

LAST OF THE THREE.

The Federal Election Bill Now Before the House of Representatives.

LODGE OPENS THE DEBATE.

One Republican Opposes the Scheme and Southerners Declare

RACE RULE MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Congressmen Will Inquire into the Jeannette Labor Case.

KERR RAGER FOR AN INVESTIGATION

The tariff and silver measures having been passed, the House yesterday formally took up the Federal election bill. Lodge and Powell argued in favor of the scheme, while Southern Democratic members bitterly attacked it. One declared that the whites would rule the South or leave it, and had no intention of leaving. A New York Republican briefly opposed the bill.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day there were well-filled galleries to hear the opening of what promises to be one of the most interesting debates of the session, on the question of extending Federal election laws, now in operation in some of the States, to the whole country. The speech of Henry Cabot Lodge, the Chairman of the committee which drafted and reported the bill, was the interesting feature of today's debate.

It was listened to with deep interest by a far larger number of members than are accustomed to remain in their seats during a speech, and at its close Mr. Lodge was heartily congratulated by nearly all the Republicans on the floor. While the debate proceeded rather quickly to-day it is expected that it will be quite exciting and bitterly partisan here to end.

SOUTHERN ELECTION STATISTICS.

Mr. Lodge gave any quantity of figures tending to show the unfairness of the elections in the South, and the undue amount of power exercised by the white voters in that section. Election returns in New Jersey and Mississippi, in particular, were presented, to the disadvantage of the latter State. The speaker concluded as follows: Let us do our whole duty to overthrow American citizen—rich or poor, black or white, weak or strong, and we can safely abide by the result. Let us secure to every man the liberty and freedom which is the corner stone of American liberty.

I would make men free—

As much from men as kings, From you as me.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, argued that the bill was unconstitutional and not national, but that country really needed was a measure to rob the people of their dearest rights. He had marched before the glittering bayonets of United States soldiers to cast his ballot.

OBJECTS TO SUPERVISORS.

It needed no eloquence to depict the horror of having thousands of men watching voters for \$5 a day, and owing their appointment to a man who did not owe his appointment to the House or the people, but who was appointed by a United States Judge who could not be got at under any circumstances. He examined in detail the provisions relating to supervisors, and said that the whole bill seemed framed against the voters and in favor of the supervisor who was named in good faith and with full knowledge of the existing evils.

THE END IS NOT YET.

That Jeannette case to be fully investigated.

Congressman Kerr's Resolution Adopted by the House Labor Committee—The Pennsylvania Mining Region to be Included in the Inquiry.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The House Committee on Labor met this morning to consider Mr. Kerr's resolution respecting the investigation of the alleged importation of the Jeannette laborers in violation of the contract law. Mr. Kerr appeared before the committee and made a full statement of the case, citing the instances, times and places where alien laborers had been imported into the interior of Pennsylvania, and more especially at Pittsburgh. He made a complete review of the circumstances surrounding the case, stated most emphatically that there was no political bias about the matter, and that he was not in the least actuated in good faith and with full knowledge of the existing evils.

He said he had the greatest respect for Judge Ingham's decision, and that the resolution was in no manner a reflection upon him. He said, however, if Judge McKenna's ruling was right, then the law was defective. Mr. Kerr stated that the law, as it stood, had the effect of creating a day's pay, this created considerable surprise, as the general opinion prevailed that they earned higher wages. J. L. Shuttle, a member of the committee, stated that the Labor of Washington was also present, and endorsed the views of Mr. Kerr regarding the proposed investigation and said that the Knights of Labor were in sympathy with the movement.

The committee decided to report the resolution favorably, and to carry out its provisions, the powers of the committee recently appointed to investigate the importation of the Jeannette laborers, the people had become so corrupted, their honor so blunted, their integrity so weakened that they could not be trusted to make an honest return of their votes unless the people are guarded, supervised and scrutinized as if they were criminals.

good deal had been said about a new South, but what country really needed was a new North—a North that will take the view suggested by the facts, and not by their pre-conceived prejudices; that does not believe it has all the virtue and the rest of the country none; that would not waste all of its time in remedying the supposed abuses of distant places; that would not think an Anglo-Saxon in the South always in the wrong when he had any trouble with one of the African race.

REPRESENTATION OF KANSAS.

This city of a free ballot and fair count and abuse of the South was the chief political capital of some men who wanted to be returned here and to keep the voter from watching affairs at home. What was the use of talking about a free ballot in Kansas when the State had been so gerrymandered that the 147,000 Democrats of Kansas had never been represented on the floor?

Mr. Kelley, of Kansas—How do you expect to get a Democrat here when there are not four Democratic counties in the State? Mr. Hemphill—Does it matter about how many Democratic counties there are the Democrats have never been represented here. If there were a fair representation on this floor the proportion would be 165 Democrats, 154 Republicans, 5 Prohibitionists and 2 Labor men. The average in 14 Northern States was Democratic 65,000, Republican 27,000.

A FEW DECLARATIONS.

"We," Mr. Hemphill continued, "know we must rule our country or leave it. Now, for myself, before the people of the United States and before God, in all reverence, I swear we will not leave it. [Applause.] It is the home of our fathers. There their bones lie buried. They bought it with their blood when Concord and Lexington were the battle fields of this country. They

THE ROAD'S ULTIMATUM.

SUPERINTENDENT RUSSELL WILL NOT BE REMOVED.

A General Strike Undoubtedly Will Result—Not a Car Moved Yesterday on the Illinois Central—Other Heads Will be Affected.

CHICAGO, June 26.—A crisis in the big strike of the Illinois Central railroad was reached this evening. After an all-day session, the conference between the strikers' committee and the Illinois Central officials ended with a positive refusal on the part of the railroad company to discharge Superintendent Russell. This was the ultimatum as far as the company was concerned. The strikers, however, and indeed the occasion of the strike, had been a demand for Russell's discharge, the reason given being his alleged "general obnoxiousness."

When the conference broke up the men went out at once to the street to report the result at the strikers' headquarters. Speculation was rife as to whether a general strike through out the Illinois Central system would be ordered and a gigantic struggle ensue. Up to now only the divisions of the Illinois Central have approved it or not. The other Central divisions are now set it down as a truth that they were not away by their own consent—that something improper had been done then, or at some previous time.

THE UNIVERSAL ABSENCE.

Mr. Rowell replied that he did not care to bandy words as to the gentlemen's knowledge of the universal experience and observation of unprejudiced men. He knew how necessary it was to deny that conclusion, because only upon that denied date he is accounting for the almost universal absence from the polls of the black men in many Southern States.

As an allusion to Arkansas brought Mr. Rowell to the front with a statement that in his district the elections were fair; that there was no charge to the contrary. Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi, also declared that no man on earth had ever intimated that he was anything unfair in elections in his district. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, also denied that there was any ground for questioning Alabama.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, speaking of the election in that State, said that the vote was light in off years, and there was a small Republican vote because there was no organized Republican party in the State. Mr. McKenna, of Michigan, said that there was no proof of the disfranchisement of Republicans in Georgia, and it should have stricken the conscience of the white people in the South, who had made it impossible to maintain an organized Republican party in the State. Mr. Lehlback, of New York, Republican, spoke against the bill. It would be, he thought, to allow the people of the several States to regulate their own elections. (Loud cheering.) Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, would bring about a conflict of authority and a deplorable state of affairs.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, spoke against the bill, and then the House adjourned.

LIBERAL HOSTILITY

Aroused Against the British Government by its Course in Not Consulting Hartington.

Salisbury and His Ministers Have to Face Defeat and Ridicule.

WESTPHALIA MAKES A LOUD WALL

Against the Law Prohibiting the Importation of American Pork.

The English Government tried to pass the local taxation bill without consulting Lord Hartington, and succeeded only in making itself ridiculous. It is thought that the East African agreement will stipulate that Germany shall not fortify Heligoland.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, June 26.—The local taxation bill, containing the troublesome Government clauses, is the only bill which the Government has introduced at the present session without first consulting Lord Hartington. The Liberal Unionists are so indignant at the Government, as well as the hostility of the nation at large, with regard to the compensation proposals, may be traced partly to the absence of the corrective influence at the start of Lord Hartington, who knows very well on how ticklish a foundation his little faction is based, and who, under the necessity of keeping a considerable number of his followers from dropping back into the Liberal ranks, is compelled to keep a good deal more in touch with the sentiment of the country than Lord Salisbury and his Ministers ever pretended to be.

GOSCHEN'S INDEPENDENCE.

The non-consultation with the Liberal Unionists in this particular case was peculiar, in view of the fact that Mr. Goschen used to be one of the ablest men in the Liberal party, and is to-day a charming example of the benefit of Mr. Gladstone's tutelage in his practical talent.

HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES SEEM, HOWEVER, TO HAVE PREFERRED TO PURSUE A STUBBORN AND RECALCITRANT COURSE, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE ADVICE

OF THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS, WHILE THE ENGINE AND EXPRESS BAGGAGE CAR PULLED OUT FOR ST. LOUIS. The first train due to leave at 2:30 P. M. was served likewise, and two coaches and one baggage car were loaded and sent off to see other routes northward. There is no trouble existing south of the river. Passenger trains arrive and depart regularly, but freight trains are held back at St. Louis, and perishable freight directed to other roads. Should settlement not be reached soon it is probable that the Southern division will be in the strike from Cairo to New Orleans. Everything is in a state of commotion.

AT THE STRIKERS' HEADQUARTERS FULLY 400 ILLINOIS CENTRAL EMPLOYEES HAD ASSEMBLED.

The hall was cleared of all outsiders, and the copy of the typewritten decision of the committee was read out for the purpose of three hours. The meeting apparently was enthusiastic, but the proceedings were kept secret, and it could only be surmised from the fact that the strikers were given out that no conclusion had been arrived at when the meeting adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow. It was stated that a committee was appointed to make a negotiation with the Illinois Central Railroad. A rumor was in circulation that the strikers had informally decided to ask concessions limiting the power of Superintendent McKenna, and that the concessions were granted the strike would be at once declared off.

WITH AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Articles of Association for the Building of a Railroad to Mexico.

ALBANY, June 25.—Articles of association

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WESTPHALIA WANTS PORK.

Packers Demand the Repeal of the Law Against the American Hog.

(BRUNNEN'S CABLE COMPANY.)

BERLIN, June 26.—The Westphalian Pork Packers' Association, whose interest Bismarck thought to protect by prohibiting the importation of American pork, has sent a deputation to the general director of the inland trade, praying him to inform the Government that the protection scheme does not work in their interest. They will refrain from protesting if the law be repealed.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE CITIES OF HALLÉ AND WIEDENBRUCK, THE MOST IMPORTANT

pork markets in Germany, have endorsed the request of the Westphalian Association.

THE CAPTAIN'S FAULT.

The investigation into the City of Rome Accident Made Public.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—The Board of Trade gave judgment to-day in the matter of the accident to the Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, which ran on the Flanet rock during a fog while on her last voyage from New York to this port and narrowly escaped destruction. The board finds that the accident was due to the failure of Captain Young to attend to the warning of the

THE BOARD IN ITS DECISION GIVES NO INDICATION

of the action to be taken in regard to Captain Young's certificate.

HIS FIRST SIGHT.

Germany's Chancellor Gives a Reception, but Excludes the Socialists.

BERLIN, June 26.—Chancellor von Caprivi's first soiree was given this evening, and was attended by representatives of all parties except the Socialists. Dr. Windthorst chatted with ex-Minister von Pottner. Major Wissmann was treated with great consideration, and received many compliments upon the honor bestowed upon him by the Emperor.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

Remember That the Dread Disease Has Reached the Republic.

PARIS, June 26.—It is reported here to-day that cholera had made its appearance in different parts of France, but no additional reports such as outbreaks have been received, and the rumor appears to be unfounded. The heat is excessive throughout the country.

A DISPATCH FROM MADRID SAYS: INVESTIGATION

shows that the cholera epidemic at Puebla de Eugui had its origin in the opening up of an old cemetery in which the victims of the epidemic of 1885 were buried.

NO FURTHER OBSTACLES.

Kemmler Will Probably be Executed During the Week of August 4.

BUFFALO, June 26.—It is not believed that any further obstacle will be offered by the Buffalo counsel of William Kemmler to the execution of the death penalty in his case.

AT LAST LEAVE FOR THE AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

The British government will be urged to stipulate in the settlement agreement with the Berlin government, that Germany shall refrain from converting the island of Heligoland into a naval base.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN ADJOURN

After Electing Officers and Appointing the Next Place of Meeting.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—The convention of the Roman Catholic Union, Knights of St. John, closed this evening by electing the following officers: Supreme President, Daniel Doney; Treasurer, John B. Manning; Secretary, John B. Manning.

THE INDIAN WHO KILLED OUSTER

Is Being Charged with Wounds Inflicted by His Jealous Squaw.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. D., June 26.—Bain-in-the-Face, the noted Sioux chief, making his way to Sitting Bull in camp near the headwaters of the Missouri, and made prominent there his connection with the Custer massacre in Montana, is lying here dangerously wounded, and unless a change for the better soon takes place he must die. A sensational story in connection with the case was not made public until to-day, when the Indians of the agency became greatly excited, and trouble may follow.

A FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE.

Mississippi's Defaulting Treasurer Found Guilty and Recommended to Mercy.

JACKSON, Miss., June 26.—The trial of ex-treasurer Hemminger ended to-day in a verdict of guilty. The jury recommended him to mercy. Motions for a new trial were overruled, and Judge Christian asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. He replied in a five-minute tirade of abuse against District Attorney Miller, and asserted his innocence of the charge of stealing \$315,612 from the State. Pointing at the District Attorney he said: "I may go to the penitentiary, but I shall never be in there."

INDIAN GRADUATES.

Commencement Exercises at the Government Indian School.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 26.—Nine Indians were to-day graduated from the Government Indian School, Haskell Institute. The instrumental music was furnished by the Indian band, and there were several vocal selections by the pupils. A large number of visitors were present. The salutatory was delivered by Frank Esler, a Seneca, and orations by William Scott, a Cherokee; Minnie Schiffman, a Seneca girl; Walter Shawnee, Red Winia, a Seneca; William Jeffrey Goulet, a Sioux; George Crawford, a Seneca; Ernest Robertson, a Crow, and James Ploke, a Mandan.

ATE SEA SERPENTS.

And Brought Back The Heads and Skins in Order to Prove It.

TWO OF THE MONSTERS CAPTURED.

But One Was Strong Enough to Overpower the Entire Crew.

STORY OF THE SKIPPER OF A SCHOONER.

He Fished for the Salt Water Lizards With a Cod Line in Great Luck.

Philadelphia yesterday. He also brought in the remains of two sea serpents, which he avers, he had caught and eaten. A big one got away, although the entire crew had hold of the line.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—There may not be any of the big sea serpents that sailors tell about, but Captain Gheen, who commands the three-masted schooner Abby F. Gheen, knows that there are small ones, for he has caught and eaten two of them. He brought in his vessel to-day from Georgetown with a cargo of lumber and anchored off Kaighn Point. When he came ashore he told his story:

"I was just off Cape Hatteras light June 21," the skipper said, "when strange monsters were seen playing around the vessel. Captain Green got some very