

SPRING ELECTIONS. Result of the Contests for Municipal and Township Officers at Various Points.

Chicago and Cincinnati Go Republican—The Knights of Labor Cause Several Surprises.

Illinois.—At the municipal and town elections in Chicago 66,000 votes, out of a total registration of 81,000, were cast. Of the eighteen Aldermen elected, twelve are Republicans and six are Democrats. The new Council will stand twenty-three Republicans to thirteen Democrats. The present Council is Democratic by a small majority. The Republican town-tickets were successful in West and South Chicago, the Democratic tickets winning in the north. A number of candidates for Aldermen of both parties, whose characters were not above suspicion, were elected to stay at home, through the instrumentality of the Independent voter. George D. Ladd, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Chicago. William D. Mathew, Republican, was chosen Mayor of Jacksonville by 442 maj. New Council stands five Republicans and three Democrats. At Salem the anti-license party elected every Alderman and the City Marshal. At Canton the anti-license ticket elected the Mayor and two Aldermen. The majority against license was 183. Mount Carroll elected a Mayor and Aldermen pledged to license. The town election of Joliet was a one-sided affair. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket, and it swept the field from the Superior down. Both parties made a hot fight at Carlinville. The Democrats elected the Mayor, City Treasurer, Attorney, and one Alderman; the Republicans the City Clerk and Marshal, and three Aldermen. The next Council will be Republican. The majority of 6 to 2. The township election at Centralia was very quiet. The majority of the candidates elected are Republicans. At Kankakee the entire Republican ticket was elected by a majority of 200. Republicans elect a Supervisor for the first time in seventeen years. The town elections in Logan County resulted in a substantial Republican victory. Ten of the eighteen members of the Board of Supervisors are Republicans. By the election in Springfield the Democrats carried the Mayor, reducing the Republican majority in the City Council to one vote. Shelbyville elected the Democratic ticket and voted in favor of license. At Decatur the Republican ticket was elected. The Mayor is a labor ticket, and the former was successful with one exception. Chenoa, Clinton, Monticello, Elgin, Rock Island, Moline, Hillsboro, Mattoon, Champaign, Illinois, Tolo, and El Paso elected the Republican tickets. At Clinton, Gibson City, Westboro, and Pekin the Democrats carried the day. At Minook and Cerro Gordo the honors were about equally divided. The Democrats made a clean sweep at East St. Louis, and also at Freeport. The Republicans won the Mayor and one Alderman at Peotone. The election at Maroa resulted in an anti-license victory.

Michigan.—Dr. Daniel Todd, the Democratic candidate, was chosen Mayor of Adrian by 326 majority. Battle Creek elected the entire Republican ticket. The Republicans and Prohibitionists polled their issues at Benton Harbor and carried the day. The Union ticket triumphed at Big Rapids. The Democrats of Hillsdale elected the Mayor and three of the five Aldermen. The Republicans of Jackson elected the Mayor and three of the five Aldermen. At Lansing the State Capital, and every Alderman but one. There was a large Prohibition vote. The Republicans were triumphant at Kalamazoo, electing the Mayor and nearly all the Aldermen. The Democratic ticket was chosen at St. Joseph. The Prohibition vote was the largest ever cast there. Youmans, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of East Saginaw by a plurality of 53. The new Council stands five Democrats, eight Republicans, eight Democrats, and one Knight of Labor. There was a drawn battle at Grand Haven, the offices being about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. The Prohibition vote made a clean sweep, electing the Mayor and three of the five Aldermen. Every man on their ticket. Doraville elected a Democratic Mayor and Recorder, the Republicans securing a majority of the council. Holland elected the Republican ticket. At Niles the honors were divided between Democrats and Republicans. At Mason there was a tie vote for Mayor. The balance of the offices were about evenly divided between the Republicans and fusionists. There were six tickets in the field at Manistee. The Democrats elected the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen. At Grand Rapids the Fusion ticket was elected, with the exception of the Police Justiceship, which was secured by an Independent Democrat, while a Republican was elected Director of the Poor. At Saginaw City the Democrats and Republicans fused to oppose the Mayor, and the Fusion candidate was elected by a majority of 311. Democrats elect a majority of the Aldermen. At Bay City the contest resulted in the election of a Greenback Recorder, a Democrat Justice, and three Supervisors and one Republican Supervisor. The new Board of Supervisors elected in Lenawee County stands thirteen Republicans, twelve Democrats, and one Prohibitionist. Last year the Republicans had the Board by a small majority. The Republicans of Colfax elected the Mayor and all the local officers. Saginaw elected the Republican ticket was elected.

Indiana.—C. N. Towle, Republican, was elected Mayor of Hammond by 341 majority. The Democrats elected the Mayor and the entire ticket. Greenfield elected the whole Democratic ticket. In Fort Wayne there was a complete turning over in municipal politics, the entire Republican ticket being successful by majorities of about 400. The city usually gives a Democratic majority of 2,000. Huntington elected the Democratic ticket. The Knights of Labor carried the day at Michigan City. The Republicans of Evansville elected their candidate for Mayor by 400 majority. At Elkhart the Democrats were successful. A Logansport Republican ticket was successful. The township election at Indianapolis resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket by about 700 majority. The Republicans in Knox County won an unprecedented victory in the township election, electing seven out of the ten trustees by great substantial majorities—something that has not been done in twenty-five years. The Democrats carried South Bend by 500 majority, a gain of nearly 700 over the vote of two years ago. In Tippecanoe County the Republicans elected ten out of thirteen Township Trustees.

Wisconsin.—At Madison Mr. Keyes, the Republican candidate, is elected Mayor by nearly 500 majority. The Milwaukee election resulted in the choice of Emil Walther (Republican), Mayor re-elected; George W. Porth (Democrat), Comptroller; William Mayworm (Dem.), Treasurer; Eugene S. Elliot (Rep.), City Attorney; Clerk of Municipal Court, Julius Meiswinkel (Dem.). At Fond du Lac Dr. Mayham, who was removed from the position of Pension Examiner through Gen. Bragg's influence, is elected Mayor by Democratic votes, and Gen. Bragg is thus re-elected. At LaCrosse Dr. Powell is re-elected Mayor, and the rest of the labor ticket is successful, a result which is reported to be very surprising to many LaCrosse people. At Antigo the no-license issue won the day. At Stoughton a license board was elected, at Sparta the Prohibition ticket was defeated, at Baraboo, Delavan, Fort Atkinson, Kenosha, and Janesville the Republican tickets were successful, while at Watertown, Plymouth and Delavan the Democrats swept the field. At Eau Claire the Democrats and Knights of Labor made a clean victory. At Beloit the Republicans elected the Mayor, and the Democrats four out of five Aldermen. Beaver Dam, Oshkosh, Racine, Elkhorn and Whitewater divided the offices about equally between the two parties. Wausau elected the whole Republican ticket. At Hudson the People's ticket, backed by the Knights of Labor, was triumphant. D. F. Powell, who was supported by the Knights, was chosen Mayor of La Crosse.

Ohio.—Complete returns from the election in Cincinnati give Eschely, Republican candidate

for Comptroller, a majority of 6,786. Charles Hess, for infirmity director, has 2,675 majority, the lowest majority on the Republican ticket. Frank Tucker, Republican candidate for the Board of Public Works, has 5,782 majority. Of the eighteen Aldermen to be elected the Republicans elected seventeen, making the new Board stand 29 Republicans to 10 Democrats. Of the twenty-five Councilmen the Republicans elected twenty-one, making the new Board contain 38 Republicans to 13 Democrats and 1 Independent. The municipal election at Toledo shows Republican gains. The City Council, a tie last year, now has a Republican majority of 6 on joint ballot. Findlay elected the entire Republican ticket. Youngstown elected a Democratic Mayor. The candidate of the Republicans for Mayor of Newark was elected by 60 majority. The Knights of Labor, at Akron, caused the election of a striker named Anderson as Justice. At Columbus a very tight vote was cast. The Democratic city ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 500. At Dayton, Ira Crawford, Republican, was elected Mayor; A. B. Ridgeway, Democrat, Police Commissioner; and John Tassman, Republican, Water-works Trustee. At Sandusky the Republicans gained one member of the Water-works Board and one member of the School Board. The Democrats elect the balance of the ticket and control the Council. The Democratic majorities range from 200 to 380. In Cincinnati the city election passed off quietly, save for a shooting affray in Precinct A of the Fourth Ward, in which two men were shot, but neither seriously. There were very few attempts at illegal voting. Edwin E. Shelby, Republican, was elected Comptroller, and all the other Republican tickets were elected except the members of the School Board.

Minnesota.—At Winona the entire Knights of Labor ticket, headed by Henry J. Willis for Mayor, and endorsed by the Republicans, was elected. Winona is a strong Democratic city, but the 2,000 Knights there supported their ticket solidly. At Minneapolis Mayor Pillsbury (Republican) was defeated by Dr. A. Ames (Democrat) by 1,000 majority. The Democrats also elect the Comptroller and gain two Aldermen. The license ticket swept the field by a large majority at Anoka.

Missouri.—The city election at St. Joseph was the most hotly contested and closest in years. Thomas H. Doyle, Democrat, was elected Mayor over George Englehart, Republican and citizens' candidate, by fifty majority. The Democrats elect the City Auditor and four out of ten Councilmen. E. W. Stevens, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Sedalia over Anderson, who was supported by the Republicans and Knights of Labor.

Iowa.—At Keokuk the entire Republican ticket was elected. James C. Davis' majority for Mayor is 577. The Republicans carried four out of six Aldermen and gain control of all departments of the city government. At Dubuque the whole Democratic ticket was chosen.

Texas.—At the election in Fort Worth every Alderman elected is a Knight of Labor, while the Mayor-elect is a sympathizer. Daniel C. Smith, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Houston.

Nebraska.—At Omaha a very tight vote was polled. The Republicans elected four out of six Councilmen and the entire School Board. The next Council will stand seven Republicans and five Democrats.

Dakota.—At the city election in Mandan the entire Republican ticket was chosen, except Comptroller.

Montana.—The city election at Helena was carried by the Republicans by 300 majority.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR. An Appeal to Laboring Men—Jay Gould Denounced in Strong Language.

The Joint Executive Board of District Assemblies 101, 93, and 17 of the Knights of Labor have issued at St. Louis an earnest appeal to their brother-laborers for support in their contest with Jay Gould. The text of the address is as follows:

To the Workmen of the World: Friends and brothers, hear us, for we plead for our rights! Men of equity, look upon us, for we struggle against giants of wrong! Mad with the frenzy of pride and self-adulation, begotten as it is of the success of outrage and infamy, they stand before us a giant of aggrandized and incorporated wealth, every dollar of which is built upon blood, injustice, and outrage. That giant of corporate wealth has centralized its power in and is incarnated by the eager fiend who gloats as he grinds the life out of his fellow-men, and grimaces and dances as they writhe upon his instruments of torture. Oh, ye workmen of America, who love your liberty and your native land, ye great creators of wealth, who stand as the foundation of our national good, look upon your brothers to-day. Gould, the giant fiend, Gould, the money monarch, is dancing, as he claims, over the grave of our order—over the ruin of our homes and the blight of our lives. He has made the world has smiled in beauty, but his wake is a graveyard of hopes, a cyclone's path of devastation and death. Our strong arms have grown weary in building the tower of strength, and yet he bids us build on or die. Our young lives have grown gray too soon beneath the strain of unrequited, constant toil. Our loved ones at home are hollow-cheeked and pale with long and weary waiting for better days to come. Nay, more than this, the graveyards are hiding his victims from our longing eyes. Brother workmen, this monster fiend has compelled some of us to toil in cold and rain for five and fifty cents a day. Others have been compelled to yield their time to him for seventeen and thirty-six weary hours for the pittance of the hours' pay. Others who have sacrificed their manhood and rebel against his tyranny are black-listed and boycotted all over the land. He has made solemn compacts with the highest authority in our order, and then has basely refused to fulfill his pledge.

He lives under and enjoys all the benefits of our republican form of government, and yet advocates and perpetuates the most debasing form of white slavery. He robs the rich and poor, the high and low, with ruthless hand, and then appeals to corrupt and purchased courts to hush him take our little homes away. He breaks our limbs and maims our bodies and then demands that we shall release him from every claim for damages or be black-listed forever. He goes to our streets and persuades them not to give credit, because we refuse to be ground in his human mill. He turns upon us a horde of lawless thugs, who shoot among our wives and children with deadly intent, and then he howls for Government help when he gets his pay in like coin.

Fellow workmen, Gould must be overthrown. His giant power must be broken, or you and I must be slaves forever. The Knights of Labor alone have dared to be a David to this Goliath. The battle is not for to-day—the battle is not for to-morrow—but for the future. The battle is for the coming ages of the world, for our children, and our children's children. 'Tis the great question of the age, Shall we, in the coming ages, be a nation of freemen or a nation of slaves? The question must be decided by you and me. We are already forged that are to bind us. Shall we wait until they are riveted upon our limbs? Nay, God forbid. Workmen of the world, marshal yourselves upon the battlefield! Workmen of every land and clime, to the fray! Gould and his nephews must be cast down, or your children must be slaves. Think of the little olive plants around your hearthstones that will be blighted by his curse. Think of the little home he is seeking to rob you of. Think of the wife from whose heart he has tortured drops of blood. Who can look calmly upon his peridy, his outrage, and his crime? For he has sought to invite felony among our rank and file; he has bought the peridy of vile men to enslave the many for the might stain our fair name and gloat over our misfortunes. Once for all, fellow-workmen, arouse. Let every hand that toils be lifted to heaven and swear by Him that liveth forever that these outrages must be stopped. Let every heart and brow be turned toward our common foe, and let no man grow weary until, like Goliath, our giant is dead at our feet.

EXECUTIVE BOARD D. A. 101, 93, 17.

MR. SYDNEY DILLON, of New York, has been elected President of the Grant Monument Association, in place of Chester A. Arthur, resigned.

OSCAR WILDE and Matthew Arnold will both visit America again at a near date. Each announces that he will not lecture.

MORE BLOOD FLOWS.

Three Hundred Strikers Assemble in East St. Louis and a Riot Ensues.

Stones Are Thrown at Deputy Marshals, When They Shoot Into the Crowd.

Six Persons Killed and Four Wounded Before the Battle Is Terminated.

[St. Louis (Mo.) dispatch.]

The first blood to be spilled as a result of the railroad troubles in East St. Louis was shed there at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a group of Sheriff Ropiequet's deputies, sworn in and armed this morning to take the places of his regular men, who had been sent back to Belleville last night, fired into the crowd of strikers and spectators who had gathered near the Cahokia Creek bridge, and killed five persons, while two are mortally wounded and others badly hurt. The killed are: Pat Driscoll, employe of the water-works; Oscar Washington, a painter; John Bohman, a water-works laborer, not a striker; C. E. Thompson, unknown man, shot at the bridge approach; Mrs. John Pfeiffer; Maj. Rychmann.

The day opened with but little prospect of serious trouble, although some of the strikers intimated that the roads would find it less easy to run trains than they anticipated, and early in the morning the yards presented an animated scene. Switch engines were running backward and forward making up trains; the platform men were busy loading and unloading freight, and trains were arriving and departing without any interference. This condition of affairs continued until noon, and it was thought that the day would pass without any demonstration by the strikers. At that hour, however, the trouble which afterward grew to such alarming proportions began. A number of strikers, without apparently having formed any preconceived plan, congregated at the relay depot and began a discussion of the general situation. As time passed their number was augmented until the original knot of men increased to fully two hundred. The discussion became animated and the crowd more demonstrative until some one proposed that they go to the Louisville and Nashville yards and drive out the men employed there.

The cry of "On to the Nashville yards" was caught up, and the crowd advanced. As they proceeded their numbers again increased, some joining the mob simply as spectators, while others were in full sympathy with the movement, until from three to four hundred were advancing toward the yards.

Arriving there they swarmed into the yards and persuaded the men at work to desert their posts. The crowd remained in the yards for some time, and, although considerable excitement prevailed, no violence was resorted to. Just at this time, however, a Louisville & Nashville freight train was slowly passing, guarded by eight Deputy Sheriffs, armed with Winchester rifles. In the meantime crowds of men, women, and children had congregated on Broadway, where the Louisville and Nashville tracks cross the street, and also upon the Broadway bridge, which spans Cahokia Creek, and in the open space to the east. Just as the train reached the Broadway crossing the trouble began. The crowd on the bridge began to yell and jeer at the officers, and it is asserted that stones were thrown, which struck two or three of them, while it is also said that a pistol was discharged.

At once the deputies opened fire upon the crowd with their Winchester, and a scene of the wildest terror and excitement followed. Mrs. John Pfeiffer, a middle-aged woman, who was returning home from a shopping expedition with her husband, stepped on the bridge just as the first shot was fired and almost immediately fell mortally wounded, a rifle ball passing clean through her body. She died within an hour. In the crowd were quite a number of women and small boys who began to scream, and a stampede in all directions followed. The deputies emptied their Winchester and continued to fire their revolvers. Pat Driscoll, a Wash section hand, and John Bonner, a coal miner, neither of them a striker, were the next to fall, and died on the bridge. Maj. Rychmann, a rolling mill employe, in no way connected with the strike, was shot in the head and shoulder, and has since died, and a young girl named Kleinmann was wounded.

The greatest excitement immediately prevailed, and pandemonium reigned. The crowd fled in every direction, and the deputies, realizing how fearful was the result of their fire, sought means of escape by rushing for the bridge, with a view of fleeing to this city. At the approach, and just at the bridge tower on the east side, they were met by Mayor Joyce, City Clerk Canty, and a third man, who seized the deputies' guns and endeavored to turn them back. One of the deputies, in his terror, fired upon the trio, killing a man named C. E. Thompson, who stood between Joyce and Canty. Some shots were fired by the remaining deputies at the approaching strikers, and all started for the bridge.

The scene on the bridge was one of the wildest confusion. Coal teams and other teams with wagons were galloping westward, and their drivers shouting to all pedestrians and teamsters to run back. Women and men on foot were running toward the city, and waving back all they met, while immediately behind came the deputies, pursued by the vanguard of the crowd from East St. Louis. One of the frightened guards threw his gun into the river, while another hid his weapon in a wagon that was in full retreat.

A few of the more violent strikers, after aiming themselves, announced their intention of attacking the deputies on guard at the Ohio & Mississippi yards, and advanced in that direction. When near the yards they were met by several deputies and fired upon. One of their number is said to have been killed.

The Sheriff made haste to wire Gov. Oglesby the state of affairs, announcing that he was unable to preserve the peace, and invoking the aid of the State troops. The Governor immediately returned answer that he had ordered eight companies of militia to the scene of the disturbance.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

Mr. Gladstone, in an Earnest Speech, Lays Before Parliament His Home-Rule Scheme.

It Contemplates a Dual Parliament at Dublin, with General Power of Imposing Taxes.

It Is Opposed by Mr. Trevelyan and Partially Indorsed by Mr. Parnell.

The Parnellite members of the British House of Commons commenced to secure desirable seats soon after daybreak on the morning of the 8th inst., and held them for eleven hours, until Mr. Gladstone made his appearance. The thoroughfares in the vicinity were so crowded as to cause a suspension of traffic. The Premier was in excellent health, and was greeted by deafening applause, which lasted some minutes. As soon as the cheering ceased Mr. Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation and to make provision for the future Government of Ireland. On making this motion Mr. Gladstone said: "The time has arrived when both honor and duty require Parliament to come to a decisive resolution. It should be the endeavor to liberate Parliament from the restraints under which, during late years, it has ineffectually struggled, and to restore legislation to its unimpeded course. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on a footing of free institutions, in which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen have a like interest."

This sentiment was greeted with prolonged cheer. As soon as quiet was restored, Mr. Gladstone entered upon a brief review of the general features of past legislation for Ireland. He dwelt upon the coercive and repressive measures which had been put in force, from time to time, and deprecated any further resort to the rude remedies of intimidation. "Since the year 1833," he said, "only two years have passed without coercive legislation for Ireland; and in this, the law continues to be disregarded, 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. [Parliamentary cheers.] This is the imperial law in England is felt to be English; 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 Parliament at the present time is to reconcile imperial unity with the diversity of legislatures." 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 political equality of the three countries," said Mr. Gladstone, "must be recognized. Therefore, there must be equitable division of the imperial funds. The peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland also make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that country. The Government will be obliged to consider the class connected with the land and the relations which they will sustain with the Protestant minority. As Ireland is to have a domestic Legislature, it will, therefore, be impracticable for Irish representatives to come here."

The intention of the Government bill, Mr. Gladstone said, "is that the Parliament at Dublin shall be a dual body. It is to be composed of two orders, each of which shall have the power to veto the acts of the other. The first order will include 103 members; the second order 206. Twenty-eight of the present Irish Peers will continue to sit in the House of Lords, and they will be granted the option to have life seats in the first Irish order. The office of Viceroy of Ireland will not be discontinued. The bill intends that the Viceroy shall remain, and that the office shall henceforth be non-political; that is, the incumbent of the office will not be expected to retire with the downfall of the British Ministry."

Mr. Gladstone continued: "If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have befallen her again and again with an embury yet closer than is known elsewhere, and the Irishman is still more profoundly Irish; but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he should be incapable of an imperial patriotism. There are no grounds for printing the subject which 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. Yet I have argued as if it had been a choice of evils. * * * I do not know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that it is not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be a long good in itself. [Loud cheers.] "There is, I believe, no power to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland 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 *lusus nature*; that justice, common sense, moderation, natural prosperity, have no meaning for him; that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife—perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this House whether this view, this monstrous view [Irish cheers], is a correct one. I say an Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man [renewed cheers]; but if his loyalty has been checked, why is it because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England or Scotland with a native and congenial element."

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said: "I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often inculcated 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 on mere written stipulations, and more on these better stipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, 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 affections and co-operation and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty, far more than by any other method, we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power, and the permanence of the empire."

Mr. Gladstone spoke three hours and twenty-five minutes explaining his measure. He resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes.

When the applause had subsided Mr. Trevelyan, who, with Mr. Chamberlain, recently resigned from the Cabinet, addressed the House of Commons in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's bill.

"For my part," said he, "I have no hesitation in saying that I think some real separation of Ireland from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of government that had just been proposed. We should then know the worst at once." At the conclusion of Trevelyan's speech, Mr. Parnell arose, and as to the bill before the House, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen it, Mr. Parnell congratulated the House on the fact that there was still living an Englishman who was not content to devote his attention to this important matter, and begged to thank Mr. Gladstone for what would not only prove a beneficial measure, from the Irish point of view, but which he (Parnell) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill, nevertheless, contained blotches which the Irish representatives would do their best to remove. On the whole, however, apart from these defects, he believed the measure would be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people and their representatives as a satisfactory solution of the long-standing dispute between the two countries.

RAILROAD HORROR.

Six Cars Roll Down an Embankment Two Hundred Feet in Height.

All but Three of One Hundred Passengers Injured or Missing.

[Greenfield (Mass.) dispatch.]

A terrible disaster occurred on the Fitchburg Railroad midway between Bardwell's Ferry and West Deerfield station, the east-bound passenger train going over an embankment 200 feet high. Ten bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and it is not known how many others were killed.

The train was the eastern express, and consisted of a baggage car, a smoker, a sleeping car, mail car, and two ordinary passenger cars. It was in charge of Conductor Foster, with Herbert Littlejohn as engineer. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road, as the track runs on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above Deerfield River. The bank is steep, and is covered with huge boulders and masses of rock. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length. The coaches broke from their trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for twenty feet. Below rolled the Deerfield River, on the very edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stoves. The sleeping car was an entire wreck. It was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom at this hour is known to have escaped injury.

As soon as the news reached Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the scene of the disaster, having on board several physicians, section men, and a few citizens. On arriving at the wreck a horrible sight was witnessed. Darkness had settled over the spot. Far down on the river bank could be seen the smoldering embers of the ill-fated train. It was impossible to tell who was hurt and who was killed. Stout-hearted trackmen were lowered cautiously down the treacherous height, and the work of rescue began.

The Fitchburg coach was the only one that escaped the flames. Near it lay the dead body of a little girl, Merritt Seeley, of the National Express Company of Boston, was found in the wreck and taken into the relief car. He had a wound four inches long and half an inch wide over his left temple. His left thigh was broken and also his left leg at the knee, besides which he sustained internal injuries from which he will die. D. Crandall, postal clerk, was plunged into the river, and got ashore with difficulty. He was wounded about the head and his arm was fractured. Deputy Sheriff Bryant, who was in this car, rescued two children from the flames, but one was dead and the other dying. Their parents were on board, but cannot be found. Some of the injured and dead were taken to Shelburne Falls and some of the wounded to Greenfield.

C. P. Bell, of Nashua, N. H., was cut slightly on the head and leg, but not seriously hurt. He was thrown headfirst into the river, and went to the bottom, barely escaping drowning. Conductor Foster is reported safe, and but slightly injured. D. C. Wells, of Andover, had his shoulder hurt and his head cut. The car in which he was riding was broken in two, and stood on end within a few feet of the river bank. Nicholas Dorgan, of Greenfield, had his left arm and ankle broken, and was seriously injured internally. A little girl who was a passenger on the train died in his arms from injuries received. J. E. Priest, of Littleton, N. H., had his face and head cut. Engineer Littlejohn, of North Adams, was badly scalded and has since died. A. K. Warner, Chairman of the Greenfield Board of Selectmen, was badly hurt, but his injuries are not fatal. Great excitement prevails all along the road between here and North Adams.

Being interviewed at Shelburne Falls Conductor Foster said: "I am unable to state how many were on the train. Only three men have thus far been found who escaped injury, and they set the number of passengers all the way from twenty-five to a hundred."

The locomotive is a complete wreck, but remains on the track, while the tender is down the bank. The following persons were taken to Shelburne Falls, more or less injured: H. G. Littlejohn, brother of the engineer, with his wife and two children, all of whom have since died; A. D. Cornell, Allen Lewis, E. B. Stowe, A. C. Harvey, of Boston, badly hurt; J. P. Fowler, A. R. Warner, of Greenfield; H. Couillard, Claremont; E. W. Dummels, Waltham; Miss Darby and May Gowing. A Miss Cornell is badly hurt, as is Mail Agent Putney. A. M. Waterhouse is missing. It is reported in Shelburne Falls that thirteen persons were killed outright, but this cannot be verified.

At midnight it is reported that four more dead bodies were removed from the wreck, and it is believed that others have been swept down the river.

The train at the time of the accident was running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour.

POWDERLY FOR GOVERNOR.

The Pennsylvania Democrats Think Seriously of Nominating Him.

[Pittsburgh special.]

Leading Democrats in this city are talking of nominating General Master Workman Powderly for Governor. They think he could carry the labor vote as well as the Democratic, which would insure his election. James H. Hopkins, who has been spoken of for the position, positively declines, and his friends say he will throw his influence in Powderly's favor. The only other prominent Democrat now mentioned for the office is ex-Senator Buckalew, but as he would be antagonized by the Barse faction his chances are slim. There is very little doubt that Mr. Powderly will be honored with the nomination, if he will consent to accept. He will be sounded on the matter in a short time.