. Hon. Secretary Asquith delivered an earnest address in behalf of the bill, which was listened to

with considerable interest. While Mr. Asquith was commenting upon the conversion to constitutional home rule of Michael Davitt, "once a conspirator and rebel," a dozen or more Irish members, suddenly rising, called the Speaker's attention to an epithet used by Lord Cranbourne. Daniel Crilly, who was allowed to speak for his colleagues, in passionate tones charged Lord Cranbourne with calling Michael Davitt a murderer.

chael Davitt a murderer.

Amidst cries of "withdraw!" "apologize!" etc., the Speaker rose and called for order. "If the expression was used," he said, "it must be withdrawn by the gentleman who used it."

Lord Cranbourne thereupon made an odd explorer. "I said nothing." he said odd apology. "I said nothing," he said, "but what was true. I quite admit that the expression escaped me, but it was not intended for the ear of the House."

House."

Mr. Asquith, continuing, evoked a loud burst of Irish cheers by remarking that the incident which had just octat the incident which had just octat the incident which had just octated the incident which was a state of the incident which was a state of the incident with the incident which was a state of the incident with the incident which was a state of the incident which had just occurred to the incident which was a state of the incident which was a state o curred showed how scanty was the knowledge of Irish history and Irish leaders possessed by some members of the Opposition.

They Must Have Beer.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 15.—The determination of the freshmen of the Lehigh University to have free beer on calculus night in defiance of the faculty, has stirred up the whole town. This old custom has not been observed since 1889, but on last Thursday week the freshmen, by a vote of 80 to 3, decided to revive it. Owing to much opposition from many sources, a meeting was called for yesterday to reconsider this vote. Just pefore it was to be called to order. President Lamberton summoned the freshmen and sophomore presidents, and admonished them that there must be no free beer. Thereupon the meeting was postponed, leaving the free beer resolution in force. The boys declare that they will have beer, faculty or no faculty.

Herbert's Advice Wanted.

Icondon, April 15.—It is reported in military circles here that the war office has asked the Dominion Government to send Major-General Herbert, commander of the Canadian militia, to London at once, to arrange details connected with strengthening the defences of Esquimalt, B.C., which are to be constructed jointly by the Imperial and Canadian governments. The fortifications are to be built by the Dominion authorities, under the direction of British officers. General Herbert will visit England to receive instructions before the proposed work is begun.

Travelling With the Cholera. Monmouth, Ills., April 15.—Passengers at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy depot here yesterday morning were panic-stricken on hearing that a man who had symptoms of Asiatic cholera was lying in the waiting-room, awaiting a train going to the west. A lady accompanying him was the authority for the statement that he was affected with the dread Asiatic plague. He was unable to walk, or even sit up, and had to be carried into the car. The man came to Monmouth from some station north of here and was on his way west. The greatest excitement prevailed among the citizens.

Murderer Graves Will Escape. Denver, Colo., April 15.—Dr. Thatcher Graves, who was convicted for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, of Providence, R.I., will go free. The county commissioners to-day refused to appropriate funds to defray the expenses of witnesses who are now in the east. Disnesses who are now in the east. District Attorney Steele says it will be almost impossible to again try Graves, as he has no funds to proceed with. The former trial cost James H. Conrad, son-in-law of Mrs. Barnaby, \$10,000, and he will have nothing to do with the prosecution.

No Contests Wanted. New York, April 15.—The will of Johanna Sophie Eilers, a widow, who died in Brooklyn on March 16th, has who been filed for probate. About \$50,000 is distributed among relatives of the dead woman, including her mother, brother, several nephews and nicess. Deceased also bequeathed \$7000 to schools and charitable institutions. This is one of the clauses of the will; "Should any one of the legatees contest or attempt o contest this, my last will and testament, or prevent in any way its probate, may the curse of God descend upon them, and in such a case I direct that the share or shares of this one so con-

testing, or attempting to contest, shalf be revoked, and in such event I give and devise the sums and property be-queathed to the one or ones so contest-ing or attempting to contest this my last will and testament, to the German hos-pital of New York."

San Francisco, April 14.—Philip Crawford, the young man who was attacked with smallpox on board the steamer City with smallpox on board the steamer City of New York, on her recent trip from Panama, died to-day at the quarantine station at Angel Island. The rest of the New York's cabin passengers are still on the vessel and will remain there till all danger from the disease has passed. The party of 25 Samoans for the World's Fair that were expected to arrive on the steamer Mariposa, did not come owing to the decided refusal on the part of King Malieton to allow any of his subjects to leave the islands. of his subjects to leave the islands. That none might steal away several war canoes filled with armed natives guarded the harbor at Apia, while the Mariposa was there. Instead of Samoans, 19 male South Sea Islanders were brought up, and six women will follow by the Monowa. They will inhabit the Samoan village.

Influx of Chinese Washington, April 13.—The treasury department was advised this afternoon that 657 Chinamen were arriving at Victoria, B.C., on the steamer Empress of Japan direct from Chinese ports. These Chinese are, it was said, all destined for the United States. The steamer Mogul had also arrived at Tacoma, Washington, with 159 Chinese on board, 147 of whom claimed to be merchants and entitled to land. Assistant Secretary Spaulding sent telegraphic instructions titled to land. Assistant Secretary Spaulding sent telegraphic instructions to the treasury officials at the Pacific ports to use the utmost care to prevent the law from being violated.

Distinguished Diners. Kingston, Ont., April 14.—Those who have accepted invitations and will attend to-night's Conservative banquet are Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Senator Howland, N. Clarke Wallace, Hon. John Costi-gan, John F. Wood, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. A. R. Angers, Dr. Mon-tague, Dr. Bergin, H. Corby, A. North-up and Uriah Wilson.

Home Rule Funds Forwarded. New York, April 14.—Mr. Eugene Kelly, treasurer of the national federation of America, subscribes \$1000 to the home rule fund and has cabled through Eugene Kelly and Company \$10,000 to Hon. Justin McCarthy, M.P., for the use of the Irish Parliamentary for the use of the Irish Parliamentary party. He hopes subscribers will promptly remit their subscriptions to enable him to send a like amount next week.

Columbian Naval Review. Fortress Monroe, Va., April 11.-The thick weather here last night began to clear this morning and at 9 o'clock the fleet got under way, with the Newark flying the flag of Rear Admiral Ben-ham in view. She was followed by the flying the has har was followed by ham in view. She was followed by Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Atlanta, Charleston, Concord, Yorktown lanta, Charleston, The Philadelphia, and Cushing remained and Vesuvius. The Philadelphia, and the dispatch boat Cushing remained in the roads. The new practice ship Bancroft was observed coming from New York at 9 o'clock, and passed the fleet down the bay. She reached the roads at 9:30 and anchored a short distance west of the flagship.

Hermit Weed's Effects. Norwalk, Conn., April 15.—Dr. Wm. French of Norton took the books and papers of the late hermit, William B. Weed, who died in squalor last week. They were found hidden away in the house. The bank books show that house. The bank books show the Weed had about \$11,000 on deposi divided in many savings banks. He owned stock in six different national banks in Norwalk and Bridgeport to the value of about \$5,000 and certificates show that he had railroad stocks and mortgages, the market value of which is even \$4.000. The securities represent is over \$4,000. The securities represent in all about \$20,000 of personal property out no trace of a will has been discovered. Weed was heard to declare on several occasions that he would never leave a dollar to any of his relatives. Weed's father is remembered by several of the old inhabitants of Norwaik, where he preached in the Congregational church. There are four branches of Weed's relatives in Norwalk, Schenectady, Stamford and Canada respective-

who claim the estate.

Paid the Extreme Penalty. Columbia, S.C., April 15.-Jas. G. Bradley, colored, was hanged at Bennettsville yesterday for the murder of L. D. Taylor, a white man, on the night of August 6th, 1892. Bradley and of August 6th, 1892. Bradley and Henry Smith, another negro, were convicted of the crime, but in the case of victed of the crime, but in the case of Smith the jury recommended him to the mercy of the court, which caused his sentence to be commuted to life imprisonment. Taylor, who came here from Pennsylvania, was sitting at the water tank, near the depot, on the night of the murder, in company with a woman. Someone out in the darkness fired six shots at him, the last one kill-ing him. On the gallows Bradley made a confession stating that his true name was Henry Perry and that he was an escaped convict. He said he barely knew Taylor, and fired only to frighten him.

Great Mine Fire.

Deadwood, S. D., April 15.-The underground workings of the Deadwood mine, one of the great Homestake group, is on fire and burning fiercely. The fire started in the 200-foot level, and it is feared will eat its way to the workings of the other mines, which are all connected. It is impossible to flood the mine as the fire is on the 200-foot level, and there are four levels lower, making a depth of 400 feet, with works running in all directions. Miners are at work closing, when the gas and smoke will permit, these connections to the other mines; they are relieved by fresh gangs every hour. All the unnes and gangs every hour. All the unnes and mills of the group are stopped and 1000 men are idle. If the fire cats away the timber supports in the immense slopes of the chambers, several acres of surface, part of which is densely settled, will cave in, entailing large losses of property. The managers are doing all in their power to extinguish the flames, but they have a terrible fight. Two or but they have a terrible fight. Two or three hundred men are at work, they make little headway, being driven back by gas and smoke. Dense volumes of smoke and gas are pouring from the big shaft. People who live over the mine are preparing to move. They are not much excited, having faith in the management. A large number were overcome by gas and smoke, but no one was seriously injured.

Come In Out of the Wet. As the shark said to the sailor, or i you must be out when it is raining ge Rigby waterproof coat. Porous, com fortable, healthy.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles,

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Outment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At drugists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman Sons & Co., Montrest, Wholesale Agents.