THE GRAND OLD MAN

Scores the English Government for Its Cruelty to Ireland and Irishmen.

HOME RULE NEAR AT HAND.

Parnell Follows Gladstone in a Forcible and Eloquent Speech.

HE IS GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

A Warm Time in the House of Commons—Pertinent Inquiries Made and Evaded—The Government Warned That Its Doom is Sealed—Liberal Unionists Flayed—Balfour's Treatment of Political Prisoners Denounced—Prisons Becoming Temples of Horror—Creating a Laugh at Major Saunderson's Expense—A Conciliatory Plea for Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone made one of his best speeches in the English Commons yesterday. He discussed the Irish question, and was pitiless in his denunciation of the Government for its lack of humanity, common sense and political foresight. He was followed by Mr. Parnell, who delivered a very temperate speech, in which he showed that the mass of the voters were becoming favorably inclined to the doctrine preached by Mr. Gladstone, and would, by their ballots, confer home rule on Ireland.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, said that Constable Preston had twice visited a prisoner named Tracy at the instance of Mr. Soames, the Solicitor for the *Times*.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt asked whether it was in accordance with the prison rules that Mr. Soames should send an agent to a prisoner?

Mr. Matthews replied that Tracy was entitled to receive a visit once a week.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt—Are friends' visits construed to mean visits from an Irish constable acting under orders from the *Times*? [Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Matthews—An Irish constable has the right to visit any prisoner.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he failed to see in the constable's visit to Tracy the gross impropriety that Sir William Harcourt seemed to see.

Sir William Harcourt asked whether the constable's visit was made at Tracy's request. Mr. Matthews replied that he did not know.

A DRIVE AT SMITH.

Mr. W. H. Smith denied that the Government had placed Irish constables at the disposal of the *Times*.

Mr. H. P. Cobb (Radical) asked if Mr. Smith was not aware that the courtyard in front of Mr. Soames' offices was crowded with Irish constables lolling about and smoking.

Mr. Smith replied that he was not aware that such was the case.

Mr. J. T. Brunner (Liberal) asked Mr. Smith whether the libelous publication entitled "Parnellism and Crime" was not still exposed for sale on his (Mr. Smith's) book stalls. This question was followed by a great uproar.

When order had been restored Mr. Smith said: "I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the House, I appeal to the members, whatever be their differences of opinion, whether such questions ought to be addressed to me." [Cheers.]

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Mr. Gladstone then resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He held that there were three main issues raised in the amendment under discussion. The House was called upon entirely to disclaim the present administration of the Irish Government; it was asserted that to this system was due the aversion of the people to Great Britain; and, finally, the House was asked to adopt measures of conciliation. They owed an apology to the people of Ireland for allowing the great question of the domestic government of their country to remain unintroduced in the present Parliament. Still the Liberals were tolerably well satisfied with the progress of the question in favor of the country. [Cheers.]

Mr. Chamberlain told them that the measure of local government for Ireland must not be indefinitely postponed. That meant that in some future Parliament, possibly, gentleman calling themselves Liberal Unionists, might incline to look up to an Irish Government.

OF NO IMPORTANCE.

At present the votes of that portion of the House were of importance as the main stay of the Government policy. [Opposition cheers.] Regarding their votes in the next Parliament he would not refer to anyone in particular [laughter], least of all to Mr. Chamberlain, but speaking simply of the 70 members now converting the Tory minority into a majority—he regarded their votes in the coming Parliament as of small importance. [Cheers.]

It was said that the present Government of Ireland would have been remarkably successful but for the difficulties placed in the way in connection with the land question. Who placed them there? Why, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hartington and their friends. [Cries of "Oh, oh!" and Opposition cheers.]

They created the land difficulty, and when the effects of the prevailing distress became patent they obstinately refused to deal with them. The refusal was followed by the plan of campaign. It was the direct and necessary offspring of their policy. He had never vindicated breaches of law in any shape, but he must say that there were many cases in which the law makers were more responsible than the law breakers, and this was one of them. [Cheers.]

GROWS SARCASTIC.

The Government continued to declare their anxiety to settle the land question; yet, with a large majority behind them, Mr. Chamberlain appealed to him to propound a scheme for the settlement of the question. He then was a person so happy as to possess the confidence of his opponent. [Laughter and cheers.] The responsibility for the delay in coming to a settlement must rest upon the majority in power. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] The refusal to produce a measure would tend still further to expose the hollowness of the Conservative assurances in regard to Ireland and the real determination of the majority to do nothing to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to show from the results of the Bye elections that the opinion of the country was turning to home rule. He next contested the assertion that the improving condition of Ireland was due to the administration of the Government, expressing surprise that the increase in agricultural values was put to the credit of the Government.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Referring to the Parnellite prisoners, he denounced the degrading hardships and personal indignities they suffered. He denied that the treatment of political prisoners under the Liberal Government was similar. No former Government, Liberal or Conservative, had given imprisoned political men such usage. [Cheers.] Mr. Balfour's plea that the treatment of prisoners could not be altered without an alteration of the rules beyond his power was ludicrous. The plain truth was, the present treatment of prisoners was part of a system of extreme repression. Why ought not the Conservatives to realize, like the Liberals, that the anti-National system in Ireland constituted an imminent danger to the union. [Cheers.]

He proceeded to give a glowing account of the progress of Ireland under Drummond, from 1835 to 1840, contrasting it with the regime of Balfour. He declared that the breach between the people and the Government was now widening, and that the confidence of the people in the law and in the administration of the law was impaired and almost gone. [Cheers.]

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

Ireland was now governed in conflict with five-sixths of her representatives in Parliament, one-fourth of whom it had been necessary to send to prisons, which, through the action of the Government, became temples of honor. [Cheers.]

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said: "To continue the state of things under which so many representatives of this House are placed under a ban of proscription, is impossible. You may deprive of its grace and freedom the act you are asked to do; but avert it you cannot. [Prolonged cheers.] To prevent the consummation of it is utterly beyond your power. It seems to approach at an accelerated rate; but come slower or quicker, it is surely coming, and many of you who have opposed it must already see in the handwriting on the wall signs of the coming doom." [Cheers.]

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, denied that the Government desired to delay the extension of local government in Ireland. What right, he asked, had Mr. Gladstone to presume that it would not deal with the present Parliament? When the time was opportune the Government would be ready to grapple with the difficulties. He was hopeful of better success than that which attended Mr. Gladstone's proposals.

PARNELL'S RECEPTION.

Mr. Parnell, upon arising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, all the members of the opposition, including Mr. Gladstone, rising in their places and waving their hats.

Mr. Parnell said he desired to offer a few words of sympathy to those of his colleagues and friends who had suffered by the principles adopted by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He (Parnell) believed they would be richly rewarded in the near future by attaining the object they had at heart. Mr. Balfour tried to degrade them, but they were not degraded, either in their own opinion or in the opinion of their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Mr. Balfour in the rise of agricultural prices and, but for an exceptional law, Ireland would, he believed, have been tranquil. The Government were responsible for, and must stand or fall by the results of that law.

THE TIMES CONSPIRACY.

He would not stop to discuss the conspiracy which had assisted the ministers on the very night of the second reading to steal away the liberties of Ireland. [Loud cheers.] He thought less of the suffering of O'Brien, Carew and Redmond than of the suffering of the humbler men in their ranks, because the authorities did not dare to kill O'Brien or torture Carew. But men like Mandeville might be done to death in carrying out their system. [Renewed cheers.] If Major Saunderson had got his 50,000 men in the field they would not remain there. [Laughter.] There was no example in history of a large section of people rebelling unless stirred up to it by suffering and injustice. How could Saunderson hope to excite Ulster men to rebel—not against the rest of Ireland, but against England and Scotland—when no oppression or injustice was inflicted upon them?

A PLEA FOR HOME RULE.

Expressing confidence that Englishmen would soon recognize the possibility of home rule for Ireland, he said he only asked that they should deal with the question as an open one and consider how far they could concede home rule with safety to their own greater interests. It was right that the smaller country should conciliate the larger and agree to all safeguards necessary for the severity of the latter's interests. Ireland was willing to do so, and he was convinced that Irishmen, knowing that the people of England and Scotland and Wales had for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of the question, would steadily resist any incitement to disorder and hold fast to the true way pointed out to them in 1885 by Mr. Gladstone. [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Matthews said that unfortunately the advice of Mr. Parnell had not been followed by that gentleman's friends during the debate. [Cheers.] The speaker maintained that the offenses for which the Parnellites had been imprisoned were not as a rule of a political nature, and that they justified the policy of the Government.

LIKE ANOTHER ISAIAH.

A Tribute to Mr. Gladstone's Masterly Effort in the Commons.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Telegraph* says the speech of Mr. Gladstone is historical: He was seen on the war path at his best. His attack on the Liberal Unionists was made with tremendous force of invective and the sarcasm of a great master. During the speech Mr. Joseph Chamberlain smiled nervously, and glanced curiously at Mr. Gladstone, and the House frequently burst into roars of laughter.

The peroration was spoken in the character of a prophet telling of wrath to come with a resonant voice and flashing eyes and the aged statesman seemed like another Isaiah crying "Woe to the high places of Jerusalem." His last words were "Signs of the coming doom." He finished his speech midst a tempest of cheers.

GUILTY, BUT INSANE.

That is the Verdict Reached in the Case of the Trunk Robber—A Boken Nose Caused All of His Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Thomas R. Vines, the clerk who had himself shipped in a trunk to St. Louis with $4,062 stolen from his employers, Adams, Westlake & Co., was to-day tried for the act. The defense was insanity. Dr. Fenger testified that less than a year ago Vines' nose was injured in a sparring match. The organ was properly dressed, but the patient seemed extremely nervous, and expressed great fear that his beauty would be forever spoiled.

"He called on me again," said the witness, "and insisted upon my performing another operation. He was morbidly sensitive, and it was in vain that I told him that no operation was necessary. I finally had to dress the nose in order to quiet him. A short time later he again called on me and wanted me to attend to the matter at once. He was almost insane then, and thought of nothing else but his injured nose. I tried to convince him that no further operation was necessary, but it was no use, and to save his mind I had to operate on it again."

Dr. Clevinger, an insanity expert, testified that he had visited Vines frequently in the jail, and the young man's actions showed insanity. His conduct after his injury alone tended to show this. The jury was out but a few minutes, and returned a verdict to the effect that Vines was guilty as charged, but was insane at the time, and had not yet recovered. The Court ordered that he be sent to Kankakee asylum, and there be kept until cured.

PARIS EXPOSITION, *and how to get there comfortably and economically, and where to go and what to see when you get there, is told in detail by Henry Haynie, whose first letter from Paris on the subject appears in to-morrow's* DISPATCH.

PIGOTT IS A BAD MAN.

Egan Makes More Revelations Concerning the Cunning Rascal.

HE JUST SKIPPED OUT IN TIME.

The Disclosures to Come Would Have Overwhelmed the Forger.

STARTLING SURPRISES YET IN SIGHT.

The Effect on English Politics Will Surely be Favorable to Home Rule.

Patrick Egan verifies the account of the manner in which the Pigott forgeries were detected, and gives some hitherto unpublished correspondence. He shows that the *Times'* tool, included begging letter writing among his other pursuits. Mr. Egan intimated that further surprising disclosures may yet be made. He prophesies a speedy victory for Gladstone.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Mr. Patrick Egan arrived in this city from Lincoln this morning. He is en route to Washington to witness the inauguration of President Harrison. Shortly before his departure this afternoon a reporter met him in the office of Mr. Alexander Sullivan. Mr. Egan's attention was called to the published statement of Dr. McCahey, of Philadelphia, impeaching the accuracy of the London cablegram on the day of the exposure.

The statement of Dr. McCahey was to the effect that Messrs. Egan and Sullivan did not make the exposure, and that Father Dorney did not carry the papers to London, but that they were taken over by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Egan declared that Dr. McCahey's statement was altogether wrong, and was promulgated from hearsay. The story as given was correct with few minor and altogether unimportant exceptions. He said:

DORNEY THE MAN.

In fact, the documents were arranged in order, and the accompanying brief prepared in the very room in which we are now sitting; that is, in my friend Alexander Sullivan's office. Mr. Sullivan, at my request, selected the messenger, Rev. Father Dorney. I placed the package in Father Dorney's hands in New York, and he delivered it to M. Labouchere in London, and helped to make the statement clear to Messrs. Labouchere, Parnell, Lewis and Russell.

Mr. Egan here produced the original of a letter written to him by Pigott in 1883, which, he said, had never been published. By way of prefatory explanation he said that in October, 1881, Mr. Parnell and himself bought the *Irishman*, a newspaper, from Pigott. After the transaction Pigott fought in every way to retain a place on the paper, saying that he would take any position at any salary; but he was refused any connection with the paper, because they knew that Pigott's object was to use his position in an illegitimate way.

Egan was certain of this from his knowledge of the man, as having had occasion to publicly expose him for his attempt at blackmail in threatening to publish in the *Irishman* fictitious accounts of receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Land League, contributed in this country and elsewhere.

PIGOTT'S PLEA.

It is to these matters that Pigott refers in the appended letter. The Dr. Sigerson referred to was at the time a leading writer on the *Irishman*. The letter is as follows:

17 VESEY PLACE,
KINGSTON, January 30, 1883.

DEAR SIR—Dr. Sigerson, it appears from to-day's papers, having received a Government appointment, is, I presume, no longer eligible as editor for the *Irishman*. If this is so, I have the temerity to solicit appointment to the vacant position. After what has happened you will not consider this request as highly presumptuous. I have, however, acquainted Mr. Parnell with facts which I think will absolve me from responsibility for certain things which have been falsely laid to my charge, and I can only say that if you will favor me with an interview I hope to also make you sensible of the fact that I have, on the whole, been "more sinned against than sinning."

Faithfully yours,
RICHARD PIGOTT.

Referring to Pigott's method of raising money when he was "hard up," Mr. Egan gave some interesting gossip which puts a new side light on the character of the political forger. This is what may be termed the anonymous letter "racket." Mr. Egan said:

He was in the habit of assuming a crabbed, uncultivated handwriting, such as an uneducated person, or one unaccustomed to writing, might show. He tried it on Archbishop Walsh. He wrote the Archbishop anonymously that he knew of a family in very straightened circumstances; that they were in urgent need of help; that they were all good Catholics, but that they were surrounded by influence which were tending to lead them away, and that, unless they were looked after promptly, there was danger that they would be lost to the mother church.

BEGGING LETTERS.

Well, I suppose the Archbishop is in the way of receiving many such appeals, so he paid no attention to it. "Dick" followed it up with a letter in his own name, detailing the same story, and he probably got something out of the Archbishop. And he tried the same game with me, too. I first received a letter telling me to beware of Dick Pigott; that Dick was in great need of money; that he wanted to be honest and do the right thing, but that he was sorely tempted; that he was offered a lot of money to publish a set of fictitious accounts of the Land League; that his necessities might drive him to do it, and that he had better see to it that he kept out of such straits.

As that did not suffice, he wrote me a long blackmailing letter setting forth that he had been offered money to help him out of his difficulties if he would publish a false Land League statement. That was a trick of Dick's on the stand, when one of my genuine letters was placed before him—his saying that it had probably been forged since the publication in the *Times*, for the purpose of being palmed off as genuine.

Fortunately, however, it would not have amounted to anything, even if "Dick" had stood by his story and faced it out to the end, for the falsity of it could and would have been shown. When the terms of the sale of the *Irishman* had been agreed upon, I wrote to Parnell, telling him to put the matter into the hands of an attorney and have the trade closed in due form.

EASILY PROVED.

In that I inclosed Pigott's last letter and my reply to it, written as usual on the fly leaf. Parnell sent the whole correspondence to the attorney, and, after the letters came out in the *Times*, I remembered the circumstance and wrote to the attorney, who found it among his old files. Furthermore, it chanced that the very letter which Pigott charged as forged by me at the necessity of the case was published in the *Freeman's Journal* years before.

So we had our case intact, and, if Pigott had persisted in his story, we would have had the testimony of that attorney to the fact that the letter had been in his possession for years, and the files of the *Freeman's Journal* would have shown the publication of the disputed letter long before the *Times* began its fight.

"Do you believe that Pigott originated the scheme, or that he was hired to do it?" asked the reporter.

I believe that Dick concocted the whole plot alone; but I also believe that he sold the *Times* people the goods which they wanted to buy. The *Times* did not expect to get into the sort of bearing which is now on. The supposition was that Parnell would bring a libel suit in the ordinary way in court. Then he would have had to go on the stand and merely swear that he never wrote the letters published. Then the *Times* would have been enabled to put expert, after expert on the stand up to a hundred if it had wanted to, to swear that the writing was that of Parnell. In the face of this, an English jury would never have taken Parnell's word, and would have given a verdict against him. They had no idea that he could demonstrate their falsity.

COMING EVENTS.

"What will be the probable course of the trial, now?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Egan. "I do know that if the *Times* chooses to continue the fight, we have two or three more surprises in store. Of their character, I am not at liberty to speak."

"What will be the effect of the collapse of English politics?"

Tremendous. If an appeal were taken to the country now, or within the next six months, Gladstone would go in overwhelmingly. Party influence there is a very different thing from party influence in this country. Here, a man, even though he has no desire for office, is more closely identified with his party than there. He has friends who are in office, or who want office, and so he feels that the defeat of his party is a defeat for himself. In England a change of Government implies no widespread change in official life. The fall of a Government means that only 12 men in England and 5 in Ireland go out. Then the average Englishman is pretty fair in his intentions. Ignorance of the fact, with the accompanying prejudice, may make him slow to move; but, as I say, he is fair minded, and once convinced that any course is right he goes in to do it. I don't know whether an attempt will be made to force an appeal to the country or not, but I understand that Mr. Gladstone favors waiting, as he believed that the cause is steadily gaining.

PIGOTT LIED,

Says Labouchere and Other Prominent Men Who Testified Before the Parnell Commission—The Despairing Times Conspirators.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 1.—[Copyright.]—At the meeting of the Parnell Commission to-day defeat, humiliation and despair were again plainly written upon the countenances of the *Times* conspirators. There was no fight left in them. Attorney General Webster was nervous and had lost all his bluster. Sir Henry James still looked ill and wretched, and neither he nor his colleague attempted any thing but a few of the mildest questions in cross-examination.

O'Kelly, Campbell, McCarthy and Davitt all denied formally the Pigott fabrications. Mr. Labouchere gave the lie direct to Pigott's references to himself, and then poor Soames, bilious and shaking, related the incidents of his dealings with Pigott, showing that he had made no inquiries and had acted about as idiotically as the manager of the *Times* himself.

George Lewis, the leading criminal lawyer, was on the very best of terms with himself as he told how Pigott had come to him and admitted the forgeries. It was with a smile of pride that he told the Judges he always knew that Pigott was a forger.

Pigott was far away basking, we were given to understand, in a sunnier clime, but it was necessary to give further formal proof of his tremendous turpitude, and so reputable citizens and mild-mannered gentlemen, Michael Davitt and Justin McCarthy among them, had to go into the witness box and solemnly swear that they were not inciters to outrages and accessories to murder.

This done, Solicitor Lewis, the famous Labouchere and the celebrated Sala, one after another, repeated the now well-known story of their meetings and talkings with Pigott. Then followed a weak attempt on the part of the *Times* to prove that they traded with Pigott in good faith, and with every confidence in his probity, and a very brief cross-examination of Solicitor Soames showed that he and his associates had neglected the most elementary precautions against being deceived.

The whole of the afternoon was spent in an argument as to the admissibility of the files of the *Irish World* as evidence, the *Times* arguing in effect that as the Land League leaders accepted money subscribed through Patrick Ford's organ, and helped to circulate it in Ireland, they and the National League must be held to have indorsed its language, however violent and stupid. The court took time to consider the matter, but judging from the tone of some of President Hannen's remarks, the decision will go against the Irish members.

A DEFAULTER'S HAUL.

The Seed Company President Gets Away With $100,000, Including Borrowed Money—Charges of Collusion With the Agricultural Department.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—From the best information obtainable to-day, the amount of money which should have gone to the A. B. Cleveland Company, and which President A. B. Cleveland appropriated to his own use before he disappeared, is in the neighborhood of $38,000. A story was current to-day that legal action had been begun against Mr. Cleveland for conspiracy, and that he had agreed to meet the plaintiffs in January, but had not done so. Mr. Haid said regarding this:

"I did hear last June that certain parties who were competitors in the seed trade had begun some such action. It was against Mr. Cleveland personally, and others, but not against the company. I believe it was founded on a charge of 'mixing seeds.'"

"What does 'mixing seeds' mean?"

"I couldn't explain it adequately in half an hour, but briefly it means putting seeds in envelopes which did not state their actual contents on the outside. I think the whole affair amounted to nothing. I have not heard of it since summer."

It was intimated by rival houses that Secretary Norman J. Colman, of the Department of Agriculture, was a great friend of Mr. Cleveland, and that ever since the present administration has been in power in Washington the A. B. Cleveland Company had been the sole source of supply to the Department of Agriculture.

"There have been many charges to this effect printed in the trade papers for four years back," said a seedsman, "and the company has replied that many other firms participated in Govergment patronage, but it is generally known that other houses which sent seeds to Washington were themselves supplied by Cleveland."

The story that a large quantity of turnip seeds sold to the Government at 30 cents were purchased at 6 cents by Mr. Cleveland, because they were old and worthless, is current among seedsmen. The officers of the company declare the story false.

Among those from whom Mr. Cleveland borrowed money is Treasurer Stearns. It is said that Mr. Cleveland borrowed from him at various times, which aggregates between $8,000 and $10,000, a large part of which was lent just previous to his flight. Another gentleman is said to have lent Mr. Cleveland $40,000. Mr. Cleveland's father is quoted as saying that he would disinherit him. The old gentleman is said to be worth $150,000, and he has no other children.

HUNTING FOR THEIR FUNDS.

A Midnight Search for the Boodle of Ives and Stayner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—"We don't indict Ives and Stayner every day," said Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, the general counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to-day, "and to-day was one of the off days." One reason for this perhaps, was the fact that the February Grand Jury was dismissed, and the March Grand Jury does not assemble until Monday. The March Grand Jury will undoubtedly have a further grist of the doings of the pair to get through with. The appropriation of $1,250,000 of the Dayton and Chicago bonds has not been disposed of.

Just now, it is said, that Mr. Lawrence and Inspector Byrnes are on a hunt for the swag. At any rate, Mr. Lawrence has been staying up of nights, and says he believes Ives and Stayner have got the money stowed away somewhere, and night before last Inspector Byrnes, Woodruff, the ex-Treasurer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and two unknown men left police headquarters at a late hour and did not return until 3 A. M. Woodruff's statement to Assistant District Attorney Parker is said to have been completed to-day.

Inspector Byrnes refused to disclose the object of the midnight expeditions or their directions. Asked if Albert Netter's relations with Ives and Stayner were being looked into, Mr. Lawrence said to-day: "We may have something to say to Netter."

CHINESE BANKS *and bankers, with the financial methods of the Celestials, their system of credit, bookkeeping, exchanges and clearing houses, exhaustively described in to-morrow's* DISPATCH *by Frank G. Carpenter.*

LOYAL TO THE LAST.

President Cleveland Sustained by His Party Friends in the House

IN THAT BODY'S DYING THROES.

They Refuse to Override His Veto of the Des Moines River Land Bill.

A HANDSOME MAJORITY IN HIS FAVOR.

Deacon White Eulogizes the Executive, but Stiff Lobbying is Charged.

The House tackled the President's veto of the Des Moines river land bill, yesterday, and after a lively debate, in which charges of lobbying by ex-members and even more serious insinuations, the President's veto was not only untouched, but it was sustained, by a vote of 147 to 103. One of the peculiar features of the debate was a vigorous defense of the President by "Deacon" White, of New York, a Republican member.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House today, by a vote of 136 to 114, considered the President's veto of the Des Moines river land bill. Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, urged the passage of the bill, the President's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill sought only to allow the settlers to go into court and inquire whether the Des Moines Navigation Company had complied with the terms of the grant.

Mr. White, of New York, said that the argument that the bill was intended only to quiet titles was specious. The measure was a legislative decree, defying the decisions of the United States Supreme Court for the past 20 years. The Supreme Court had decided that the title to the lands had passed entirely from the United States, and yet the first phrase of the bill was one declaring the lands to be public lands. The question was whether the House would pass the bill over the dignified, carefully-prepared, logical veto of the President of the United States. It would have been easier for Cleveland to have fallen in accord with the popular voice and have signed the bill; but the man had shown he had a conscience about this business. All honor to the man who dared to refuse to do a popular act because he knew that was wrong! Grover Cleveland had not yet gone, [applause on Democratic side], and as long as he dared to do an unpopular thing out of the conviction of his sense of duty, he would remain with the country. He (Mr. White) honored Cleveland through and through because he had done this thing.

SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, also opposed the bill, and cited decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the United States had no title to the lands.

Mr. Parker, of New York, opposed the bill as being wrong and contrary to decided and settled law. It put the United States in the position of the robber who, having sold his property, sought to gather it back to himself.

Mr. Gear, of Iowa, said that the settlers had gone on the lands in good faith. They had gone on in their young manhood, and to-day, in their old age, they were liable to be evicted under the decision of a court gained, in his judgment, by a clear case of collusion. He did not criticise the President for having vetoed the bill, but from his investigation of the message, he had concluded that the grounds stated by the President did not warrant him in interposing his will as part of the legislative branch of the Government.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram which has been published in the papers stating that 700 evictions are threatened in three counties of Iowa. He spoke, he said, in behalf of men whose property was being taken from them by

LEGISLATIVE ROBBERY.

Who spoke for the millionaires, for the men holding the Navigation Company's title? The paid attorneys and lobbyists of the Navigation Company had been heard around this hall ever since the pendency of this legislation. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Wheeler), had said that so far as he knew he had never seen a lobbyist against the bill. The gentleman knew and he (Mr. Payson), knew that ex-members of Congress, with the money of the Navigation Company in their pockets, in violation of their privileges as ex-members, came on the floor to stifle legislation and had conferred with the gentleman at this session, to his (Mr. Payson's) knowledge. If the gentleman wanted him to name the men who had been violating their privileges it would afford him pleasure to name them, here and now. [Applause.]

Mr Parker—Does the gentleman include me in anything he has said?

Mr. Payson—I said ex-members of Congress. I use words advisedly. Neither directly nor indirectly do I refer to the gentleman from New York. I refer to ex-members who come here as attorneys for the Navigation Company; and the very bill which the gentleman from Alabama says should have passed was drafted by an ex-member of Congress and presented to him—as I know, and as he knows that I know.

Mr. Wheeler—You say an attorney gave me that bill?

THE ATTORNEY NAMED.

Mr. Payson—Egbert Viele wrote that bill and gave it to you. He told me and you told me. Do you deny that you know Viele? You have shown me telegram after telegram you have received from Viele, formerly a member of the House and now an attorney for the Navigation Company.

The House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto—yeas, 147; nays, 103—not the required two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Randall was immediately on his feet with a motion to dispense with private business, so as to pave the way partially to a consideration of the Cowles bill; and Mr. Mills, in his antagonism to that measure, called up, as a question of privilege, a President's veto on a private bill. Both these gentlemen were sidetracked, however, by Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, with a conference report on the bill to punish dealers or pretended dealers in counterfeit money for using the United States mails. Pending a vote on the report, the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SHORT SHRIFT IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day all the pension bills on the calendar (52) were passed. Among them was one giving a pension of $50 per month, instead of $100, as in the bill introduced by Mr. Hawley, to the widow of the late General Hunt.

Mr. Blair moved to take up his joint resolution proposing a liquor prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Pending action on that motion Mr. Riddleberger moved to proceed to executive business. The motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 20. Senators Hoar and Riddleberger voted with the Democrats for the motion.

DR. TANNER ARRESTED.

Another Irish Member Falls a Victim to the British Government.

LONDON, March 1.—On leaving the House of Commons to-day Dr. Tanner was surrounded by a crowd of Radicals and Nationals and escorted to the Palace Hotel. The party was followed by a crowd of reporters and others. No attempt was made to arrest Tanner. At the hotel Tanner made a speech in which he eulogized Gladstone. He was enthusiastically cheered.

Dr. Tanner was subsequently arrested in the smoking room of his hotel and was taken to Scotland Yard.

CHURCH'S COOK

Was Not Threatened by Father Eis—How the Girl's Confession Was Secured—The Sensation Will End To-Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, March 1.—The feature of the Church divorce case to-day was Rev. Father Eis, pastor of Sacred Heart, who was called as a witness. It was thought that he would deny the testimony of the cook, Teresa Schirzinger, who, it is alleged, made a confession and statement of guilt with Colonel Church to him. His evidence, however, corroborated hers on all substantial features, and there is great indignation over the manner in which her name has been used in court. Father Eis gave a long sketch of his own life, and then proceeded with the testimony on the important points at issue. He said:

I saw Mr. John Joyce at my room on Thursday afternoon, December 20. On Friday afternoon I sent my nephew to the residence of Mr. Church to call Teresa to my house. I told him to tell her it was important and a matter for her own good, and if she did not come by Sunday evening I would send for her mother. Teresa came to my house Friday afternoon. She was admitted by a lady. No one else saw her. I was dressed like a priest, in my cassock. I told her that she was guilty. She denied it straight out, but in such a way I could see she was guilty. She said she was not guilty. I took her into the library, where we would not be disturbed. I begin to argue the case with her. I said to her I had a hundred reasons to send for a person before I sit in judgment over them. I told her I know a great deal more about the matter.

I told her if she was guilty that was all that was necessary. She did not then deny it. I told her that if she signed a statement her good name should be shielded. I then wrote the statement already published and she signed it and I told her to go home and pack her trunks immediately, and go to her own home. I told her if Mr. Church asked her what was the matter, to tell him that I had treated with her on private affairs of her family and herself. I told her to tell her mother that Mr. and Mrs. Church had a disagreement and broke up housekeeping, and she had gone home, and that the house was no more a decent place for a girl to remain. I told her not to tell Mr. Church, or anybody else, she had signed the paper, for then her good name would be surely ruined. I made no threat against her mother; on the contrary I said that her father and mother were decent people, and I liked them well.

The cross-examination was pretty severe and was somewhat favorable to the girl Teresa. Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing new developed. The case will close to-morrow noon.

THURSTON IS CHOSEN.

The Nebraska Lawyer is President of the Republican League of Clubs—The Next Meeting Will be at Nashville—Vigorous Resolutions.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The Convention of the National League of Republican Clubs reconvened this morning at 11 o'clock. The Committee on Resolutions, made a lengthy report, which was unanimously adopted. Among other things, it says:

By many conservative members of our party our work of organization a year ago was regarded as a doubtful experiment, but the results attained prove the success of the experiment, and have not only disarmed our critics, but have challenged their admiration of our methods. Recognizing the importance of the agency which, but a year old, has accomplished so much, we earnestly urge all clubs composing the State leagues not only to continue as permanent educational factors, but to strengthen their opportunities for active work so that what has been accomplished shall be but the earnest of what may be anticipated for the future. We recognize in the Congressional provision for the immediate admission to the Union of the four new States of South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington, the first glorious fruits of the recent national Republican victory, and we welcome them into the sisterhood of Republican States, whose mission is to secure and maintain American liberty and prosperity. And as it has been the policy of the Republican party to recognize the just claim of any Territory to admission, we confidently anticipate a continuance of that policy in the future.

The convention then proceeded to the election of the President of the league. President James P. Foster, of New York, put in nomination Judge John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who speedily was declared the unanimous choice of the league. The rules were suspended to allow the unanimous reelection of Andrew B. Humphrey, of New York, as Secretary and Phineas C. Lounsbury, of Connecticut, as Treasurer.

The Executive Committee was instructed to revise the constitution in such respects as it may deem necessary, and present the revision at the next annual convention, which, it was decided, will be held in Nashville at such time as the Executive Committee may select. The convention then adjourned.

NOT QUITE READY YET.

A Commercial Union Debate in the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 1.—In the House of Commons to-day discussion was resumed upon Mr. Laurier's resolution in favor of direct negotiation by Canada with the United States looking to the settlement of the fisheries question on the basis of extended trade relations. Mr. MacDonald, of Huron, supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. Hon. A. C. Jones followed in the same view. He claimed that the recent elections won by the Liberals had been carried on the programme in favor of closer trade relations with the United States. He dwelt on the immense market that would be open to the Canadian fisheries under reciprocity. The United States, he said, is Canada's best customer. Hon. Peter Mitchell attacked the fishery policy and the commercial policy of the Government. He was no Commercial Unionist, although he had pledged himself in favor of closer trade relations with the United States. After arraigning the Salisbury government for its interference in North American affairs, Mr. Mitchell went on to show that the policy of protection is preventing Canada from enjoying prosperity. In conclusion, he advised moderation toward the United States, particularly in regard to the fishery question. Sir Richard Cartwright replied. The resolution was defeated by 43 majority, the vote standing, yeas 65, nays 108.

THREE YEARS IN THE PEN.

He Was Respected and Popular, But Lived Beyond His Means.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—John Ruhl today pleaded guilty to six bills of indictment charging him with larceny and embezzlement of sums ranging from $600 to $7,000, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was a member of City Councils for several years, and always enjoyed the confidence of the residents of the northeastern section of the city, where he resided. In his business as conveyancer and real estate agent he handled large amounts in cash, mortgages, etc., belonging to clients.

He spent money liberally among his friends, and through living beyond his means, became indebted to a number of persons, who, unable to get their money, entered suits against him. Ruhl then disappeared from the city, but after remaining away for some time, returned, and making restitution to his creditors as far as he was able, he threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, with the result to-day as stated, of a sentence to three years' imprisonment.

Decorated by the Emperor of Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—General George B. Williams, of Indiana, has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun. General Williams was at one time United States Minister to Japan, and later organized a financial system for that country.

Gladstone's Son Dying.

LONDON, March 2.—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, eldest son of the Hon. William E. Gladstone, is dying at Hawarden. He was insensible yesterday.

A DARK HORSE.

Continued from First Page.

fulfill an engagement, made four months before election, with Colonel John Hay, of Ohio, who had that long ago invited the General and Mrs. Harrison to dine with him here when they came on to attend the inauguration.

Some comment was caused by the fact that General Harrison went to dine with Colonel Hay, after uniformly refusing all the invitations that have been showered upon him by other well-known persons here. The fact that Colonel Hay's invitation had been given and accepted long ago is not generally known.

THE PRETTY LADY.

Mrs. Russell Harrison to Bear That Title for the New Administration—Mrs. Ben Needs a Good City Dressmaker.

THE DISPATCH omitted from its yesterday's account of the true characters of the new inmates of the White House all reference to the sweetest and prettiest of the lady members. She is Mrs. Russell Harrison. She was a Miss Saunders, daughter of the then Senator from Nebraska. She is taller than most women, and must measure 4 inches above 5 feet. She has loveliness in both her face and her figure. She is a blonde of the purely golden type, with that rich complexion that golden blondes so often possess. She is vivacious and amiable, and is likely to be the most talked of of all the new State family. She and Russell Harrison have been away, while the McKees have always lived with the General, so that this prettiest of them all has not had awarded to her the place in the public mind that she is certain to soon occupy.

The ladies who read THE DISPATCH this morning, paused when they came to the assertion that Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has not got the most finished taste in dress. They say that this is not a killing matter, after all. Nobody knows better than the people of Washington how easily this missing quality can be supplied. Country folks who know nothing at all about style, are continually coming to Washington dressed in the most outlandish cuts and colors, but they soon learn to put themselves in the hands of dressmakers and appear in society as presentable as the rest. A no less notable Washingtonian than Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was, at one time, charged with being unhappy in her choice of costumes,