THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MAY 9, 1882

Meteorological Observations — Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, May 8, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	High'st barom'r.	Thermom'r.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.32	50	N.	Light	.....	.....	Fair
Portland	30.32	58	N. W.	Light	.....	.....	Clear
Roseburg	30.28	54	Calm	Calm	.....	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	30.02	72	N. 12	Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
Sacramento	29.95	71	N. 8	Fresh	.....	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.99	61	N. W.	Light	.....	.....	Clear
Visalia	29.89	67	N. W.	Light	.....	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.98	58	Calm	Calm	.....	.....	Clear
San Diego	29.97	61	S.	Light	.....	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 77; minimum, 48.

River above low-water mark, 21 ft.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 121½ for 4s of 1907; 115¾ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90½; silver bars, 115.

Silver in London, 52 6-16d; consols, 101¼; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 123; 4½s, 118.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars 90½@90¾ cents.

Mining stocks opened quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. There were but comparatively few sales, and prices generally lower. In some cases rates accepted were the lowest in some time. Several stokes failed to call forth an investor.

In a quarrel over a poker game near Reno, Nev., Sunday night, one Indian fatally shot another.

Fire at Centerville, Fresno county; also at New York, and Jacksonville, Fla.

Attempts are being made at Northfield, Minn., to blow up buildings with infernal machines.

The crop outlook in Merced county is most discouraging.

The jail at Brookhaven, Mass., was burned Sunday night, together with three colored prisoners.

At Montague, Mich., Sunday, two or three million feet of lumber was destroyed by fire.

President Arthur yesterday signed the Chinese bill, which thereby becomes a law.

The argument on the Guiteau bill of exceptions was postponed yesterday until to-morrow.

The examination of Senator Blair in regard to the Peruvian Company matter was concluded at Washington yesterday.

During Sunday and yesterday 2,000 Chinamen arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Hongkong.

During April the output of the collieries at Wellington, B. C., aggregated 20,000 tons.

During this week a grand fete is to be held at St. Louis, to raise funds to pay for an armory which has just been completed.

The reunion of the army of the Tennessee takes place at St. Louis Wednesday and Thursday.

Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law, publicly asserts that Mrs. Scoville is insane.

In an accident on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Arkansas, Sunday, two engines and fifteen cars were wrecked and two colored tramps killed.

Crown Prince Frederick William has had a son born to him.

Further details of the tragedy at Dublin are given this morning. Johnson, Attorney-General for Ireland, succeeds Cavendish as Chief Secretary.

Nicholas Penilon is on trial at Nevada City for the murder of A. G. Ladds.

The Democrats of the Seventh Indiana District have nominated Wm. E. English for Congress.

Henry Long was shot and killed at Upper Lake, Lake county, on Sunday evening, by William Jones, his father-in-law.

Tickets for the May Musical Festival at Chicago were sold before noon yesterday to the amount of $7,000.

In the case of Sergeant Mason, the United States Supreme Court decides that the Court-martial had full jurisdiction to try and sentence him.

An election for town officers was held yesterday at Livermore, Alameda county.

Mrs. A. D. Kemp was killed in San Benito county yesterday by a cave in a mine.

The false prophet who appeared in Soudan, Central Africa, has been killed and his followers dispersed.

The American sealing schooner Msit has been lost on the British Columbia coast, with all on board.

In a shooting affray at Linkville, Or., T. McKay was seriously wounded by William Striplin.

A tight-rope performer was fatally injured at Flushing, L. I., yesterday, while giving an open air exhibition, the rope breaking.

A case of boycotting is reported from Turner's Falls, Mass.

Both houses of the British Parliament adjourned yesterday out of respect to the memory of Cavendish and Burke.

The funeral of Admiral John Rodgers took place yesterday at Washington.

An indignation meeting will be held at Tombstone, A. T., to-morrow evening to denounce the President's proclamation in regard to the disorders in that region.

The Tombstone (A. T.) *Epitaph* has information of the killing of Wyatt Earp.

A portrait of Ralph Waldo Emerson, "the Sage of Concord," is presented to readers of the RECORD-UNION this morning, and will be found upon the fourth page, together with items of Pacific coast news and interesting miscellany.

JUDGE MCGARVEY, of the Superior Court of Mendocino county, has made a remarkable decision. He holds, in a case where a prisoner was before him for selling liquor to the Indians, that under the Fourteenth Amendment Indians are citizens, and under the Fifteenth Amendment they cannot be deprived of the right to vote; that, being citizens, they have the same right as other citizens to buy liquor. By this decision the Court flies in the face of Judge Deady, of the United States District Court, Oregon, who long ago held that Indians are not and cannot become citizens without consent of the Government. In the United State vs. Haas, and United States vs. Holliday, the Supreme Court of the United States has held to like effect; and Judge Sawyer, in the United States Circuit Court for California, long ago held that Indians are not born subject to our jurisdiction. The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate in 1870 made a like declaration. If Judge McGarvey is right, let the politicians at once log-roll for the "Diggers" votes.

MARRIAGE insurance companies have prospected this State pretty thoroughly. They are now looked upon as much as are the graveyard insurance swindles of Pennsylvania. Judge Ross, of that State, recently denied two applications for charters for marriage insurance associations, because they tend to enlarge the circle of mercenary motives prompting to marriage, encourage frauds in marriage, place a premium on bigamy, encourage matrimonial sharpers, tend to increase divorces and the collusion by which they are often procured, offer an inducement to allege marriage where none exists, and encourage marriage between parties physically and mentally immature. Reasons enough, certainly.

THE north wind has been blowing heavily for three days. It has been the most disastrous northerly gale experienced in the valley. It has literally dried up nearly all earth growth. Its character has been desiccating in the extreme. We know of one instance in which in a single night in a row of most thrifty peach trees it produced curled leaf throughout, and made them appear as if shriveled by fire. There is nothing apparently more destructive to animal and vegetable life than this same north wind. The fields about Sacramento have been blasted as by the hot breath of a glowing furnace.

IT is related of the wife of James Troy, Jr., whose husband was stabbed to death on a San Francisco street Sunday night by his own brother, that the Thursday night preceding she was awakened by a startling dream, in which she saw her husband and his brother fighting with knives in the dark, on the street. It produced so deep an effect upon her that she related the vision to many friends, and was restless and anxious about her husband from that time forward. Here is another psychological puzzle.

WHEN President Arthur vetoed the twenty-year Chinese-restriction bill the Democrats of California asked all Republicans to join the Democratic party. Now that the President has signed the ten-year bill the invitation is returned. You see, there is no other question, gentlemen. This Chinese issue obliterates all other diff. rences. A Republican President made the bill a law, and now let the Democrats join in one grand act of ratification by electing the Republican ticket unanimously.

VINE-GROWERS are circulating petitions throughout the State, addressed to Senators and Representatives, asking them to use their influence to secure the passage of a bill imposing a tax on imitation sparkling wines, and to require the makers of all wines which are adulterated with glucose or any other foreign substance to affix a notice to that effect on the package containing the wine so adulterated.

THE Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise will visit British Columbia in September. They will come overland by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific routes, and, accordingly, must spend some days in California. This will be the first instance of one of Victoria's daughters being on the Pacific coast. Come on, Louise, you shall be well treated for your good mother's sake as well as your own.

THE Court has decided that Keeley the motor man must reveal the secret of his machine to the stockholders. But suppose he refuses? The Court can only imprison him for contempt, and possibly Keeley prefers to be a martyr.

COULD there be any sadder lesson to young men of drinking habits than that which tells of the murder in San Francisco on Sunday of one brother by another, while the two were on a drunken spree?

THE CHINESE BILL MADE LAW.

The President yesterday signed the Chinese bill, thereby disappointing the Democrats and putting a great many Pacific Coast Republicans in a very awkward position. These Republicans, who appear to be never completely happy save when they can frame an excuse for attacking the leaders of their own party, and who on all such occasions signalize their independence by exhibiting an unreasoning ferocity which far surpasses Democratic capabilities, have in connection with the Chinese question separated themselves so far from their organization that the President's action leaves them quite adrift. They have for several weeks past been doing their best to convince themselves and all who would listen to them that the Pacific Coast had been "betrayed" by the Republican leaders at the East. They have talked loudly about the bad faith of the party on the Chinese question; and though they have shrunk from drawing the only logical deductions attainable from their line of argument, they have, and they well know it, been acting as "cappers" for the Democracy. It is strange that it has never occurred to these blatant persons to reflect whether they themselves had in the past ever done anything to convince the Eastern Republicans of the sincerity of their own professions. That there exists some reasonable doubt on this head, however, can be easily demonstrated, and the demonstration can be briefly effected by a citation from the speech of Representative Skinner, of New York, delivered last March. He said: "The action of political parties "has been frequently alluded to in this "discussion, and we have heard quota- "tions from both political platforms. The "following seems to be the state of the "case: (1.) The Republican platform of "1880 contained an anti-Chinese plank, and "its candidate for President indorsed that "plank very specifically and satisfactorily "in his letter of acceptance. (2.) The "Democratic platform, in the same year, "contained a similar plank, declaring "against Chinese immigration, but the "Democratic candidate failed to allude to "the matter in any way. (3.) The result "was, that California and Nevada, seeing "the Republican party and its candidate "pronouncing against Chinese immigration, "and the Democratic candidate refusing "to commit himself to an indorsement "of the platform, *cast their electoral vote "for the Democratic candidate.*"

That this is a correct statement of the facts no one can deny, and in the face of it we say it was nonsense for Republicans to make the outcry they have, and to charge the party leaders with treachery. The Republicans of the Pacific coast have been themselves most to blame. With all their pretended loyalty to the party they allowed that despicable and most transparent forgery, the Morey letter, to sever their allegiance to Garfield, and they gave the State of California to the Democrats on precisely such a test difference between the candidates as Skinner has emphasized in the above quotation. We have no respect for the party loyalty of men who are always ready to break away and to turn on and denounce their own side. An open enemy is more to be preferred than a false friend, and whatever these people may think of themselves we do not regard them as trustworthy Republicans. We shall see now with what enthusiasm they will set to work to undo the mischief their loose tongues have been making during the past three months. President Arthur has signed the Chinese bill, and there is no longer any excuse for abusing him. Whatever merit the measure embodies will be elicited just as thoroughly in ten as it could have been in twenty years. No harm at all has been done by the change in time, in fact, notwithstanding the tremendous hubbub made over the matter. It is of no consequence that some Republican Congressmen opposed the bill, for it is law, by the act of a Republican President.

Had it not been signed we should have ascribed its failure largely to the vicious and imbecile ravings of these recreant Republicans. Fortunately, however, it appears that the President is unconscious of their existence, and so has not been prejudiced by their offensive ebullitions. But we have a desire to know whether they will now go on and assist in procuring another Democratic victory, as being in the line of precedent when the Republican National party has been making special concessions to California, or whether they will stand in honestly and squarely with their party, and help to show that it knows how to do its duty to the national organization. As the case stands, it will be hard for the Democrats to make any capital out of the Chinese question in the coming campaign. The fact that the President has signed the bill will overcome all talk about Hoar and Dawes and Edmunds. There will be no getting over that fact. There will be nothing to agitate for in that direction, and if the Republicans are equal to their opportunities there will be nothing to prevent them from carrying the State in November.

So far they have been hurting themselves more than the Democrats have been hurting them. They have been the bitterest denouncers of the Administration and of all their party associates and friends. And quite half the hardest labor of the campaign will consist, for them, in getting back to the point they occupied before they lost their heads over this question. Fortunately there is still plenty of time for everybody to cool down and prepare for serious business. This termination of the Chinese controversy will change the political prospects largely. It looked for a time as if the best men in the Republican party could hardly be persuaded to take nominations this year, and a weak ticket would have assured defeat at the polls. The signing of the Chinese bill, however, removes that danger. We shall now look forward confidently to the nominating Convention, certain that there will be no difficulty in making a strong ticket. President Arthur will not be burned in effigy any more, we conclude. The ninety thousand Chinese who, on paper, have been affrighting the weak-minded, will stay at home. The politicians will have to revise their programme, and hunt for new issues. And we hope that the Jonahs of the Republican party will subside quietly into the hold of the vessel, and refrain from attempts to scuttle her when they are there.

THE IRISH TRAGEDY.

The opinion of the most thoughtful and best informed persons evidently is that the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke was the work of Fenians; that it was a deliberate and carefully prepared crime; and that, as suggested by this journal yesterday, its purpose was to prevent the accomplishment of the pacifying measures just commenced, and to keep up the state of anarchy in which that organization looks for the fruition of its wild schemes. That the crime was perpetrated by some organization seems as nearly certain as anything of the kind can be. The Land Leagues have hastened to denounce and deplore the deed, and since it is perfectly evident that the League had nothing to gain and everything to lose by associating itself with so abominable an outrage, it is easy to believe that these professions of horror and indignation are sincere. But there are some points to which attention has been called by this crime, which demand elucidation. For instance, it is asserted (1) that Parnell and the League have affiliated with, or absorbed, a large part of the Fenian organization; (2) that the extent of Parnell's influence over this Fenian element is altogether uncertain. If these assertions are correct, it will be very difficult for the Parnellites to convince the general public that they are altogether free from responsibility in the premises, for few people will take the trouble to draw nice distinctions in such a matter. The other consideration, that the agrarian outrages all over Ireland have strengthened the Land League, coupled with the fact that while Parnell has constantly affected to deplore them, he has not attempted to put a stop to them, or has not been able to do so, complicates the situation still more. It will be said that though professedly averse to violence, he has nevertheless consented to be helped by it. It will also be said that if he possessed the power usually ascribed to him, it must have been possible for him to have stopped the outrages. That he did not stop them one of two things must be concluded; either that he could not, or that he did not want to. And though it is clear that this last atrocity must entail disaster upon the League, and though therefore it may be believed that it could have formed no part of the plans of that organization, it will be alleged that an organization which plays with fire, which condones violence and lawlessness in some instances, is always liable to be disgraced by men who outrun its policy, and give the methods it has failed to condemn an application which it never dreamed of.

It remains to be seen what Gladstone will do in this critical situation. The pressure upon him to abandon his new policy will doubtless be very severe. It is quite conceivable that the English people will not brook any further temporizing with the spirit of lawlessness in Ireland, but will demand the prompt application of drastic remedies, and the setting aside of all schemes of concession until law and order have been restored in every part of the island. Indeed these murders have seriously and fatally discredited the conciliatory policy, for they have the effect of being positively the last word on that subject. That they will be widely regarded as a deliberately ferocious rejection of Gladstone's overtures is certain. The only question is whether this view will be the dominant one. It is difficult to see how any further negotiations can be had with Parnell, either. He is in the position of a General who cannot control his own troops, and whose pledges, therefor, are of no force. As to the Fenians, if they are responsible for the assassinations, they have rendered themselves infamous and execrable forever, and no honest or self-respecting Irishman can ever again affiliate with such an organization. They have also struck a deadly blow at their country, and have perhaps postponed for twenty years or more longer the measures of pacification which were on the point of being inaugurated. These are the fruits of the teachings of the *Irish World*, however, and American Irishmen must not forget it. By such doctrines and methods it is only possible to earn lasting disgrace and the contempt and loathing of all civilized peoples, and a very little of such work would estrange the sympathies of the world from the Irish cause completely.

THE MARTINEZ RIOT.

We learn from the Contra Costa *Gazette* that up to the time of its last publication the authorities of that county had taken no steps to pursue and capture and punish the ruffians who so brutally assaulted the Chinese at Martinez. It is further stated that at the last meeting of the County Supervisors a communication was received from the Chinese Consulate, "stating the "facts of the assault, the injuries inflicted on "many of the assailed persons, from which "one of them had since died, and several "others are likely to die." The communication complains, says the *Gazette*, "that "although common report identifies a "number of the active promoters of the "riot, no criminal accusations or arrests "have been made by the local police "authorities." This is a very discreditable state of affairs. What have the authorities of Contra Costa county to say in their defense? It is shameful that no steps should have been taken by them to discover and arrest the scoundrels who committed the outrage, and officials who have so little regard to the performance of their duties ought to be impeached. We are also not a little surprised that the Contra Costa *Gazette* has not called on the authorities to pursue these criminals.

THE SAME OLD PRETENSE.

When President Garfield was assassinated there were some phenomenal idiots who asserted that he had been killed by a member of his own wing of the Republican party, in order to bring disgrace upon the "stalwarts." In precisely the same line of suggestion is the conjecture, now put forward by somebody, that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke were assassinated by four Englishmen—of course for the express purpose of bringing disgrace upon the Irish. It is not a little wonderful that anybody should be found silly enough to advance such preposterous ideas, but they always appear on such occasions, and what is perhaps still more astonishing, they always find some believers.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, May 8th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento May 12th: George H. Williams, Portland, Or; Max Friedlander, Chicago; E. Gruner, Bremen; E. Heinemann, Lima, Peru; E. Bergholz, William Russell, New York; Joseph Steele, Boston; Thomas W. Wintringham and wife, San Francisco; Miss M. L. Wintringham, Brooklyn; Miss I. Keyes, Lowell, Mich.; C. H. B. Carter, Omaha; G. W. Bothwell, Nevada; J. M. Weatherwax, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. S. Morgan, San Francisco.

Ninety-eight through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento May 14th, and 59 last night, to arrive May 15th.

CARLIN, May 8th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Miss Emma Holmes, Plymouth, Mass.; George Crosby, P. Cohen, A. G. Liddle, Mary Finigan, New York; A. G. Gamble, Toronto, Canada; Dan C. Murphy, New Hampshire; W. F. Burns, G. Finnegan, Mrs. A. Ratteray, John McCord, wife and child, Ethel Hazel, Katie Finnegan, San Francisco; Mrs. Geo. L. Fisher, Eureka, Cal.; C. Shoemaker, Mrs. E. Caton, Minnie Caton, Illinois; C. Hinkman, London, Eng.; Wm. Res, F. O. Cropper, St. Louis; I. J. Gray, wife and two children, Salem, Or.; J. W. Coleman, California; Geo. W. Campbell, Stockton; W. D. Bell, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Arthur Van Landt, May Eldred, F. G. Waterhouse, Sacramento; Miss Gertrude Starkey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. W. Joyner, Flint, Mich.; O. J. Hodge and wife, Cleveland, O.; George F. King, Cincinnati; Phoebe Woodburn, St. Helena, Cal.; R. P. Wilmer and wife, Idaho; 126 emigrant passengers, including 90 males, to arrive in Sacramento May 19th.

NEWHALL, May 8th.—Passed here to-day to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: F. W. Hatch, J. W. Shanklin, Sacramento; E. B. Bryant, Henry Cowell, Ben C. Truman, San Francisco; T. Gregory Jones, Liverpool; J. B. Chinn, Emigrant Gap; Professor C. F. Gonertz, Guaymas; Theodore Hosmer, Tacoma; R. B. Harper, San Jose; Mrs. John Means, Misses Bessie, Lilly and Rose Means, Ashland, Ky.; S. R. Dunkelberg, wife and two children, S. M. White, M. L. Wicks, J. D. Perryn, Los Angeles; G. W. Scott and wife, Oakland; P. Davis, Anaheim; F. W. Mazzey and wife, Melton Powel and wife, H. J. Rasin, Mrs. W. M. Rasin, Philadelphia; H. P. Smith, G. F. Smith, England; S. A. Barker, Bangor, Me.; J. A. Taylor and wife, Iowa; Edward Weemar, Miss Louisa Titcombe, Portland, Me.; Mrs. C. F. Woodman, Mrs. Mary Woodman, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss M. E. Weston, Dering, Me.; Miss Rebecca R. Ueter, Hollis, Me.; H. A. Spears, Tucson; C. T. Mills, Berkeley; J. McCahan, Philadelphia; Charles Silent and son, J. Lehy and family, J. Bumiller, Los Angeles; Miss M. E. Hanson, Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Fenton, Boston; S. B. Crofton, Watsonville, Me.; Miss E. Jordan, Alfred, Me.; Mrs. A. W. Thompson, Northampton, Mass.; George W. Fort and wife, Boston; L. J. Livermore and wife, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. A. Merrian, Miss S. M. Hastings, Miss Bessie Merrian, A. Merrian, Massachusetts; B. J. Sawyer and wife, Janesport, Me.; W. A. Blaisdell, Mrs. S. P. Blaisdell, Worcester, Mass.; E. P. Davis, Lawrence, Mass.; Cyrus Emery, Sullivan, Me.; J. R. Porter, San Diego; John Leonard, Oakland; Robert Boyd, San Francisco; H. J. Parker, Miss H. S. Hersam, Santa Ana; B. E. Diege, Oakland; Magadena Hansmith, Kansas; J. B. Ballis, J. H. Phillips, Martin Wise, J. B. Beck, Los Angeles; W. J. Lampard, St. James; W. Hollister, Santa Barbara.

The coming corn is a serious movement on foot.

KIDNEY-WORT radically cures bilionsness, piles and nervous diseases.

THE IRISH TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Affair at Dublin—Universal Condemnation of the Crime—Arrests on Suspicion—Views of the Irish Leaders—Story of the Man Who First Saw the Bodies—The Successor of Cavendish as Chief Secretary—Announcement of the Murders in the House of Commons—Etc.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, May 8th.—A cable special gives the following additional points of the assassination: All accounts agree that the assassins were four in number, and drove in a park car, but none of the spectators were sufficiently near to be able to identify either the car or its occupants. The only evidence in this direction is to the effect that the car was a red-backed one, and that after the murder it was driven rapidly toward Chapel-Izod, a suburb of Dublin. From the nature of the wounds, death must in each case have been almost instantaneous. The Attorney-General for Ireland started for Dublin on the mail train last night, and the same train conveyed thither a select contingent force of London detectives.

ARREST OF THREE MEN ON SUSPICION.

DUBLIN, May 8th.—Three men of the "corner boy" class were arrested on suspicion at the village of Chapel-Izod to-day, unable to give an account of themselves. They stated that last night they slept in fields, one adding afterward that he slept in a lodging-house in Church lane. The latest information is that the park ranger saw a car with red panels, in which four rough-looking men were seated, pass out of the Chapel-Izod road. He adds that he has a good idea of the appearance of the driver of the horse as well as of the men.

A late dispatch says: Two of the men arrested at Killiny are said to be Englishmen from London. It is reported that when arrested they had in their possession steamer tickets for America, purchased at an office in London, showing that they had been bought or furnished to them in London within a few days. No official statement of the exact facts can be had from the authorities, who are maintaining the utmost reserve concerning arrests.

FINDING THE BODIES.

A personal statement was volunteered to a correspondent by one of the men who was on the tricycles. He was the first to see the bodies after the assassination. His name is Foley. He stated that with his companion Maguire he left his business house at 7 o'clock to go out for a ride in the Park. He continued: "We went through the north circular road in at the north gate and around the road to the left, which leads to the Gough statue. We went toward the Phœnix Monument. On going there, we took notice of two gentlemen whom we did not know. They were arm-in-arm, apparently talking very pleasantly. I passed the remark that Maguire's machine could not run away from mine. We passed them and rode to the Phœnix Monument. We did not ride quite up to it, but Maguire went up on the right side and around it. I was tired, and sat on my machine, looking about me. I heard the noise of a car and thought it must be a jarvey who was coming. Looking around I saw that the car was going on by the road to the left, leading to the Chapel-Izod gate. It was a red paneled car, and on it were some people. We turned our machines to ride toward town, coming down the road very rapidly. When just opposite the Vice-Regal Lodge we observed a man lying on the road on the right side, and a man on the footway about six or eight yards from us, lying on his back. I alighted from my tricycle and went to the man on the road and then to the man on the footway. I saw that the man on the footway had his throat cut. My companion did not alight from his machine at all. I shouted out 'Maguire, it's murder.' He asked me, in a very excited manner, was I sure, and I said 'yes,' and he said, 'Stop you there, don't leave them, I'll go for the police.' I said, 'I'll be sure to stop till you come back.' He rode very hard to town and informed the police. I then went over to the man lying on the road and asked him a question to see if he had life. He merely turned his eyes. I could get no answer. Then I ran to the man on the footway and took hold of his left hand, which was lying across his heart, to feel if his pulse was beating. He just gave his last breath into my face and blood oozed from his neck. By this time two of the Royal Irish Constabulary arrived. I told them what I had up to that time seen. A gentleman in a trap came dashing up the road. I stopped him and told him, and one of the constabulary, who got into the trap, and the gentleman galloped his horse to the Castle and informed the police there. He returned alone. Another man and more police soon afterwards arrived. Maguire then came upon his machine, with an outside car and police from town on it. By this time word had reached the Vicereal lodge, and Colonel Forster came over, followed by Colonel Caulfield." Foley adds that he told Forster what he had seen, and asked Forster who the murdered gentlemen were. He pointed with his finger and said, "The gentleman on the road is Lord Frederick Cavendish; the gentleman on the path is Mr. Burke, Under Secretary." The car that brought the police was then used to take Burke to the hospital. Cavendish was put on a stretcher, and conveyed by soldiers down the road until they got a car, when he was brought to the hospital also.

THE POST-MORTEM.

A post-mortem examination of the bodies at the Chief Secretary's lodge showed eleven wounds on Burke and eight on Cavendish. The chief wound on the former was inflicted from behind, penetrating the heart, and on the latter the chief wound was also inflicted from behind, severing an important artery in the neck. One wound on Cavendish's left forearm had severed the muscles and fractured the bone, as if inflicted with a hatchet or sword. The body of Burke presented the appearance of that of a stalwart man for his age, sixty years. His face was drawn a good deal. Cavendish was apparently a man of slight build, with a narrow chest. Burke's body presented, as the doctor stated who saw both bodies, very much the same appearance as that of Lord Leitrim.

IRISH-AMERICANS SUSPECTED.

CORK, May 8th.—A meeting of citizens, including all Nationalists and Land Leaguers, was held yesterday. The Mayor presided. Even the extreme Land Leaguers who were present suggested the closing of shops as a mark of sympathy. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring the crime one which calls on heaven for vengeance, and repudiating its authors with disgust and abhorrence. Speculations are rife as to the origin of the conspiracy. It is suggested that Irish-American emissaries were employed to commit the crime. A telegram from Limerick to-night states that Clifford Lloyd has received information that three men had left America to assassinate him. This, it is thought, gives color to the surmise that the Dublin tragedy may have had its origin in a similar conspiracy.

HENRY GEORGE'S REPORT OF WHAT THE IRISH LEADERS THINK.

NEW YORK, May 8th.—The following cable dispatch was received Sunday noon by Patrick Ford, editor of the *Irish World*, from Henry George, dated London, May 7th: "The report of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke was heard in London last night by Davitt and Dillon before retiring, but was not believed. It being confirmed this morning, there was immediately a conference of the Irish leaders. I interviewed Davitt, Parnell, Dillon, O'Kelly and Joseph Cowen, Member of Parliament from Newcastle-on-Tyne, at once. There was a peculiar and sad expression on Davitt's face that told me his answer before I put the question.' I am horrified beyond expression at the news,' said he. 'I consider the murder a deadly stab to the Land League, in the hour of our brightest promise. The evident purpose of the crime is to destroy the power of the Gladstone party, and to embitter the feeling of English people so as to prevent the policy of concession and give fresh reign to lawlessness. For the first time in my life I have a feeling of despair for Ireland. Being in utter ignorance of what has been passing in the world—having seen no paper for fifteen months—I had intended to make no declaration on political matters for at least a few days, until I had got hold of the ends of the situation; but now I shall at once exert all my influence against these outrages. The shock bewilders me.'

"Dillon, who was pale and in a deeply agitated state of mind—a condition that must tell on him physically, for his imprisonment has left a lasting effect—expressed horror and dismay at the crime, which would, he said, 'be most disastrous to the masses of the Irish people, who had no part in it.' He intensely deplored the deed.

"O'Kelly, M. P., repeated the expressions of Dillon nearly word for word.

"Joseph Cowen said: 'This is like shooting down and bayoneting little boys in Ballina, County Mayo, yesterday (Saturday), by the constabulary, for parading with their band in honor of Michael Davitt's release, an event that would have ended in terrible bloodshed, but for ex-Suspect Muffany's advice to the people. It is evidence of the wickedness of the coercion folly, and the bitter feelings aroused ought to be proof of the necessity of abandoning that policy. I hope Mr. Gladstone will be strong enough to treat this horrible event as a proof of the depth of the disease and as a terrible example of the necessity of pursuing the policy of releasing suspects, stopping evictions and restoring the reign of normal law. But I fear this event will have a strong personal effect in the Cabinet. Lord Cavendish was the loved protege of Gladstone and brother of the strongest member of the Government. It will probably be impossible for the Government to continue a coalition if one may be formed; but in the present Parliament no Ministry except Gladstone's Ministry can last.'

"I found Parnell utterly depressed and disheartened, and his manner entirely changed from the usual one of unaffected calmness. He feels it most keenly, and in answer to my inquiry said: 'I consider this the most abominable, atrocious and wanton crime that ever disgraced the annals of Ireland, or any other country. I had written a letter to Justin McCarthy, expressing the belief that if the Government reversed their policy of coercion and released Davitt, put an end to the brutalities of magistrates and stopped the wholesale eviction of people unable to pay rents, outrages would cease and the country return to peace, order and constitutional agitation. This letter was shown Gladstone, who, without asking any pledge, promise or condition, withstood Forster in the Cabinet, liberated members of Parliament, Davitt and a number of other suspects, and sent to Ireland his personal friend to carry out the policy of conciliation. You may say I should consider it a national and personal disgrace, under the circumstances, were an Irishman of the Land League or national affiliation connected with the deed.'"

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 8th.—In the House of Lords, Earl Granville moved an adjournment until to-morrow. He delivered an eulogy on Lord Frederick Cavendish, who, he said, had suffered a shocking death, but a glorious one, for he had fallen in the service of his country. Lord Salisbury seconded the motion. He remarked that though this was not an occasion for political observations, he had no doubt the course taken to-night would be only a prelude to stern and rigorous action.

Earl Cowper expressed his sense of the irreparable loss which the country had sustained.

The Duke of Marlborough fully concurred in the sentiments expressed by Earl Cowper, and referred to the great service of Burke.

Lord Carlingford spoke in a similar strain. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 8th.—Every part of the House of Commons at the opening of the session was crowded this afternoon.

At 4:20 Gladstone arose, and with great emotion and tremulous voice, moved an adjournment of the House. He said the blackness of the crime and the horror it excited throughout the entire kingdom were unparalleled. In the murder of Burke, he said, they had been robbed of one of the ablest and most upright members of the civil service; but the hand of the assassin had come nearer home, and one of the noblest hearts had ceased beating while full of hope and love for Ireland. As far as the Government was concerned, all previous arrangements must be recast. On Thursday next he (Gladstone) would ask the House for leave to introduce a measure for the repression of crime in Ireland. He believed he would be assisted from all quarters of the House. At an early day he would introduce a measure dealing with the question of arrears of rent.

Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion of Gladstone for an adjournment. He promised that the Opposition would support the Government in measures for the repression of crime. He considered the occasion too sad for more than a passing tribute to the deceased.

Parnell expressed the detestation of all Irishmen for the crime. He said he believed it was committed in order to frustrate his cause. He did not deny that the Government might be compelled to take steps to restore order in Ireland. He was of the opinion that the crime was the work of those to whom he had always been opposed.

Forster, just retired from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, and James Lowther, who held that office under the last Conservative administration, eulogized Under Secretary Burke for his unwearying diligence.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

MEAGER EVIDENCE — CABINET MINISTERS GUARDED.

LONDON, May 8th.—The head of the London police describes the evidence which the Irish police have to work upon as very meager. He thinks there is no doubt that many arrests on suspicion will shortly be made.

The official and private residences of all the Cabinet Ministers are now guarded by special Constables.

NO CLUE TO THE ASSASSINS.

LONDON, May 8th.—One universal wish prevails—that the assassins may be arrested. The police are completely at fault. They have not even a good theory as to the crime. A gentleman who was present states that Saturday afternoon, when the Vice regal procession arrived at the Castle yard, a man went forward to Cavendish's carriage and asked if the Chief Secretary was there. His Lordship raised his hat and said: "I am Lord Frederick Cavendish." The man did not reply, but simply looked earnestly at the Chief Secretary and then walked into the crowd.

WHAT IS THOUGHT TO BE A CLUE.

DUBLIN, May 8th.—It is reported on the best authority that a car containing four persons was seen Saturday night driving out of the Knock-maroon gate of Phœnix Park in the direction of Lucien; that the horse was covered with foam and dust. This report corroborates the evidence given at the inquest to day, and if the police can follow up this clue there is some hope of the ultimate capture of the murderers.

DETECTIVES AT WORK.

DUBLIN, May 8th.—Detectives have the register of all the cab drivers here, and are examining the drivers individually, in order to ascertain their whereabouts on Saturday.

REWARD FOR INFORMATION.

NEW YORK, May 8th.—The British Government will pay a large reward, through the British Consul-General in this city, to any one in America furnishing a clew to the murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

THE WIDOW OF THE MURDERED SECRETARY.

LONDON, May 8th.—Lady Frederick Cavendish left London to-day for Chatsworth. Prior to her departure Gladstone called to bid her farewell, and both were much overcome during the interview. After Lady Frederick Cavendish had left here, a telegram for her from the Ladies' Land League was received, expressing the hope that she did not believe the Irish people were sunk so low as to murder one who had brought a peace offering to Ireland.

SUCCESSOR OF CAVENDISH.

LONDON, May 8th.—Johnson, the Attorney-General for Ireland, takes the Chief Secretaryship.

TONE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, May 8th.—The general tone of the English press is most reassuring. Outside of London no Liberal organ favors a retreat from the new policy in Ireland. The extreme Nationalists lead the way in denouncing the crime.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.

DUBLIN, May 8th.—It is rumored that the driver of the car which took the assassins to and from Phœnix Park was murdered by them, to prevent discovery, and that his body has been found in Chapel-Izod. Those fiends made clean work of it.

INDICATIONS OF A CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, May 8th.—The latest information from Earl Spencer shows that there is some evidence indicating the existence of a plot, aimed not only at the Irish Government, but also at the head of the Liberal party.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

VIENNA, May 8th.—The murders of the new Irish Secretary and Under Secretary have caused great sensation in political and diplomatic circles. The belief is spreading that the United Kingdom is approaching great changes.

The situation in England and in Ireland is compared to that of Austria and Hungary in 1848.

MADRID, May 8th.—The press express horror at the Irish assassinations, and also surprise at Gladstone's remaining in office after the failure of his Irish policy. Ramedierto thinks Gladstone will conform to the idea of those who demand severer measures toward Ireland.

BERLIN, May 8th.—The *Post* says Gladstone's policy bears bitter fruits.

The *Courier* asks if this is the expression of gratitude for Parnell's release, and adds: "The Gladstone Ministry must recognize that its first duty is to suppress Irish Nihilism."

The *National Zeitung* declares it would greatly be deplored if the assassinations cause the overthrow of the Ministry.

PARIS, May 8th.—The *National*, in an article on the Dublin assassination, expresses sorrow and sympathy with Gladstone.

Gambetta's organ says: It will be difficult for Gladstone to maintain his policy of conciliation toward a party resorting to the dagger and revolver as an argument.

The *Legitimist*, and other party organs, dwell upon the blow to Gladstone's policy.

The *Mercvilliaie*, while pitying the victims, says the situation of the Irish policy forbids the expression of too much sympathy.

CONDEMNED EVERYWHERE BY THE LAND LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, May 8th.—Reports from many of the leading cities in this country speak of meetings of the Land League, which, with out exception, passed resolutions of abhorrence and execration of the assassination of Cavendish and Burke. The leading editorials, generally, are to the effect that the deed was a very severe blow to Ireland's cause.

LEGISLATIVE DENUNCIATION.

ALBANY, May 8th.—The Assembly to-day unanimously adopted the following:

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