

## THE PREMIER'S APPEAL.

Gladstone Issues a Manifesto to the Electors of England and Scotland.

The Issue Plainly Stated, Which Must Be Met in a Manly Way.

Mr. Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian:

GENTLEMEN.—In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland the Minister advised, and her Majesty was pleased to sanction, the dissolution of Parliament for a decision by the majority of the greatest number, likewise the simplest issue that had been submitted to it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity of this issue, which induces me at a period of life when Nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen Parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view to solicit, for the fifth time, the honor of your confidence.

At the last election I endeavored in my address and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late Government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with this crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from that Government would have received warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party, and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session and have left the Parliament of 1888 free to prosecute the now stagnant work of ordinary legislation, with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the late Cabinet in such a course of policy. On the 26th of last January the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the Government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground, the exception of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come. The only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with.

In my judgment, the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts, and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than coercion ought, as I thought, to be sought for, and to be found.

Therefore I viewed with regret the fall of the late Cabinet, and when summoned by her Majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an alternative policy, with the fullest explanation to those whose I had left colleagues when I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland a domestic legislature and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the empire. A government was formed, and the work was at once put in hand.

You will not, gentlemen, fail to understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside every other subject, and adjourned our hope of useful and progressive legislation. As a question of the first necessities of social order it forces itself upon the view. The late Cabinet though right in giving it that place were, however, wrong in their manner of treating it. It was our absolute duty on taking the Government, if we did not adopt their method, to propose another. Thus, gentlemen, it is that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs? To debate in this address this and that detail of the lately defeated bill would only be to disguise this issue, and would be as futile as to discuss the halting, stumbling, ever-shifting and ever-advancing projects of an irresponsible class which have proceeded from the seedbed of Ireland. There are two clear, positive, and intelligible plans before the world. There is the plan of the Government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well-considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask Parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by the end of which time he assures us Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her.

The union is to be tested by the sentiments of the human beings united. Tried by this criterion we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782. Enfranchised Ireland, gentlemen, asks through her lawful representatives for the revival of her domestic legislature—not, on the face of it, an innovating, but a restorative proposal. She urges with truth that the centralization of parliaments has been the division of the peoples, but she recognized the fact that the union, lawlessly as it was obtained, cannot and ought not to be repealed. She is content to receive her legislature in a form divested of prerogatives which might have impeded its action, and she desires that it be adopted than the settlement of 1782 to secure to her regular control of her own affairs. She has not repelled but has welcomed the stipulations for the protection of the minority. To such provisions we have given and shall give careful heed, but I trust Scotland will condemn the attempts so singularly made to import into the controversy a venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take warning by the deplored riots in Belfast and other places in the north.

Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from the acceptance of our policy, are these: The consolidation of the British empire, and great addition to its strength; the stoppage of the heavy, constant, and demoralizing waste of the public treasure; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and, lastly, the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency and the regular progress of the business of the country.

Well, gentlemen, the first question now put to you is: How shall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it. How are England and Scotland to be governed? You know how, for the last six years especially, the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded and your imperial Parliament discredited and disabled. All this happened while the Nationalists were but a small minority of the Irish members without support from so much as a handful of members not Irish. Now they approach ninety, and are entitled to say: We are speaking the views of the Irish nation. It is impossible to be ideal with the subject by half measures. They are strong in the country, and they are strong in the party, which brought old members to vote for their country; strongest of all in the sense of being right. But, gentlemen, we have done our part; the rest remains for you. Electors of the country, may you be enabled to see through and cast away all delusions, refuse evil, and choose good. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful and grateful servant,

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

## SUNDAY LAW IN LOUISIANA.

It Passes Both Branches of the Legislature

—Saloon Keepers Will Fight It.

(New Orleans special.)

The State Senate, by a vote of 25 to 6, passed the Sunday law as it came from the House, with a few minor amendments. The law prohibits the opening on Sunday of any place of business whatever, except newspaper and printing offices, book stores, drug stores, apothecary-shops; undertakers, public and private markets, bakeries, livery stables, railroads, whether steam or horse, hotels, dairies, boarding-houses, steamboats and other vessels, warehouses for receiving and forwarding freights, restaurants, telegraph offices, and theaters, or any place of amusement, providing no intoxicating liquors are sold on the premises. The bill will go back to the House, where it will probably meet with little opposition. The law will be vigorously contested before the courts by saloon-keepers of this city and others.

## AN AWFUL DEATH.

Eight Innocent Victims of a Man's Desperate Revenge Perish in the Flames.

Oil Poured Over Clothing and the Floor and Then Fired by the Villain.

(Chicago special.)

Fritz Schleier, a watchman at Schoenhofen's brewery, near the corner of Canal and Eighteenth streets, observed flames issuing from the basement of the two-story frame building Nos. 731 and 733 South Canal street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Schleier's first attempt to give an alarm was a failure, owing to his not understanding the working of the box, and when he saw that no apparatus responded he telephoned to the Twelfth-Street Station, from which point the fire department was notified.

When the department arrived the two buildings were enveloped in flames. The work of subduing the fire was brief. Engine No. 25 first reached the scene. Capt. Schimmele placed his men, and himself hurried to the rear where he elevated a ladder and raised the windows. As the smoke lifted he beheld a terrible sight. Huddled together in one room whither they had rushed in their race for life lay eight human beings. Capt. Schimmele's men conveyed them to the sidewalk as rapidly as possible, where they were identified as follows:

Michael Murphy, aged 45, an employe of the South Division Railway Company.

Mrs. Annie Murphy, wife of Michael, aged 40.

Nellie Murphy, aged 12.

Annie Murphy, aged 10.

Aggie Murphy, aged 1.

Mrs. Mary Durkin, aged 23.

Patsy Lavin, aged 4, a son of Mrs. Durkin.

The firemen came very near missing the only survivor of the terrible experience on that floor, the tiny 3-weeks-old child of Mrs. Durkin. A heavy shawl, it seems, kept out the heat and smoke and saved its life. The child is doing well at the County Hospital.

Exploring the ruins further the firemen discovered the body of William Hahn, a butcher, aged 65, in a bedroom in the rear of the second story at No. 731. The old man lived there with his son William. The latter saved his wife and children and jumped from the front window to the street. He aroused his father, and thought he might make his way out alone, but, being so feeble, the old man succumbed.

John Rawleigh, who occupied the ground floor of No. 733, stated yesterday that this was the third time within a year the premises had been fired. He reverts to the arrest of a man named Savage for burglary a year ago, in which Mr. Rawleigh and his father, the owner of No. 733, assisted. The friends of the prisoner, who received five years in the penitentiary, it is said, swore revenge against the Rawleighs, and two days after the arrest the premises were on fire. Nine days later the building was again fired. Each time rags saturated with oil were found in the basement.

Rawleigh and the watchman say that the flames seemed to break out simultaneously from several parts of the building.

## THE PREMIER DEFEATED.

The Home-Rule Bill Fails to Pass a Second Reading—The Victory of the Opposition Won by a Vote of 341 to 311.

(London cablegram.)

The Government was defeated by a majority of thirty on the second reading of the home-rule bill. The vote on the bill was 311 for the measure and 341 against it. Mr. Gladstone moved an adjournment until Thursday and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon (7th) and proceeded straight to his seat. When his presence was noted he was greeted with tremendous cheering. The Premier wore a white rose in his lapel. The House of Commons was crowded to its utmost capacity at the hour of opening the session. The Opposition loudly cheered John Bright and Lord Hartington as they entered and took their places. The Parnellites were all in good voice, and they gave Mr. Gladstone an enthusiastic welcome.

The excitement during division had no parallel in the history of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill first discovered the Government was defeated, and by waving his hat and indulging in other joyful demonstrations aroused the enthusiasm of members of the Opposition, who, rising, waved their hats and cheered again and again. When the figures were announced the noise was deafening. Parnellites challenged the vote. O'Connor called for cheers for the Grand Old Man, which were given with gusto by the Government supporters. Sir William Harcourt and his companions rose and bowed to Gladstone, who was somewhat embarrassed with shouts of "Traitor!" and "Judas Iscariot!" Chamberlain merely laughed. When order was restored Gladstone rose, white and trembling, and moved to adjourn until Thursday. Healey and O'Connor again challenged the vote, saying they would not offer any opposition, but wished to express their repugnance of the conduct of many members of Gladstone's party. During the hubbub Gladstone, wearing a haggard look, left the House cheered by his opponents.

## THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Six Persons Killed and Many Injured by a Railway Accident in South Carolina.

A north-bound passenger train on the Northeastern Railroad plunged through the Santee River trestle, midway between St. Stephen's Station and Santee River bridge, smashing up the coaches and killing six passengers. The killed are: John L. Cole, Dr. G. C. Kinloch, William Inglesby, Miss McIver, of Charleston; Miss C. E. McWhite, of Marion; Miss Hannah Wilson, residence unknown.

Conductor B. G. Mazyck and Mail Agent F. W. Renneker were badly injured. The cause of the accident is not yet known, but it is supposed to have resulted from the insecure fastenings of a rail on a changing gauge.

## THE LATE DR. DIO LEWIS.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the Well-Known Hygienic Reformer and Author, Died Not Long Ago at His Home in Yonkers, N.Y.

In February he was thrown from his horse, receiving a slight wound on the left leg, and some weeks afterward unusual fatigue in walking was followed by erysipelas inflammation of the wounded leg. A serious phlemonous erysipelas in a few days implicated the entire limb, and finally extended to the body and caused death.

Dr. Lewis was born in Auburn, N.Y., March 3, 1823. He studied medicine at Harvard College, and practiced in Port Byron, removing thence to Buffalo. He



traveled and lectured for a number of years on physiology and hygiene, until he settled in Boston, and there developed his system of exercise for schools and homes, teaching that the body should be trained as well as the mind to insure the perfect development of the human being. He opened a school for young ladies at Lexington, Mass., where he could embody his ideas of physical training, and he had great success, the school numbering some one hundred and sixty pupils, many of them broken-down invalids from other institutions. The building was burned in 1867. Since then he has devoted himself to lecturing and writing on health subjects. He was the originator of the Woman's Temperance Crusade in Ohio. He spent his last few years in New York and vicinity and removed to Yonkers in September last.

For the two years preceding his death he published in New York *Dio Lewis' Nuggets*, a bi-monthly. His published works on his favorite topic of hygienic education include "New Gymnastics," "Weak Lungs, and How to Make Them Strong," "Talks About People's Stomachs," and "Our Girls." For several years his *Dio Lewis' Monthly* has published in brief form the matter that afterward was issued in volume. His last work, "The Dio Lewis Treasury," is now in press.

## Judge Payson's Land Bill.

(Washington special.)

Judge Payson's land bill, passed by the House of Representatives, repealing the pre-emption, desert-land, and timber-culture laws and amending the commutation provision of the homestead law, after providing for the repeal of the pre-emption law allows bona-fide claims to be perfected, and also permits a second homestead entry in lieu of the pre-emption privilege to any person who has not had the benefit of pre-emption and who has failed from any cause except by sale or disposal of his rights thereto to perfect title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him. The second section, in repealing the timber-culture act, makes provision for perfecting bona-fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of the act. Section 3 amends the homestead act by allowing the minimum price for the quantity of land entered to be paid at any time after the expiration of thirty calendar months from the date of entry, the proof of actual settlement to be filed six months prior to the application for patent. Section 4, in repealing the desert-land act, makes the usual reservation for completing lawfully entered claims. The fifth section withdraws from public sale and private entry all lands except isolated and disconnected fractional parts, mineral lands, and others of a local nature. Section 6 preserves the right to transfer portions of the settler's entry under homestead or pre-emption for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or right of way for railroads. Judge Payson says the repeal will not affect the right of soldiers to the public lands in any way. Their right is under the homestead law, which is simply amended so as to increase the time of commutation to thirty months.

## Ex-President Arthur.

(New York special.)

There has been a turn in the condition of ex-President Arthur. The steady gain that is said to have been going on for the last month has stopped, and it is said on good authority that he has taken a considerable step backward, and that there are grave doubts as to his ever getting well. The nature of his disease gives rise to many conflicting symptoms. It is well known that in similar cases, where the patient has appeared to be on the road to recovery, very suddenly appeared a dangerous and perhaps fatal relapse. While it is not true that the relapse has come in the General's case, he has of late been getting weaker, and his vital force has been greatly lessened by the return of the attacks of insomnia which were so troublesome in the early part of his sickness. A friend who saw him recently was much struck by the physical depression that seemed to involve the entire muscular system, and every movement of the body was languid, and, to a certain extent, uncertain. That the General's family are somewhat alarmed is shown in the close and continuous watch that is kept over him; but, while the danger of a relapse is ever before them, a hopeful view is taken of the case, and however active or serious the symptoms may become, there is no indication given of discouragement.

It is just discovered that the celebrated jellies from New York State are made of apple peelings, with a liberal quantity of glucose and coloring material.

## BLOODSHED IN IRELAND.

Fierce Outbreaks of Orangemen and Home-Rulers at Belfast and Lurgan.

Hotels Sacked and Burned—Rioters and Policemen Shot Down—Nine People Killed.

(Belfast (Ireland) dispatch.)

A mob of Orangemen made an attack upon a tavern kept by a man named Duffy. The police were promptly on the scene, and after a stubborn contest, during which they used their carbines, drove the mob away in disorder. The rioters reassembled with increased strength and again attacked Duffy's, this time overpowering the police and driving them from the place. In the first assault Chief of Police Carr was wounded. He was carried away and now lies in a critical condition. When the Orangemen returned to the fight they were accompanied by a large number of factory girls, who goaded or shamed the men on to battle and formed a most dangerous element.

When the officers abandoned Duffy's the mob at once took complete possession of the tavern and it was thoroughly sacked. All the taps and spigots were set running, and everybody was invited to help himself according to his taste. All the barrels of liquor found in stock were carried into the street, lifted up high and let fall until they broke and liberated their contents. All the furniture was carried out, piled in the center of the roadway, and burned in a bonfire to furnish the rioters light during their debauch. Men, youths, and girls drank until they fell helpless in the gutters, the girls acting with greater fury during the earlier stages of the orgy than the men. The noise, the profanity, and the disorder were terrible.

The mob exuded its work by firing the tavern itself, and it burned to the ground. Then the stronger men, who had become infuriated and overpowered by their potations, ran through the streets, wrecking and pillaging wherever they went, and increasing their following the further they proceeded. These rioters, after a while, congregated around the police station and stoned the police until they were tired. They then marched down to another tavern. The police hastened thither in advance and attempted to protect the property, but they were overpowered and driven away. The mob, left in possession, treated the tavern as they had treated Duffy's—turned on all the taps, broke the full barrels in the street, made a bonfire of the furniture, and finally set fire to the building.

The police returned, and this time got the better for a time of the mob, whose ranks were depleted by the scores who had fallen away in drunkenness, and extinguished the flames before they could gain control of the structure. But the officers were unable to drive the rioters from the locality, and they remained and dominated it until morning. During the rowdyism of the night Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell were both burned in effigy, and a dummy corpse labeled "home rule" was cremated.

The rioting was renewed here this evening and the riot act was again read. The mob increased in size and began throwing stones at the police. The latter fired, killing four persons. The mob returned the fire and a brisk fusillade was kept up for twenty minutes. The mob drove a force of 150 policemen into the barracks and then attacked the buildings, firing revolvers and throwing stones at the doors and windows. The police fired, killing five persons. Several Protestant clergymen tried to disperse the mob, but their efforts were unavailing.

During the riots one hundred houses were wrecked. After sacking the hotels many Orangemen reeled through the streets shouting "To h—l with the Pope!" Twenty-five policemen were hurt.

Two men named Hart and Mason were arrested for the murder of Thomas Gallagher, who was shot dead during the rioting at Lurgan. Gallagher was a well-known local simpleton. He waved an Orange sash in the face of a home-rule mob during an incessant fire between that mob and its Orange enemies. During the riot the situation at one time became so desperate that Mr. Mathers, a local Orange leader, publicly declared that unless the authorities did their duty he and a thousand armed Orangemen would take charge of the town. Mathers was on the point of carrying out his threat when the military appeared.

An infernal machine, consisting of a jar filled with a black substance and some clock-work, was thrown last night against the door of a Protestant house in Lurgan and exploded in the doorway. Arthur and Andrew Donnelly, leading Catholic merchants, have been arrested at Lurgan on the charge of firing from their windows. A mob wanted to lynch the prisoners and stoned the police. It was finally dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

## DROWNED HER SON.

(A Vermont Mother's Unnatural Crime. [Stamford (Vt.) special.]

Mrs. William Sloan has for several months been extremely jealous of her husband, and the affairs of the family have been the topic of conversation among the villagers. Mr. Sloan returned from work at an early hour last evening. His four-year-old boy, who always met him at the door, failed to do so. On going into the house he inquired for his son, and his wife said she had sent the boy on an errand. His long delay resulted in a general search for the child, whose lifeless body was found in a ditch. The body was removed to the house and laid at the feet of Mrs. Sloan. She did not show any signs of emotion or surprise, and merely said it served her husband right to inflict such a punishment on him. The cool way in which she took the matter, and the fact that she had refused to join in the search, led the neighbors to believe that she had committed the murder. A constable took her in custody and shortly after being locked up she confessed having drowned the child. Her only reason for doing so was, as she said, to spite her husband. The shock has made Mr. Sloan insane.

THE Savannah News says that the real reason why Southern men wear their hair long is to keep the sun from tanning their necks.