



LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

GLADSTONE'S SPLENDID SPRECH THE BROLINH PARLIAMENT.

itting the Injustice of England's Rule Ireland-Advocating an Irish Parliament to Look After all That Does Not Concern the Imperial Government.

ThesINTELLIGENCER's cable reports for nished an animated description on Thursday of the opening scenes in the English Parlisment in London, concluding with brief ref erence to the great speech that Gladstone was making at the time. The material portions of the text of this famous utterance an here given :

The time has arrived when both honor and duty require Parliament to come to a decis-ive resolution. It should be the endeavor to illocate Parliament from the restraints under which, during late years, it had ineffectually struggled, and to restore legislation to its un-impeded course. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on a looting of free institutions in which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irish-men bave a like interest. This sontiment was greeted with pro-longed cheers. As soon as quiet was re-stored Mr. Gladstone entered upon a brief review of the general features of past legisla-tion for Ireland. He dwelt upon the coer-cive and repressive measures which had been put in force from time to thme, and depre-ated any further resort to the rude remedies of intimidation. The time has arrived when both honor and

of intimidation.

Since the year 1833, he said, only two years have passed without coercive legislation for Ireland, and in spite of all this, the law con Treated, and in spear del because it is invested in the eyes of the Irish with a foreign aspect. Were further coercion to be successful, it would require two conditions—autocracy of the government and the secrecy of public transactions. (Parnellite cheers.) The transactions. (Parnellite cheers.) The mainspring of the law in Eugland is felt to be Euglish: in Scotland, to be Scotch. But in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish. The first condition of civilized life in Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law and sympathy therewith. The problem, therefore, before Pariiament at the present time is to reconcile imperial unity with the diversity of legislatures.

PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN.

He believed that the government had found the solution of this problem in the establishment of a Parliament at Dublin for the conduct of business both legislative and administrative. (Loud cheers by the Parnellites.)

The speaker said he would now pass to the plan how to give Ireland a legislature to deal with Irish as distinguished from imperial stairs. (Heart) He was contronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma. Ireland was to have a domestic legislature for Irish affairs. That was his postulate, from which he set out. Were the frish members and the Irish representatives peers in either House to continue to form part of the representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic legis-lature the Irish peers and the Irish repre-sentatives could not come to Parliament to control English and Nootch affairs, (Cheers.) Then, with regard to the question whother Irish representatives should come to the House of Commons for the settlement of im-perial affairs, he thought that could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the con-clusion that Irish members and Irish peers ought not to sit in the palace of Westminster. dilemma. Ireland was to have a domestic ought not to sit in the palace of Westmin ought not to sit in the palace of Westminster. (Oh! oh! and cheers.) If Irish members were not to sit in the House of Commons, Irish peers ought not to sit in the other House of Parliament. (Hear! hear! and oh!) How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislators in both countries ? He believed that Great Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without repre-sentation, and added : " If we were to have taxation without representation then there would come another question which question would raise a practical difficulty, and that is, are we to give up that tiscal unity of

the empire He did not think that by giving up the

seventy-five representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to the powers of election, the constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of £25 and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years. The prop-erty qualifications of these representatives would be £200 annual value on a capital value of £4,000. Mr. Gladstone then said that the 101 Irish members in the House of Commons should be members of the Irish Parliament, and whils the first order of the legislative body would consist of 103 mem-bers, the second order would consist of 205.

IRELAND'S VICEROY RETAINED.

It was proposed to retain the vicercy, but he would not be the representative of a party or quit office with the outgoing government. or quit office with the outgoing government. The queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogative she now enjoyed or would enjoy. The religious disability now existing which makes Roman Catholies in-eligible to the office, would be removed. With regard to the judges who had been concerned in the administration of the crimi-nal law in Ireland has meanty might if mi-

eligible to the office, would be removed. With regard to the judges who had been concerned in the administration of the crimi-nal law in Ireland, her majesty might, if she saw cause, by order in council, antedate the pensions of those particular judges. In fu-ture the judges would be appointed by the Irish government, be paid out of the consoli-dated fund and the removals only on the joint address of the two orders. The consta-bulary would remain under the present terms of service and under their present au-thority. The charge for the constabulary was now £1,500,000 per annum, and the speaker feit confident the charge would be reduced, but, for the present, he proposed to relieve the Irish legislative body of all ex-penditure for the constabulary in excess of £1,000,000 per annum. The government had no desire to excempt the peace of Ireland, in reference to its final position, from the ulti-mate control of the Irish legislative body. The speaker had no jesiousy upon that subject, as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property was the first duty of a local government. With respect to the constabulary, and the transfer of the civil service, the gov-ernment did not think their case was the same as that of the constabulary, and the transfer of the civil service to the legislative body would effect a great economy. He, therefore, thought it would be wise to authorize the eivil servants, now serving, to claim the pensions that would be due to them upon the abolition of their offices, pro-vied they served two years, in order to pre-vent inconvenience from a rapid transition of the service, and at the close of that time both

ventinconvenience from a rapid transition o the service, and at the close of that time both parties should be free to negotiate afresh. That was all, Mr. Gladstone stated, that he had to say on the subject of the new Irish

IRISH TAXATION.

The proportion of the imperial burdens which he had to propose that I reland should bear was one to fourteen. He thought that the new Irish Parliament ought to start with

a balance to its credit, but the only fund it would have if left alone would be the solitary £20,000 from the Irish church fund. He

£20,000 from the Irish church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary monay except by carving it out of this year's budget, and he proposed that in the future Ireland should pay one fifteenth toward the imperial expenditure. He went on to speak of how much Ireland would gain by exporting spirits to Great Bri-taie, and how much Great Britain would lose to Ireland by the flow of money from one to the other. As the result of careful inquiry he stated with confidence, not as an actual demonstration, but as a matter of certainty, with regard to the far greater portion that demonstration, but as a matter of certainty, with regard to the far greater portion that the Irish receipts would gain from Great Bri-tain a sum that would amount to no less a total than £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total income and expenditures of Ireland, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as an Imperial contribution charge to Ireland as an imperial contribution

he put at £3,242,000 per annum. He stated, as an instance of the intense de-moralization of the Irish administration, that while the postoffice in England showed a large surplus, in Ireland it just paid its ex-

Penses. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including a payment as a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946,000 per annum ; against that there was a total income of £5,350,000, or a surplus to

the good of £404,000. "It has naturally been said in England and Scotland," continued Mr. Gladstone, "that for a great many years past we have been bit a great many years have not been as the probability of the second se regard to the general course of legislation since 1849. Many of those laws have been passed under an influence which I can hardly describe other than as the influence of fear."

good in itself. [Loud cheers.] There is, I know, an answer to this: and what is the asswer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ire-land and irishmen, as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made in general Europeans, in particular Englishmen and Americans, capable of self-government; that an Irishman is a losus nature; that jus-tice, common sense, moderation, natural prosperity have no meaning for him; that all that be can understand and all that be can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in the House whether this view, this monstrous view (Irish cheers), is a correct one. I say the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man (renewed Irish cheers); but if his loyalty has been checked, why, it is be-cause the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England and Scotland, with a native and congenial element.

us in England and Scotland, with a native and congenial element. ⁽⁴⁾ have no right to say that Ireland, through her constitutionally elected mem-bers, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will but I have no right to assume it; nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland; but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity of this House; on a free and full discussion, and more than all upon the just, generous senti-ments of the two British nations, and looking forward, I asked the House, believing that no trivial motive could have driven us to forward, I asked the House, believing that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken (work which we believe will restore Parliament to its free and unimpeded course). I ask them to stay the waste of the public treasure under the present system of govern-ment and administration in Ireland, which is not waste only, but waste which demoralizes while it exhausts. I ask them to show to Europe and America that we too can face the political problems which America had to face twenty years ago, and which many countries in Europe have been called on to face and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and tearless in applying the dectrines we have often inculapplying the dectrines we have often incul-cated on others, that the concession of local self-government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less upon mere written stipulations and more upon those better stipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy expe-rience we have gained in England and Scot-

land, where a course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on is the foundation afforded by the affec-tions and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decrees of the Almighty, that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the perma-nence of the empire."

Trevelyan's Opposition.

The conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech, which lasted three hours and twenty-five minutes, was greeted with onthusiastic cheers, after which George Otto Trevelyan, recently resigned as secretary for Scotland, spoke in opposition to the Gladstone plan. "How long would it be, if the measure that has been submitted should become a law, before the Irish contribution to the imperial exchequer Irish contribution to the imperial exchequer would be denounced by the Irish and repro-bated as English tribute? For my part I have no hesitation in saying that I think complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of government that has just been pro-posed. We should then know the worst at once." As an alternative scheme, Mr. Trevelyan said he would propose that the execution of the law and the maintenance of order should be maintained in the hands of the central government. Then he would propose the creation of certain local bodies. of the central government. Then he would propose the creation of certain local bodies, which should be composed of members free-ly elected. These bodies should be entrusted with and held responsible for many of the subordinate functions of government, such as providing for education, superintending the details of local government, providing for the reliet of the poor, and so forth.

Mr. Parneli's Reply.

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelyan's speech, Mr. Parnell arose and was received

WHERE IS GEORGE KLUGH ? WELL-KNOWN DRY GOODS BALESMAN FLEES THE CITY.

rrowing Sums That Aggregate \$8,000 From His Friends Who Had Perfect Couffdence in His Integrity-Gone Perhaps to Ohio, to Cross to Canada.

George Klugh, a well-known resident of this city, disappeared from his home, No. 445 South Prince street, on the 1st of April and has not since been heard from. He is about 60 years of age, and left behind him a wife and son and daughter. He was supposed to be in very good cir-

He was supposed to be in very good cir-cumstances but investigations made since his disappearance show that his only real estate consists of the house in which he lived on South Prince street, and house and lot in Mountville, the two properties being worth about \$5,000, and the judgments and mortgages against them \$2,200. Further investigation shows that he had from time to time borrowed large sums of money from his friends, principally country people, to whom he gave promis-sory notes, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum. The amount of these several notes as far as known is about \$5,000. Some days prior to Mr. Klugh's disappear-ance he took out a policy of insurance for \$5,000 in an accident and life company, of which John Rosenfeit is agent, paying on it a premium of \$38. He was very particular at the time in making inquiries as to the terms of payment in case anything should happen

the time in making inquiries as to the terms of payment in case anything should happen him; and also as to the traveling privileges allowed by the policy. It is supposed that Mr. Klugh has gone west or to Canada. His wife says she knows nothing about him, and has heard nothing of him since he left. He was last seen in this city on the first of April at the Pennsylvania railroad depot, and it was supposed he was going to Mountville, though the friend who saw him in the depot noticed at the time that he was much less talkative than usual. Mr. Klugh was a son of the well known that he was much less talkative than usual. Mr. Kiugh was a son of the well known hotel keeper at Mountville a generation ago. He went into the dry goods business first as an apprentice to the late P. K. Breneman. He was afterwards in the dry goods trade in the irrn of Klugh & Bausman, and at differ-ent times clerked for R. E. Fahnestock, Jacob Harnish, Hager Bros., Metzger & Hanghman and other dry goods tirms in this city.

Haughman and other dry goods firms in this city. He was regarded as a perfectly reliable man, was economical in his habits and had no known vices. He was in the habit of carrying a great deal of money in his pocket, and occasionally made an estentations show of it, as if to impress one with the belief that he was wealthy. Some of his friends think he may have met with foul play at the hands of robbers or murderers. He is the last man in town who would be suspected of being either a sharper or defaulter. It is said that one of his creditors holds a

either a sharper or defaulter. It is said that one of his creditors holds a note for \$2,000 purporting to be signed jointly by him and his sister, Mrs. Catherine Gable, of Mountville, and Mrs. Gable de-

Gale, of Mountville, and Mrs. Gable de-clares her signature to be a forgery. The only judgments entered against Kingh in the court house are old ones—one for \$1,200, by Mrs. Ringwalt, of Rohrers-town ; another for \$600, by John K. Smith, and a third by the U. B. Loan association for \$400.

SWINDLERS HALE AND FONNER.

They Play Their Medical Game in Pittsburg and Hale is Locked Up. The following dispatch from Pittsburg has reference to two individuals who left by no means savory reputations behind them after

their recent visit here : "A little over a week ago dodgers were distributed about the streets in Pittsburg, announcing in flaming terms that Drs. Hale and Fonner, the celebrated specialists, had arrived in town. They announced themselves as lessees of Lafayette hall, with Bruce Chantibrand as business manager, and the 'Magnolia minstrels' on deck. A free show was promised the public, and on the pro-gramme affixed to the posters highly scientific fectures, alternating with double shufles and variety songs were promised. Dr. Foner, the eighth wonder of the world. to extract teeth with swords and white, in the twinking of an eye, but without pain. Dr. Hale, the editor and proprietor of *Health* the twinkling of an eye, but without pain. Dr. Hale, the editor and proprietor of Health and Home, New York, a paper with a circu-lation of 200,000, was to perform miraculous cures with a remedy known only to himself. In spite of the bad weather at the begin-ning of the week the Lafayette hall lectures and variety performances were well attended, and the two 'doctors' make money. They both lived at the Monongahela house, and succeeded in quieting any doubt in the mind of the manager by relating stories of their possessions elsewhere. Dr. Hale represented himself to be the proprietor of two papers in New York, beside Health and Home, of a sixteen-room house in Washington City and of valuable real estate in Virginia, Illinois and Minnesota. Other firms were led to give credit in the same way. As the week wore on some of the creditors outside the hotel grew a little restless, and one of them pre-sented a bill again and again, until they fin-ally induced Dr. Hale to give a draft on a Washington bank in payment. The draft was forwarded for collection and returned protested. This exploded the mine, but not before Dr. Fonner had mysteriously disappeared. Dr. Hale was arrested Thurs-day morning and the claims poured in from every side. The bills incurred in less than a week amounted to over \$500 and the assets are zero. In spite of the improbability that every side. The bills incurred in less than a week amounted to over \$500 and the assets are zero. In spite of the improbability that a landed proprietor like Dr. Hale should be accidentally left penniless, the accused main-tained a bold faces. He wanted time to satisfy his creditors, but could not furnish ball, so he was committed for trial in default of \$2,500 bail." THEIR RECORD IN LANCASTER These two doctors came to Lancaste about a month ago. They rented Mænner-chor hall and flooded the town with circuchor hall and flooded the town with circu-lars. For a week the doctors gave lectures on special medical topics. The first night no admission was charged and the hall was crowded. After that the doctors began to look around for a little money, and charged ten cents admission to their perform-ances. The attendance then tell off and the medical men closed their hall show at the end of the week. They remained in this city and saw their patients at the Rohrer house, where they boarded. They did not have a great deal to do, and the people they did catch were made to pay high prices. About ten days ago Dr. Hale left town, going to Philadelphia. In a few days Fon-ner followed him. When the latter left, he owed Mrs. Creager, propriotress of the Rohrer house, \$20 for board. He tried to remove his trunks late at night but was discovered. He had to money to pay up but said he would send the amount from Pitts-burg, which he failed to do. Pereival Keller, who did some painting for the doctors, is out about \$25 for work done, and there are other in the his around the city. While the doc-tors were in this city Lem Smith's Agent's Herald made a herce attack on Dr. Hale. He was charged with every crime imaginable, and although he was shown the articles while here he did not make any public denial of the charges. Many who read the attack now believe that it was true. Hale is a middle-aged man with full beard and has the appearance of an actor in hard luck. Fonner is a young man with faming red hair and face. He wore glasses and seemed inclined to be a masher. lars. For a week the doctors gave lectures and seemed inclined to be a masher.

tebrand had also hired a Lancaster, Pa, musician, but the rest of the band were from this vicinity. They were all lodged at the Hamilton hotel, as the agent said it was more convenient to have them together. Or course, since the arrest of Dr. Hale, the musi-cians expect every moment to have their effects selzed for their board. They have re-ceived no part of their salary and the man-agement was piedged for their hotel tills. Soon after Dr. Hale's arrival he entertained the whole company to an elegant champagne supper at the Monongahela house. The man Chauntebrand is no stranger to Iancaster people. He was formerly agent for the sale of pianos, and traveled through this county. Within a year he was arrested several times here for minor offenses. The musican referred to above is Rudolph Gates, who left the Mennerchor skaling rink to join the celebrated "Magnolia" minstrels. From the discription of Dr. Hale's operations in Pittaburg it is believed that he took his "Up" for his work from "Dr. "Sovereen, who preceded him in Lancaster."

"THE RAJAR" PRESENTED

Satisfactory Rendition of a Well-Known Play at the Opera House.

For the first time in Lancaster the play of "The Rajah" was given in the opera house last evening. The audience was not very large, but they seemed to be pleased. The company producing the piece was under the management of J. G. Saville, and halls from the Madison Square theatre. The under the management of J. G. Saville, and halls from the Madison Square theatre. The scenes of the play are enacted in England. The Rajera is an officer in the English army who has been serving in India where he had little to do but flirt with the girls, drink brandy and grow lazy. Upon the death of his uncle he is called home to become guardian of a pretty girl and finds an estate badly managed by two rascally attorneys. About the same time the colliers in the employ of the estate, under the leadership of one Oragin threatens to strike. The Rajah is determined to set things right and is successful. He tames down the pretty girl, who is inclined to insubordination, discharges the thieving attorneys, settles matters with the colliers and proves Cragin to be an escaped convict. Everything terminates well and the Rajah marries the girl whose guardian he became. Mr. J. G. Saville proved himself a very fine actor in the difficult character of Harold Wyncot, the Rajah. Miss Rillie Deaves was excellent as Gladys Wyncot, and Sedl-y Brown was funny as Richard Jozelyn. The other members of the company were well up in their parts, although the play rather dragged at the start it was more successful toward the close an everybody seemed sat-istied.

Pharmacists in Monthly Meeting

At the stated monthly meeting of the Lanaster County Pharmaceutical association, at the residence of Mr. C. A. Heinitsh, the following officers for the next term were elected : President, Thos. B. Bechtold : vice president, John Black ; secretary, Altred A. Hubley John Black ; secretary, Altred A. Hubley ; assistant secretary, William O. Frailey ; treasurer, H. B. Cochran ; executive com-mittee, G. W. Hackenberger, of Bainbridge ; C. A. Heinitsh and John Black, of Lancas-ter. A paper was read from the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter on insecticides. A gen-eral discussion took place on trade topics, and a line of procedure adopted for the preparation of a report to be presented to the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical associa-tion at its next annual meeting in June. The association now enters on its ifth year, and association now enters on its fifth year, and has for its object the dissemination of ideas and views on chemical and pharmaceutical topics. The meetings are held at the resi-dences of its members, and embraces in its membership twenty-nine of the druggists of Lancaster city and county.

Death of Harry A. Decker. Harry A. Decker diad at his residence, No. 617 West Marion street, Thursday evening, in the 47th year of his age. Deceased was a son of the late George Decker, who was form erly a partner of D. A. Altick in the coachmaking business. Harry was a woodworker and a very skillful mechanic. He learned his trade at the shops of Mr. Altick, where he afterwards worked for a time. He was employed at different shops in town during his life and was once

MATOR MORTON SUDDENLY ILL.

ffer Hearing Cases in the Station House, H Is Seized with a Fainting Spell. Mayor Morton was taken ill at the station

house this morning at \$35, and for a time it was feared that the illness would terminate fatally. The mayor disposed of the station house cases and, remarking that he did not feel well, requested a representative of the INTELLIGENCER to get him a glass of water. The water was brought to him and it The water was brought to him and it was no-ticed that the mayor was in an unnatural position on his chair, with his head thrown back and breathing heavily. Station-house Keeper Pontz, Officer Eicholtz and Davis

Keeper Pontz, Officer Eicholtz and Davis Kitch were in the room adjoining that in which the court was held and they were sent for a physician. They went in different directions and Dr. King was soon on hand. In the meantime Mayor Morton recovered consciousness, tut fell very weak. Dr. King administered to him, and the messengers were dispatched for Dr. Carpen-ter, the mayor's physician. That doctor ac-companied by Doctors Bolenius and Board-man soon arrived. The news reached the street that the mayor had been stricken with apoplexy and in a few minutes dozens of iswyers and business men called at the station house to learn the condition of the mayor. The medicines administered to Mr. Morton by Dr. Carpenter soon had a good effect and

condition of the mayor. The medicines administered to Mr. Morton by Dr. Carpenter soon had a good effect and he wanted to leave the station house to go to the mayor's office to attend to the city's busi-ness. This the physicians refused to allow. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Morton again be-came very weak, but this attack only lasted for a minute or two. He was then piaced on a settee, and after he had been sufficiently rested, he was taken to his residence by Dr. Carpenter. The doctors said indigestion was the cause of the fainting spells. The mayor's mind was clear in each case alter he regained consciousness and he remembered what he had been spoaking about when he fainted. Mr. Morton has not been well for some days, and this morning before going to the station house he stopped at Dr. Carpenter's and was given some medicine. He was ad-vised to stay at home for a few days, but being a man of strong will power he thought he could attend to the city's business and work off the bad feeling. At 3 o'clock this atternoon Mr. Morton was resting easy. He expects to be able to be at the mayor's office to-morrow.

THE FLOOD UNDISCOVERED.

The Street Commissioner Thinks There Was No Break in the Sewer.

The cause of the inundation of the East King street sewers is not yet discovered. Yesterday Street Commissioner Bertz took

up the Belgian blocks in front of Hoar d McNabb's store, and digging down to the arch of the sewer broke it and found it to be water-tight. Two plug streams were then played into the sewer, and two men entered the Duke street sewer and walked up to the point where the East King streat sewer enters it. The water from the plug streams was flowing freely through it. The sewer is nearly on a level and there was found to be about six inches of sand on the bottom of it. but there was plenty of score to let all the

nearly on a level and there was found to be about six inches of sand on the bottom of it, but there was plenty of room to let all the water from a heavy rain storm to pass through it. The street commissioner and the men who went into the Duke street sewer are satisfied that there is no break in the sewer, and that the water in the cellars being clear and sweet is not sewer water. Superintendent Halbach has made exami-nation of all the private connections with the water main and has failed to find a leak. He does not believe the trouble is caused by a broken pipe. Some of the old residents on East King street believe the trouble has been caused by the late heavy rains, which have raised all the springs. They say they know there are springs on the Sprecher property and on the Fahnestock property, and although these cellars were cemented to prevent the water from entering them, it may neverthelees have found crevices through which to enter. They predict that as soon as the springs become lower the flow of water into the cellars will cease. cellars will cease,

Saw a Corpse Floating Down the River.

Police Cases.

Reappointed Notary Public

been reappointed a notary public by Gover-nor Pattison. His commission was received

Street Car President Arrested

the orders of the district attorney. He is charged, it is alleged, with having bribed

James A. Richmond, president of the Broadway railroad, was bailed this after-noon on the indictment for bribery. His

bondsman was Addison Cammack, the stock operator. Alderman Delacey, who is in Philadelphia, telegraphed his counsel here

to-day that he will be here to-morrow. It is said that warrants are out for Jake Sharp and

Everything Quiet at East St. Louis. Sr. Louis, April 9.-Everything was quie at East St. Louis this morning. All night a

guard of Knights of Labor was on watch

and the men in all the departments of the Little rolling mill, about 250

men failed to return to work this morning.

The Knights intimate that very soon a num-ber of engineers will quit work. The twenty

who went out yesterday did so on their own responsibility. Their brotherhood has not ordered them to strike, nor will they do any-

Fired Upon by Strikers.

LITTLE ROCK, April 9.-About 1 o'clock

were fired and Williams dangerously

Two Fourth-Class P. M's. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.- The f fowing fourth-cines postmasters were to-day appointed for Pennsylvania : Miss Mary M. Post'ewait, Valier ; Charles R. Krummel, West View.

thing countenancing the strike.

wounded.

at the recorder's office this morning.

certain public officials.

Alderman Farley.

Robert Clark, of the INTELLIGENCER, has

rom the York Dispatch. On Wednesday morning while Mr. Jacob

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD. INTERVIEWING JEM DMITH, THE BRG-

LISH PRIZE FIGHTMR.

He is Willing to Fight John L. Sallivan Ove In Ireland-He Thinks the Boston Pet Would Have His Hands Fall In Techling Him.

LONDON, April 9.—Jem Smith, the cham-plon English puglilst, was interviewed by a Cable News representative this morning con-cerning the progress of his negotiations with John L. Sullivan, and the prospects of his stranging a fight with the American cham-plon. Smith, who is a fresh-colored, good-featured, kindly-looking young fellow, pre-served his youthful appearance, after accress of hard knocks he has received. His aquiline nows betrayed no signs of the visitations of Greenfield and other formidable adversaries and there was nothing about him to indicate and there was nothing about him to indicate his calling. He was fashionably dressed. He wore very little jewelry. In reply to a question whether he expected to conclude a match with Sullivan, Smith said : "I am anxious to fight Sullivan, or a better man if Amer ics has a better one. I have agreed to fight in Ireland, and as both Sullivan and I are Irish I think the conditions would be better for fair play there than elsewhere. I am unable to see why Sullivan should object to my backers. I can find any amount of money up to \$50,000, so there need be no dis-pute about the stakes. I won't quarrel about expenses. I like America and Americans, but I positively will not go to America and fight. I don't see why we in England should always be compelled to make the long journey to America to engage in contests of every description with representatives of that country. I shall make all rea-sonable concessions to Sullivan, and it will not be my fault if we don't fight. If we do come together I shall insist upon fighting with bare knuckles. Gloves are unfit for champions and I should never think of wearing them in any encounter which I desire to be regarded as a fight. Sullivan seems to forget that if he slugs me as he threatens he will do, I shall have to be there too and will do some slugging on my own secount.'

Desperate Slugging Match.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 9.-A slugging match took place yesterday atternoon on an is-land opposite Eagle Point, two miles above the city. The principals were Al Fisk, of this city, and Billy Dashman, of Platteville, Wis. The fight was to a finish with kid gloves. All the sporting men of the city and neighboring country were present to the number of 200. The fight was a desperate one, and with little regard to rules governing the ring. Nine rounds were fought, and the fight was awayled to Dashuran.

Another Warm Encou

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 9.-S. I. Walloch, a Port Jervis boxing master, and John P. Loughlin, of Brooklyn, fought a prize fight in the vicinity of Middleton at daybreak yes-terday. Walloch stripped at 160 pounds, while his opponent weighed 150. Five rounds were fought. The first two were merely scientific sparring. In the third and fourth rounds there was

in the third will be a state of the fighting and by his overweight, long reach and height, literally beat down his opponent. In the fifth round Walloch was twice knocked down but on coming up to time fought with desperation returning blow for blow, but failing to stop those of his sturdy opponent. Finally Walloch was forced to the floor and was in the act of regaining his feet when his second, without thinking, lent him a friendly arm. The second of Loughlin then claimed the fight on the ground of a violation of the rules regulating the contest. The

next unity of the empire they were giving up the unity of the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be a public inconvenience and misfortune. It would be a great misfortune for Ireland. He conceived that one escape from that di-lemma would be such an arrangement as The concerved that one escape from that dri-lemma would be such an arrangement as would give the imperial government anthor-ity to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with the customs. The conditions of such an ar-rangement were, first, that the general power of taxation over and above those par-tienlar duties should pass unequivocally into the hands of a domestic legislature in I reland : secondly, that the proceeds of the customs and excises should be for the bene-fit of Ireland and for the discharge of the obligations of I reland, and the payment of the balance after these obligations were dis-charged should be entered into the Irish ex-elector and be for the free disposal of the Irish legislative body. The government bill provided for this, and the bill then provided that representatives of I reland should no looger sit in the House of Commons or Irish peers in the House of Lords, but at the same time they would have the right of addressing the crown, and so

the right of addressing the crown, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. (Oh! and cheers). It would, therefore, relieve Irish members from attendance at Westminster.

Mr. Gladstone said he had several resons why this should be the case. Even if it was possible for them to attend, as they had a possible for them to attend, as they had a Parliament of their own, it would be very difficult to have two classes of members in the British House—one class who could vote on all questions connected with the business of the country, and another which could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before Parliament, Again, it would be very difficult for gentle-men in ireland to decide who should go to Westminster or who should remain in Ire-land.

We stimulate or who should remain in Ire-land. And, at the same time, to maintain the fis-cal unity of the nation, there is another point with regard to the powers of the legislature. Two furses might have been taken. One was endow this legislative body with par-tice registative powers; the other was to explore the sphere of its action those starts which the government thought out it to be excepted and to leave to it every other power. The latter plan had been adopted. The administrative power would pass with the legislative body should not exceed five years. The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legisla-tive body were three grand and principal functions, viz : everything which related to the erown ; all that which belonged to the de-functions, viz : everything which related to the second it which be and our foreign and colonial relations. It would not be com-pated from England. The Irish Parliament would be a misfortune to Irieland to be spa-nated from England. The Irish Parliament of the distribution of the signification of the signification of the second former and which is begin to be really include the signification petent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion (theores). As to trade, and navigation, it would have nothing to do with coinage or the patentine of legislation of the given by the provention of the patentine of legislation of the patenting to do with the side to the side of the postentiate would be left to the judgment of patentine of legislation of the provention of legislation of the patenting to do with coinage or the patenting of legislation of the provention of legislation of the postentiate model be not endown of the postentiate model be intered to the side of the postentiate seventing to do with coinage or the postentiate two other subjects were left in the same category.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The next subject he had to approach was that of the composition of the proposed legislative body. The bill proposed to intro-duce two orders who would sit and deliberate together, with the right of voting separately on any occasion and on the demand of either body, which should be able to interpose a vote upon any measure for a limited time, either until a dissolution or for three years The orders would be constituted as follows First, there were the twenty-eight representa-tive peers, who could not continue to sit in live peers, who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords, after the representatives of the Irish people left the House of Commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the inst onder in the Irish Parita-ment, with the power of sitting for life. Some people thought that option was not likely to be largely used, but the speaker was not of that number. (Hear thear!) He proposed that with the iwenty-sight peers now in the House of Lords, there should sit

THE LAND QUESTION.

With regard to the history of the land uestion no man would know that until he had followed it from year to year, beginning with the Devon commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opinion, did the highest honor to the memory of Sir Robert Peel (cheers), and then examine the mode in which the whole labor of the commission had been frustrated by the dominamission had been frustrated by the domina-tion of selfish interest! (Parne ilite cheers.) He did not deny the good intentions of the jBritish Parliament to pass good laws for Ire-land, but in order to work out the purposes of the government there is something more n this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. (Hear! hear!) It is sometimes necessary not only that good laws should be passed, but also that they should be passed by the proper persons. The pass-ing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the peo-ple, distinct marks of character, situation and history, require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native

where the strong instincts of the peo-ple, distinct marks of character, situation and history, require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native sources; and that besides being good laws they should be their own laws. (Irish cheers.) At times I doubted whether this necessity had been fully developed, and es-pecially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general election they cannot now be enertained. The principle I have laid down I am not aying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country. Parliament has not only al-tered but revolutionized our method of gov-ernment. When I held office at the colonial office fifty years ago, the colonies were gov-ernment. When I held office at the colonial office fifty years ago, the colonies were gov-ernment. When I held office at the colonial office fifty years ago, the colonies were gov-ernment. When I held office at the colonial office fifty offices which had legisla-tive assemblies. We had continual shocks with the colonies then. Bat all that has been changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies said : "We don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws," and Parliament at length admitted the reasonable-noses of this principle. This principle has now to thouse has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. "We now stand face to face with what is formed 'Irish nationality,' venting itself in a domand for general self-government in Irish, oth in inself is not bad, but good. (Cheers). "The Weishman is full of local patriotism, which in itself is not bad, but good. (Cheers). "If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn. [Cheers.] "If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to t

A BRILLIANT PERORATION.

"There are two modes of present

"There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued. One of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils and as the least among the varied evils with which as possibilities we are confronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had been a choice of evils. I have recognized as facts and as entitled to at-tention jealonsies which I myself do not share or feel. I have argued it on that ground as the only ground on which it can be recommended, not only to a mixed audi-tory, but to the public mind of the country, that cannot give minute Investigation. I do not know whether R may appear too bold, but in my own heart I charing the hope that this is not merely a choice of the temer evil, but that it may be proved to be are long a

with cheers by the Irish members.

with cheers by the Irish members. He con-gratulated Mr. Trevelyan on having, like the French general who had unsuccessfully de-fended Paris on his own plan—a plan, how-ever, which did not seem to awaken much enthusiasm in the House—Mr. Trevelyan, he said, had stated why he had left the govern-ment, but not why he had resigned his post as chief secretary. (Cheers from the Irish benches). Mr. Parnell then went on to jus-tify his past ulterances and action which had been impugned by Mr. Trevelyan. Speak-ing of America and the assassination literature which came from America, Mr. Parnell said that most of the literature was neither Ameri-can nor Irish literature. "If Mr. Trevelyan," he continued, "were to study the literature of America at this moment he would find that sympathy for the just settlement of the grievances of Ireland by the consession of a domestic legislature is shown by all classes, grievances of Ireland by the consession of a domestic legislature is shown by all classes, whether Irnsh or native-born Americans, and more especially that native-born Americans are welcoming the efforts of Mr. Gladstone, in the belief that will bring peace between England and Ireland, and more especially between Irish-Americans and England. It is a remarkable fact that these great meetings now bring held in favor of an Irish legisla-ture are mainly called together and or-ganized by native-born Americans, by editors and conductors of Irish-American news-papers. We regard the fact that during the

ganized by native-born Americans, by editors and conductors of Irish-American news-papers. We regard the fact that during the last five or six months we have succeeded in entirely gaining the sympathy of the two great parties in America (the Democrats and the Republicans.) A good omen of the future," (Cheers.) As to the bill before the House, while re-serving his full expression of opinion until he had seen the bill, Mr. Parnell congratu-lated the House on the fact that there was still living an English statesman who could devote his attention to this important faatter, and begged to thank Mr. Gladstone for what would not only prove a beneficial measure from the 'Irish point of vlew, but which he (Parnell) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill, never-theless, contained blots which the 1rish representatives would do their best to re-move. One of these was to be found in the financial proposals of the bill, which he regarded as very unfavor-able to Ireland, especially in regard to the Irish tribute to the imperial ex-chequer. He also complained of the propo-sition relative to the two orders intended to constitute the Irish Parliament, on the ground that the first order, consisting of Peers not employed to the two orders intended to constitute the Irish Parliament, on the ground that the first order, consisting of Peers not constitute the Irish Parliament, on the ground that the first order, consisting of Peers not subject to the influence of the popular vote, would have the power of hanging up measures demanded by the people and their representatives for two or three years. On the whole, however, apart from these delects, he believed the measure would be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people and their repre-sentatives as a satisfactory solution of the long-standing dispute between the two coun-tries, and as tending to prosperity and peace in Ireland, and to satisfaction in England. (Cheers.)

tries, and as tending to prosperity and peace in Ireland, and to satisfaction in England.
(Cheers.)
The Right Hon. David Robert Plunket, conservative member for the Dublin university, said the bill was one that went much further than what was usually spoken of as "the repeal of the union," and he predicted that public opinion would regard the measure with consternation and alarm.
On motion of Mr. Chambertain, the debate was adjourned, Sir William Harcourt previously stating that Mr. Gladstone would move to-day to give the debate precedence over other matters.
Mr. Gladstone left the House ten minutes after concluding his speech. He was affected by the reaction after the intense excitement of the day, and was obliged to retire to rest immediately after dinner.

Another of the Ministry Resigns

Mr. Edward Henag has resigned the office of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

To Speak Against the Measure. To Speak Against the Measure. LONDON, April 9.—Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain, the first of the seceders from Mr. Glad-stone's cabinet, will have the floor at the beginning of the debate on the home rule hill this evening by virtue of having moved the adjournment of the House last night. He will speak in opposition to the measure. Gladstone Cheered.

LONDON, April 9.--Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 5:10 p. m. and was greeted with loud cheers from the Parnellites and Liberals.

A PAIR OF BEATS

The Pittsburg papers denounce the doctors as "a pair of beats" and "bold and bare

faced fakirs and swindlers." The minstre faced fakirs and swindlers." The minstrel part of the show was also working under contract with a Mr. Miller, the manager of the troupe, and these people are left in Pitts-burg completely stranded, not having enough money to take them back to their homes. Miller stated that the doctors had deceived him to a dead certainty, and al-though he had met such people before this it was the first time he had ever been caught in such asnap. One of the musicians of the company told a Leader reporter something about the doctors'

One of the musicians of the company told a Leader reporter something about the doctors' operations. That paper says: "They sent an advance agent, who gave his name as Chaunte-brand and claimed to be a Virginian. He said there were two other companies on the road, but this was the best. They had a regular route laid out which included the chief cities between here and San Francisco. From California they would extend their tour through Australia, then go to England and finally return to this country. Chaun-

shops in town during his life and was once a member of the firm of Hook & Decker, conch-makers. Mr. Decker was a fine musician, being one of the best performers on the piano in the city. For several years he was organist at St. Mary's Catholic church and afterwards at St. Joseph's. He leaves a wile and family of several children. His funeral will take place from his late residence, to precede to St. Joseph's Catholic church on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at St. Mary's cemeters.

Tax Collectors Appointed.

span to look at the minddy throulent waters as they rushed past. While looking off the southern side of the bridge he saw the body of a man, which had been caught in the eddy of one of the piers, floating in the water. The man had on a blue blonse or jacket, and one hand was raised up above the bead. It floated for a little while in the oddy, but was finally caught by the current and carried on down the river. Some men were out in a boat some distance away, and he called and motioned to them, but could not make them understand and having him-self no means to reach the body was com-pelled to see it go on its way down the angry steam. It appeard to be the body of a working man-and perhaps the blue Tax Collectors Appointed. The county commissioners have appointed the following collectors of state and county taxes, and fixed their compensation at the sums named ; Clay, Samuel Henecké, §57.25 West Cocalico, Isaac Gerhart, §53.36; Conestoga, John Brenner, I 12-100 per cent.; Earl, A. G. Button, §123.50; West Earl, Jno, M. Burkholder, §80; Elizabeth, W. P. Doen-bach, §40; Ephrata, S. L. Bowman, §87; East Hempfield, S. B. Frankfort, §195; West Lampeter, Christian E. Lefever, §149; Lan-caster township, H. B. Bausman, 2½ per cent.; Loacock, Joseph Slack, §88; Upper Leacock, Elias Bard, §69; Marietta, Henry Shock, 4 per cent.; Mt. Joy township, K. Eshleman, §48; Paradise, Silas W. Marrin, §129; Pequea, Amaziah Harnish, §28.40; Salls-bury, H. B. Colroth, 3½ per cent. angry steam. It appeard to be the body of a working man-and perhaps the blue blouse or jacket may be the means of discov-ering who the unfortunate man was. Many people who were told of the occurrence think it may have been one of the unfortunate men desured between Stealer and Nam Com drowned between Steelton and New Cumberland some weeks ago, Reuben Hutton was sent to jail for ten days by Alderman Deen, in consequence of his being drunk and disorderly. John Gest was before the same magistrate charged with surety of the peace and assault and battery, on oath of his father-in-law, John Kieffer. He was committed in default

News From New Holland. NEW HOLLAND, April 9.-As Mr. Siver-

of ball to answer at court. James Noolan, charged by Constable Barn-hold with cruelty to animals, was heard by Alderman McConomy this morning. The alderman imposed a fine of \$15 and costs, from which defendant appealed and entered ball to answer at court of quarter sessions. ling, butcher, of Martindale, was cutting some meat in front of Dick Weaver's, his horse started and ran through town scattering considerable beef along the turnpike. Dilworth Brothers suspended all but 20 of their eigarmakers, as they have no sale for their eigars. Most of the eigar shops in Fair-ville are to start up on Monday again. As the train that arrives here at 12:50 o'clock b. m. was running some cers hedded

clock p. m. was running some cars loaded with coal in at Sweigart's station at Cedar Lane, two of the cars ran of the siding ; one toppled over and the other one hung along the side of the track. The schools here are very well attended, both the public and private schools.

NEW YORK, April 9.-James Richmond the president of the Seventh avenue and Broadway surface railroad, has just been taken into custody by the detectives upon

Notes from Maytow

MAYTOWN, April 9.-A number of the citizens of Maytown, former members of the M. E. Sunday school, met in the high school room Tuesday evening, March 30, for the room Tuesday evening, March 30, for the purpose of reorganizing the school, and which resulted in the election of the following named persons to serve for the ensuing term: Superintendent, Mr. H. Terry ; assistant, Mrs. Wm. Fisher ; secretary, W. Dibeler ; assistant, A. A. H. Albright ; librarian, Miss J. Sherbon ; assistants, C. E. Roath and Miss F. Shire-man ; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Hinton ; organist, Miss E. Shireman. The prospect of the school is very promising from the fact that ifty were present at the first meeting. April 5, despite the very inclement weather. Concerning the alleged disatisfaction over the sale of the Methodist church here, the impression that books were taken away along

impression that books were taken away along with the organ is not a correct one. There is much indignation felt over the sale of the near the Relay depot and in the vicinity of the yards. The employes of the Tucker iron works, numbering about eighty men, property.

Viewors In Session

The viewers appointed by the court to ssess damages caused by a change of grade in a street of Adamstown borough, held sev In a street of Adamstown borough, held sev-eral sessions this week, the last one at the court house yesterday. Several thousand dollors damages were claimed and a large number of witnesses were examined. The property owners were represented by S. H. Keynolds and A. J. Eberly, and the borough of Adamstown by B. F. Davis. The viewers decided that the property owners were not entitled to any damages.

K. of P. Hall at Littitz Dedicated.

this morning Deputy Sherid Williams, who had charge of the force of deputies guarding the St. Louis & Iron Mountain round house and machine shops in Argenta, opposite this city, was attacked by strikers. Several shots On Thursday evening the new hall of the

On Thursday evening the new hall of the lodge of Knights of Pythias of Lititz was dedicated. There was a full attendance of the members of the order, and the dedicatory services were conducted by the state officers, Measrs. Goo. Hawkee, grand keeper of rec-ords : E. G. O'Nell and Dr. J. S. Cram, of Philadelphia. The new room is the third floor of isaac Bomberger's building, and the hall has been dedicated to Christian Usner. Every one present at the dedication were well pleased with the corsmonies.

S. Flory of Wrightsville was crossing the bridge to Columbia, he stopped at the iron span to look at the muddy furbulent waters as they rushed past. While looking off decided in favor of the claim and the fight onded.

THAT CHINESE INSULT.

The San Francisco Collector Says It Is Entire a Fiction.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild to-day received from the collector at San Francisco the following telegrams in reply to the report that the new Chinese minister and his suite were subjected to discourteous treatment and unnecessary delay upon their arrival at San Francisco : "Chinese embassy arrival in ad-vance of time. Every facility to land was extended. No discourtesy shown. They made no complaints. They landed by direc-tion of solution. tion of collector. Before leaving ship the en-voy expressed thanks to surveyor in charge for courtesy shown him and invited survey to call upon him at his hotel. Comments of Eastern papers not warranted by facts." Signed by Collector Hager, Israel Lawton

and W. J. Tinnin.

Department letter of 23d ultimo, was pre-sently communicated to surveyor, with insently communicated to surveyor, with in-structions to accord of facilities to Chinese embassy. No discourtesy has been shown them, on the contrary unusual indulgence was extended. They were speedily landed without identification or evidence of their official character, and without creden-tials as required by section 13 of restriction act. Chinese consuls at this port neither gave to this port notice of their arrival nor application for facilities. Commission that application for facilities. Complaints that proper courtesy was witheld have not come to my knowledge. Signed by Collector Hage.

Coal Mines Resu

WHEELING, W. Va., April 9.-At a con-ference held last evening between Brooks and Kasley, who operate two extensive coal and Kasley, who operate two extensive coal mines, and a committee of miners, the strike which has been pending at all the local mines for seven months was declared off. The company agrees to discharge all non union miners; to reinstate their employee and to pay an advance of one cent per ton; also reducing the size of their screen one-half inch. It is probable that other mines will ta similar action.

Gen. Terry Takes Command. CHICAGO, April 9.—Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday and will to-day take command of the division of the Missouri. Gen. Sheridan reached the Palmer house last evening. Gen. Terry de-clined to state who would compose his sho or to say anything about his porsonal rea-dence in Chicago. dence in Chicago.

Shoe Store Destroyed. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April R.-The s store of Vail Broa, of this place stroyed by fire last night. Loss \$10,000; strance \$7,000.

WARRINGTON, D. G. April 8. the Middle Atlantic states, fair was variable winds, generally shine

southerly. Fon Satusbar, --Fair, warner w is indicated for the districts bootst the Atlantic and the Lower Lake right