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TEN LIVES LOST BY FIRE.

FATAL FLAMES IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE. WOMEN AND CHILDREN SMOTHERED IN THEIR ROOMS—CHARLES M'KENNA'S PRESENCE OF MIND—SAD FATE OF THE CASSIDY AND SHERIDAN FAMILIES—ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Ten persons—two women and eight children—were burned to death or suffocated yesterday by a fire in the rear tenement-house at No. 35 Madison-st., and six persons were injured. The fire was caused by the explosion of some gasoline which two plumbers, who were repairing the water-pipes in the house, were using. The pecuniary loss was small, but the flames spread so rapidly that the escape of the women and children, who were about eating their breakfasts, was cut off almost instantly. Many sad scenes took place, and much presence of mind was shown by some of those who escaped.

DETAILS OF THE CALAMITY.

Many of the inmates of the crowded rear tenement-house at No. 35 Madison-st., were still abed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, notwithstanding that they belonged to the working classes; but some of them were children. A slight bustle and the smell of cooking indicated that others were preparing for the labors of the day. A few of the men indeed had already taken their dinner pails, had said good-bye to their families and had started off to their work.

On the third floor John Regan was fast asleep, while on the fourth and fifth floors, the Cassidys and the Sheridans were not yet up. The Egans and Muldoons on the second floor, and the McKennas on the third, were preparing breakfast. Mrs. Lizzie McKenna, who was in general charge of the house, was in the narrow courtyard sweeping off the damp flagstones. In Doyle's liquor-shop, in the front building, John O'Haran, the barkeeper, was serving his morning customers. Timothy J. Harrington, a plumber, and his helper, Charles McGloin, entered the liquor-store and passed into the tenement-house, with which it communicated by a door, to inspect some water-pipes. Suddenly the morning quiet was broken by the sound of an explosion. The gasoline used by the plumbers had taken fire. The rear door of the liquor-shop opening into the tenement-house was violently burst open. O'Haran started from behind the bar as a man rushed in, whose clothing was a mass of flames. It was Harrington, the assistant plumber. Overalls and shirt were enveloped in fire. "Fire, fire," he shrieked, as he darted through the liquor store into the street, where the flames were extinguished. Mr. Donigan, engineer of Fire Engine No. 9, who was passing, rang in an alarm.

In the meantime, Mrs. McKenna, turning around caught sight of the flames bursting from the hall opening into the courtyard. A living wall of fire kept her from entering the door. Frenzied at the thought of her family on the third floor, she rushed into ex-Assemblyman Grady's rooms, which were over the beer-shop in the front building. Making her way to the roof of the house, she attempted to lift the scuttle of the tenement-house, which was a story higher than the building in front. But fire and smoke were already leaping up through the scuttle, showing that the flames had spread through the house. Almost crazed, she was beaten back by the fire and forced to descend through the house in front.

Only two or three minutes had passed since the alarm, and the inmates of the house were as yet hardly conscious of their peril. But the rapidity with which the fire spread was appalling. Patrick Egan, sitting in his kitchen on the second floor, waiting for his breakfast, heard the explosion on the floor below—

"What's that? is it thunder?" he asked.

His daughter opened the door into the hall and a blaze of fire swept in against her. She threw the door to and the terrified family sprang to the windows. Fortunately the height from the ground was not great. The two sons, Thomas and Joseph, leaped from the windows. Egan lowered his daughter and wife by their hands until they could drop safely on the stones of the courtyard, and then jumped out himself, sustaining some injury. The alarm had spread to the next floor. Charlie McKenna, a little fellow fourteen years old, was at breakfast with his brother. At the sound of the explosion and the sight of the red tongue of fire leaping up through the hall, he seized the baby and ran to a window which opened upon the balcony of the fire-escape. But that was already encircled in flames. The iron ladder passed directly before the hall window from which rolled out volumes of flame and smoke. Finding escape there impossible, he shouted for help until a neighbor stood underneath the window, and the baby was dropped down just as Charlie's hair caught fire. His little brother Hugh, despite his struggles, was also dropped down, and then Charlie clambered down by the aid of the fire-escape and shutters. The Muldoon children on the second floor were hastily wrapped in bed-clothing and thrown from the window into the court. Mrs. Muldoon leaped after them.

Suddenly the figure of a man, clad only in a shirt, appeared at a third-floor window. It was John Regan, just awakened from sleep. Springing out on the window sill he swung himself by the aid of the shutters to the ledge of a window in the rear of Mr. Grady's house. Clinging there he shrieked with desperate energy while the flames roared at his back. At last, after minutes of terrible suspense, he was heard by those within; the window was opened and he was taken in. Others were saved in the same way.

The scene was a terrible one at the time of the arrival of the firemen, who were on the spot eight minutes after the alarm sounded. At Madison and James-sts., was collected an eager crowd who could only see the smoke rising above the buildings. Entrance to the narrow alley leading by Grady's house to the tenement-house was forbidden. The window casings were on fire and from the windows leaped hungrily curling tongues of flames. The floors and partitions were in a blaze. At first it seemed to be an ordinary fire. But suddenly the faces of the lookers-on grew pale. Agonizing shrieks and screams rang out from the upper stories, and a thrill of horror ran through the spectators at the thought of the Cassidys on the fourth and the Sheridans on the fifth floor.

Mary Sheridan discovering the fire had called to her mother and sisters, and running to the scuttle had pushed it open and had sprung to the roof of No. 37 Madison-st. The fire followed her cutting off the escape of the others. A column of flame and smoke 10 feet in height shot up through the scuttle. Policemen Haly and Davis, of the Oak Street Station, climbed to the roof from James-st., and saved some of the inmates. But the shrieks that rose above the roar of the flames, the crackle of shivering glass, and shouts of the crowd told of many human beings suffering a horrible death. The little court into which the house opened was so intensely hot from the fire, that the firemen could not enter it to raise their ladders. At last, getting upon adjoining buildings, they poured torrents of water upon the fire. The moans within grew fainter. Those of the victims who escaped death by inhaling flame were smothered by the black hot smoke.

In half an hour the house was gutted and the flames were practically extinguished. Half reluctantly firemen and policemen began the search for the dead. There was an exclamation of horror as the first man who crept up the blackened stairs reached the fourth floor. In the kitchen in the rear lay the body of Mrs. Bridget Cassidy burned almost to a crisp, while near her were her three children evidently smothered by the smoke. On the other side of the hall were the bodies of Ellen Egan and John Walsh, a boy. The little girl, almost a baby, had quickly succumbed to the noxious fumes and was found dead under the bed. On the fifth floor were the bodies of Mrs. Sheridan and three children.

Those who had been injured in the fire were taken to the Fourth Ward Pharmacy, and placed under care of physicians previous to removal to the Chambers Street Hospital. The dead were carefully wrapped in blankets and carried down. A way was made through the excited crowd that blocked the entrance to the alley, and they were taken to the Oak Street station to be viewed by a Coroner's jury. Then those of the inmates of the house who had escaped without the loss of friends or injuries went back to their ruined homes. Little of the furniture had been saved. What was left was nearly spoiled by the water, but for the rest of the day men grouped around their rooms lowering wet bedding and broken furniture from the windows, and endeavoring to save from the wreck all they could. Throughout the day a morbidly curious crowd lingered near the scene.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Ten persons lost their lives by the fire, and six were injured. The names of the dead are as follows:

CASSIDY, BRIDGET, age forty-three years, was found with her three children in a rear bedroom on the fourth floor. One was a baby, which was in the mother's arms when the body was taken to the station. Her husband was at work when the fire broke out, and his daughter, Mary, age eighteen, was not at home.

CASSIDY, CHARLES, age eight years, son of Bridget Cassidy, was suffocated lying at his mother's side.

CASSIDY, JOHN, age two years, was suffocated in his mother's arms.

CASSIDY, THOMAS, age six, was one of the children of Bridget Cassidy. He was found smothered on the floor.

EGAN, ELLEN, age two, was a daughter of John and Margaret Egan. The mother dropped two of the children from the window, and they were safely caught by a man on the fence below. She and another child were saved by a ladder put across to the window from a neighboring house. But when those who saved the mother returned, it was found that Ellen Egan had been suffocated by the smoke, and was lying lifeless under the bed.

SHERIDAN, ELLEN, age forty-three, was on the fifth floor, confined to her bed with dyspepsia, and was suffocated. The four children were eating breakfast at the time and they were all suffocated except the eldest, Mary, who ran out of the room to give the alarm of fire.

SHERIDAN, KATIE, age fourteen years, daughter of Ellen Sheridan.

SHERIDAN, MAGGIE, age five years, daughter of Ellen Sheridan.

SHERIDAN, MARTIN, age three years, daughter of Ellen Sheridan.

WALSH, JOHN, age thirteen years, lived on the fifth floor and was found suffocated in one of the rooms.

Six persons sustained injuries by jumping from the rooms to the ground, or were overcome by smoke. They were as follows:

EGAN, ANNIE, age nine years, was thrown from the window of the fourth story, and was caught by a fireman. She had been overcome with the smoke and was sent to the Chambers Street Hospital, but recovered in the afternoon.

EGAN, JOHN, age four years, brother of the above, was saved in the same manner as his sister, but as he was suffering from the effects of smoke, he was also sent to the Chambers Street Hospital. He recovered in the evening.

EGAN, MARY, age eight years, was overcome slightly by fire smoke, and was sent to Chambers Street Hospital.

EGAN, THOMAS, age forty years, lived in the second story, and jumped to the ground. His ankle was badly sprained, but he was able to be around the building all day. He was not a relative of the family of the same name that lived in the fourth story.

HARRINGTON, TIMOTHY J., age twenty-five, who was employed as plumber in the building, suffered from burns on his left hand and head. The hair was burned close to his head and his mustache close to the skin, and his eyeglasses were scorched. The pain from his burns forced tears from his eyes as he sat in the station before his removal to Believue Hospital. His injuries were received by the explosion of the lamp which threw the burning fluid over his clothes.

MULDOON, MRS. MARY, age sixty-five years, threw her two grandchildren out of the second-story window and they were caught by persons on the ground. She then jumped after them and sprained her right ankle. She went at first to her sister's house at No. 30 Madison-st., but in the evening went to the Chambers Street Hospital.

INCIDENTS AND EXPERIENCES.

Ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Grady, who occupies the second floor of the front building, the rear window of which looks out upon the alley into which the rear tenement-house opens, said yesterday, in speaking of the fire:

"I was aroused about 8 o'clock this morning by hearing cries of alarm, and I looked out of the rear window, but, not seeing anything there, supposed that there was a fire across the street. At this moment Mary Sheridan rapped at the door and said that her mother was sick in bed and was being suffocated by smoke. I ran to the roof of my house, crossed to that of the rear building, and was surprised to find that flames were already coming out of the scuttle. Of course it was utter folly to think of attempting a descent under the circumstances. I again descended to the third floor of my house, and aided by my brother, attempted to save those who were in the building, and who had made their appearance at the windows and on the fire-escapes, shrieking for help. One man, John Egan, who occupied a room on the third floor, was on the fire-escape in front of his window. But he could not get down the iron ladder leading to the balcony below, because the flames were already leaping from the windows' opening from the hallway on each floor, and enveloping the ladders. We called to him to jump and catch the window-sill, at which we were standing. He did so and we drew him in uninjured.

"The boy, Charlie McKenna, was a brave little fellow. His mother was in the yard, sweeping, when the fire broke out. She attempted to go up the stairs to rescue her children, but found the staircase in flames, and saw that it was impossible to ascend that way. She then called to Charlie, who had made his appearance at the window, to throw the children out. This he did and then leaped himself. None of them was seriously injured. The spread of the flames was very rapid. It did not seem more than three minutes from the time I first heard the alarm before the whole interior of the building was in flames. There has never been, so far as I know, any accident of any kind in the building before, and it seems amazing that at an hour when nearly everyone is astir there should have been such a loss of life. Assistance came very soon, and many of the children were caught in the arms of men. Otherwise they would have been killed or maimed by the fall."

CHARLES M'KENNA'S BRAVERY.

Charles McKenna gave a TRIBUNE reporter the following account of what happened so far as he was concerned:

"My mother, who was housekeeper here, was down cleaning out the yard, and I was upstairs with my two brothers and baby sister at breakfast. One of my brothers smelled wood smoke first, and I went to the door and looked down the stairs, and saw that they were all on fire near the bottom, and that the flames were coming up rapidly. I ran back into the room and picked up my little sister and started to go down stairs, but the smoke came up so thick that I couldn't see, and had to go back. Then I ran to the window to see about getting down by the fire escape, but it was all in a blaze. I ran to another window and shouted to the people below. There was a man standing on the top of a shed, and I called to him to catch the baby. He said that he would. I wrapped her in a blanket and threw her out, and the man caught her. My little brother, Hugh, three and a half years old, ran away from me when I tried to catch him. I caught him, however, and dragged him over to the window. He struggled a great deal and I could hardly get him out; but I did get him out and he was caught by somebody in the yard. My brother James, seven years old, I managed to get down with me to the first fire escape; his hair and eyebrows were somewhat scorched as well as my own; when we got so far we climbed down the shutters and dropped to the ground. The fire escape was half burned when we were on it. In a minute or two after we got down, we found mother. She was almost crazy before she found that we were out all right."

Charles McKenna, who is an exceedingly bright little fellow, has been a pupil at St. James's School, and is anxious to obtain employment.

Mrs. McKenna told the following story: "I was down in the yard, sweeping and cleaning up the place, when, noticing the smell of something burning, I turned around and saw flames in the hall-way. I ran to go up the stairs, but they were all on fire and I did not dare try to go further. The flames seemed to be coming up out of the cellar. I shouted 'fire' as loud as I could, and ran into Assemblyman Grady's house and went up to the roof. From there I got over to the roof of our house, but I could not get down through the trap door as I expected, for by that time the smoke was coming up in great volumes, and I could see the flames down below. I was almost crazy then. I did not know what to do; I was afraid my children were burning. I do not know how I got down again into the street, but when I got there the engines had arrived, and pretty soon afterward my baby was brought to me, and not long after the boys turned up."

The fire coming through the scuttle of No. 35 Madison-st., rapidly spread to the roof of the adjoining house facing James-st., the upper floor of which was occupied by Mrs. Dunnigan, her sons Christopher and Frederick and a Mrs. Hulstrom. Christopher Dunnigan went up to the top of the house soon after the alarm was given, and with an axe cut away the wooden fence between the roofs of the houses, which were on fire. Just as he got over on the roof of No. 35, Kate Sheridan was coming up the burning stairway leading to the scuttle with a child in her arms. She had almost reached the top, and her clothes were on fire when Dunnigan reached down to help her up, burning himself as he did so. He caught her arm, and she grasped to catch hold of him, but the effort was too much. A hot gust of flame and smoke came up, she lost her balance and fell backward, down the stairs, and, still holding the child in her arms, was burned to death.

The ventilating flue between the two houses became filled with smoke, and this smoke coming through into the house occupied by the Dunnigans, frightened Mrs. Hulstrom, who was sick in bed, so greatly that she attempted to get up in order to leave the building. She was so weak, however, both from her sickness and the shock combined, that she fell forward on the stove, slightly burning herself. She was rescued and cared for by Mrs. Dunnigan.

MRS. EAGAN'S ESCAPE.

Mrs. Margaret Eagan lived in the front rooms of the fourth floor. She only arrived in the city from Philadelphia two weeks ago. Her husband went to work at 7 a. m. and left her alone with the children. "As soon as I saw the fire," she said, "I ran to the door with the children to take them down stairs. I found that I could not go on the stairs, as the fire was blazing in the hall. I then tried to get to the fire-escape, but that, too, seemed to be burning. It was very hot, and I could hardly see the fire-escape on account of the smoke. Then I went to the bedroom window and shouted. A man on the ground told me to throw the children out of the window and that he would catch them. I threw some of them out, and then a man in the next house stretched a ladder from the fire-escape of his house to the window where I was standing. I took some of the children and crawled along the ladder, and in that way escaped. One of my children—Ellen—was suffocated to death. In some way she escaped from me."

THE CORONER'S PROCEEDINGS.

The scenes in Oak Street Station, where the remains of the victims by several hours before being taken to the morgue, were harrowing in the extreme when friends came to identify the dead. One poor man, old and decrepit, was led in by his nurse. Mary Sheridan, "Look at that, uncle," she exclaimed in faltering accents, "there's mother, Martin, Maggie and Kate, all dead—dead, uncle, dead." Then breaking under the load of grief and leaning against the wall for support she cried bitterly. The old man fell with a groan to the ground and covered the charred face of a little girl with sobs and tears. A few moments later one of Mrs. Sheridan's sons arrived and joined in the grief manifested by his relatives.

By 11 o'clock Coroner Herrmann and Deputy Coroner Woltman began a close inspection of the dead. Each body was turned over, examined and labeled with name and age. While engaged in examining a blacked mass, said to contain the remains of Mrs. Ellen Cassidy, a sad discovery was made. Clinging to a large mass of the burnt beyond recognition, was found a baby with its skull broken. By the time the last dead was on arrival from the morgue, a large crowd assembled at the approaches to the Oak Street Station, and only with the greatest difficulty could the vehicles draw up before the door. The coffins, consisting of rough pine boards hastily nailed together, were immediately carried into the back-up, and the work of fitting them with their ghastly contents was begun. Then the grief of the dead persons' relatives, which had meanwhile comparatively subsided, broke out afresh, and the air was rent with lamentations so peculiar to the Irish.

Coroner Herrmann visited the ruins about noon, accompanied by the following persons selected as a jury: R. W. Cowperthwait, of No. 127 Chatham-st.; Jacob Spies, No. 122 Chatham-st.; J. Brandt, No. 463 Pearl-st.; A. J. Cass, No. 100 Pearl-st.; W. L. Cozzens, No. 452 Pearl-st.; H. Ford, No. 100 Pearl-st.; D. C. Greenfield, No. 446 Pearl-st.; William Gaddis, No. 4 Pearl-st.; F. S. Wood, No. 50 New-Chambers-st.; U. L. Northam, No. 383 Pearl-st.; and J. Martin, No. 340 Pearl-st. The jury viewed the remains and was discharged until the inquest, the date of which has not yet been decided upon. The Coroner took the following statement from William G. Patten, who, on being sworn, said:

"I am a plumber, and keep a shop at No. 220 Canal-st. I was engaged by the agent of Mrs. Eagan, the landlady, in Sixty-fourth-st., to thaw out the pipes in the house No. 35 Madison-st., and to repair them. I had a good many other jobs, and a good deal to do the last four days, and required more men than I had, so I sent to Mr. Harrington to help me. I never saw Harrington before. I furnished him all the materials. He went to work at 7 o'clock. I never used gasoline until this winter, but last month I used it with success. I used the gasoline machine of an agent that came to my store; he showed me how to use it. I knew gasoline was exposed if fire got near it, and that it required careful handling."

Patten was held by Coroner Herrmann in $10,000 and committed to the Tombs. Later in the day he gave bail and was released.

Timothy J. Harrington, of No. 141 Leonard-st., who was employed in the building when the accident occurred, was also placed under arrest. He was removed to Believue Hospital in the afternoon, where he will remain until he can appear before the Coroner. He was reluctant to converse about the disaster, but he said, finally, that he was employed by Messrs. Patton & Co., of No. 79 Baxter-st., and was told to go to Madison-st. to thaw out the frozen pipes. He said his employers used a gasoline lamp, and when told to carry it to Madison-st. he tried to get out of it, as he was afraid of the lamp. The lamp tapered toward the top, was four inches square on the bottom and six inches high. It contained about a quart of liquid. He went into the cellar, and was engaged about an hour. He then went upon the first floor, where there was a can of gasoline, and filled the lamp. He then told his assistant, a boy, to look out and keep the lamp away from the can, and had turned his back when a small quantity of gasoline spilled on the floor seemed to draw the flame of the lamp toward it, taking fire instantly. The boy fled, but Harrington caught up the can, which was a flame, and started to throw it out the window, but found it bolted. The explosion of the lamp threw the burning fluid over his clothes, and after pulling some of them off, Harrington said he tried to get out by the coal-hole, and could hardly say how he got out alive.

THE DAMAGE TO THE HOUSE.

Alexander Patton, a real estate agent at No. 129 Willet-st., who has charge of the buildings for Mrs. Eagan, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "I do not think the building was worth more than $5,000. Its entire rental only amounted to $63 a month. The loss I should think would not be more than $2,500, and the building was fully insured in the Star Insurance Company. I think the building was built in 1858. The water pipes in the building were all frozen in the cold weather last week, and the tenants had been making many complaints."

OTHER FIRES.

IN A WARREN STREET BUILDING.

A fire, the cause of which was not known, occurred Monday night at No. 19 Warren-st., a five-story marble front building, occupied by G. Shift, dealer in glassware. The stock in the store was damaged $3,000 by the flames. The damage to the building was estimated by the police at $500.

IN A BROWN STONE HOUSE.

A fire yesterday on the second floor of the four-story brown stone house No. 5 West Thirty-ninth-st., occupied by Henry Podjinski, damaged the house $2,000, and the furniture $1,500. A match set fire to the carpet and a bed.

BREWERY DESTROYED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—The brewery of F. L. Oser & Brothers, in Allegheny City, having a capacity of 12,000 barrels of beer annually, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000; on which there is an insurance of $17,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

GENERAL AUGUR ARRIVED IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 4.—General C. C. Augur, the new Commander of the Department of Texas, arrived here January 2.

FROZEN TO DEATH AT HOME.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 4.—The body of Edward Quick, colored, was found frozen stiff in his home on Hale-st. this morning. He was forty-five years of age.

PRONOUNCED GUILTY OF MURDER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The coroner's jury in the Phinney murder case, at Glens Falls, finished their labors today, and returned a verdict that Phinney came to his death by a pistol shot fired by George H. Willett.

BURNED TO DEATH IN HIS SHANTY.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 4.—A man named Richard Curry was burned to death, yesterday morning, in a shanty, eight miles northeast of Bradford. He was thirty-five years old, and formerly lived at Titusville.

A NEWSPAPER SOLD TO SATISFY CLAIMS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 4.—*The Sun and Press* newspaper, which has been in financial trouble for some time, was closed to-day by the sheriff, and turned over to the special master to satisfy sundry mortgage claims.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 4.—William Kreger, a mason and contractor, was instantly killed, this evening, by an express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at the Scotland-st. crossing, in this city.

SWINDLING IN THE NAME OF CHARITY.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 4.—James B. Montgomery, a Southerner, was arrested in this city, this evening, charged with swindling various persons out of sums of money, which he stated was for the benefit of persons, whom he knew to be objects of charity.

STAGE COACH ROBBED BY TWO MEN.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 4.—A special dispatch to *The News* from San Antonio says that, on Saturday night, the San Antonio and Laredo stage was stopped three miles south of Madena by two masked men, who, after pillaging the mail-bags, relieved the passengers of all their valuables.

MADE INSANE BY HER BEREAVEMENT.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The body of George Ware, who was killed at Bristol, Penn., together with Andrew O'Donnel and Patrick Huston, Tuesday, December 21, by being struck by the Cincinnati express train, is being embalmed at Bristol, Penn., to be sent to England. Ware had been married only three weeks. His wife has become insane, and has been sent to an asylum.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE TRIAL OF THE TRAVERSERS.

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE CONDITION OF IRELAND—THE GREEK QUESTION — TENNYSON'S "THE CUP"—A STEAMSHIP WRECKED.

The Government stenographers who reported the speeches of the Irish agitators were subjected to a rigorous cross-examination yesterday, at the State trials. Lord Dufferin has given his views on the Irish troubles. The settlement of the Greek question is still a source of trouble to the representatives of the Powers at Athens and Constantinople. The British steamship Brazilian, from Boston, was wrecked in the Mersey early yesterday morning. No one was drowned. Thousands of Russin peasants are said to be starving. Dr. Schliemann has given his collection of Trojan antiquities to the Emperor of Germany. A brilliant audience was present at the first performance of Tennyson's new play, "The Cup," at the Lyceum Theatre Monday night.

THE TROUBLES OF IRELAND.

LAUGHTER AT THE STATE TRIALS—GUARDING THE LONDON ARMORIES—THE TORPEDO STORY DENIED.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

The attendance at the trials of the traversers to-day was light, and the proceedings were monotonous. A sub-constable, who took notes at a meeting in Mayo, caused much laughter by admitting that he had much trouble in transcribing them, and that he had never reported a meeting before.

It is said that a meeting which had been fixed for next Sunday, near Castlebar, has been proclaimed.

At a meeting of the Corporation a motion by the Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, that a petition be presented by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the bar of the House of Commons, calling attention to the laws affecting the tenure of proprietorship of land in Ireland and their effect on the general condition of the country, and to the necessity for a radical reform in these laws, was unanimously adopted.

The proceedings to-day principally consisted of the cross-examination of two members of the constabulary, who are now employed as Government stenographers, on their evidence concerning speeches delivered by Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Burgoyne, Boyton and Saxton, recommending the refusal of rents, "boycotting," etc. The cross-examination was very effective. The witnesses admitted that they were merely amateurs and were unable to make verbatim reports. One of them admitted that it was into barely possible that he omitted sentences which much have qualified or explained those he reported. He said he had where falsely represented himself to be a newspaper reporter.

Mr. Parnell did not appear in court till after the adjournment for luncheon. He was cheered, as usual, on leaving the court.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

By direction of the War Office a strict guard is kept over the armories of the Ammunition on the south of London, in consequence of news of a contemplated Fenian attempt to seize the arms. Last night was supposed to be the time appointed for the carrying out of the project, but no overt act confirming the suspicions has yet come to light.

The commander of the ironclad Lord Warden, guarding of the Firth of Forth denies the story that a torpedo had been found beneath the bows of that vessel.

LORD DUFFERIN'S REMEDY.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

Lord Dufferin has published a paper on the Irish Land question, in which he strongly condemns the "Three F's—fixed rents, free sales and fixity of tenure"), pointing out that the sale of tenants' interests has a tendency to saddle holdings perpetually with double rent, and, he says, the system if adopted would only further encourage a new set of agitators to endeavor to dispossess the landlords of the remaining vestiges of their rights. Lord Dufferin favors a system, comes from that adopted at the entrancchisement of the Russian serfs, namely, the buying up of a large portion of land in Ireland and the conversion of the rents into land charges payable to the State. For the poverty-stricken districts of the West he recommends a great system of State-aided emigration to Manitoba and the northwest of Canada, to be carried out with the cooperation of the Dominion Government. He points out that as the Catholic Church is strong in those parts, the clergy of Ireland would not oppose emigration thither, as they do emigration to the United States.

The Times remarks that Lord Dufferin's suggestions, with one alteration, do not force at the Land Bill, as the Government will not issue grants from the exchequer, or risk the credit of the country.

GREECE AND THE PORTE OBSTINATE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says: "The Ministers of the Powers here have had interviews with Premier Comnoundouros in regard to arbitration of the Greek question. The British Minister informed the Premier that England had agreed to arbitration. The Premier replied that Greece would firmly adhere to the decisions of the Berlin Conference."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "The recommendation of the Ambassadors to the Porte relative to arbitration was collective, but the Porte persisted in adhering to the line of conduct sketched in its note of October 3, 1881, which excludes Turkey north of Voonitsa in Acarnania, Metzora and Janina, and terminating at the mouth of the River Arta."

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says: "The warlike sentiment continues to predominate. Thirty two thousand reserves and all the National Guards between the ages of twenty and forty years will soon be called out."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

The foreign Ambassadors have refused to accede to the proposal of M. Tissot, the French representative, to send a collective note to the Porte in favor of arbitration, but have individually urged arbitration.

The Cabinet Council is deliberating on the draft of a note to the Powers. Several of the Ministers have proposed that the Porte should declare that Turkey could not cause greater sacrifices than were offered in the note of October 3, and that if these are not accepted she should break off the relations with Greece and the Greek subjects in Turkey should be expelled. The Council has not yet agreed to the above proposals.

TENNYSON'S "THE CUP" AT THE LYCEUM.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

Tennyson's new play, "The Cup," was performed yesterday evening at the Lyceum Theatre before one of the most brilliant audiences ever assembled in London. Mr. Gladstone occupied a box, and many men prominent in artistic, literary and scientific circles were present. The play was well received, and the dramatic critics consider it better suited to the stage than any of Tennyson's previous plays, although the latter part of it is somewhat overweighted by long soliloquies. The stage setting was splendid. Henry Irving, who takes a leading part, was called before the curtain at the close of the performance, and promised to send a telegram congratulating Tennyson on the success of the play, which, he strongly hinted, would not be the last from the laureate's pen, if the public so willed.

WRECK OF A BRITISH STEAMSHIP.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

The British steamer Brazilian, Captain Worthington, from Boston December 21 for Liverpool, while entering the Mersey during a dense fog at 2 a. m. to-day, ran on Burbo Bank and almost immediately parted amidships. She is high and dry at low water. Her cargo of grain ran out on the beach, but the cattle and pigs were saved by steam hoys. No person was drowned.

A DUEL IN PARIS.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

A duel with swords has taken place between M. Graux and M. de Intreville, nephew of Mme. de Bremont, in consequence of a letter of Mme. Graux to M. Lisant in connection with the charges against M. Emile de Girardin. M. Graux was wounded below the eye.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSS.

TEHERAN, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

A letter received here from Geok Tepe states that the Russians in their last engagement with the Tekke-Turcomans lost 3,000 men and a great quantity of rifles and ammunition, and that the loss of the Turcomans was slight.

THOUSANDS OF PEASANTS STARVING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

The *Rouski Vedomosti* (newspaper) says the Saratoff Assembly reports that 750,000 peasants are starving in that province. It is stated that upward of 1,000,000 peasants are in absolute want in Samara.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S TROJAN RELICS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

Dr. Schliemann has presented his collection of Trojan antiquities to the Emperor of Germany to be placed in the museum at Berlin.

A NEW WORK BY THE LATE "GEORGE ELIOT."

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

It is stated that the late "George Eliot" left manuscripts which, although incomplete, will yet in part be published.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Dec. 25.—Advices from Nicaragua say the Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Charge d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty that after November 30 J. B. E. Thomas will not be recognized as British Vice-Consul at San Juan del Norte, as the interests of the Republic do not longer permit the recognition of said gentleman in that capacity.

The foreign fleet at Callao will soon be the most powerful ever seen at one time in the Pacific. The English ship Garnet, recently in the Pacific, is reported to be in quarantine at Montevideo with yellow fever on board.

TRACING STOLEN BONDS.

QUEBEC, P. Q., Jan. 4.—J. H. Barton, accused of having stolen a $1,000 United States bond, was brought before the Police Court and remanded for three day, on application of R. J. Bradley, advocate, representing Mr. Kenny, of Pensacola, owner of the stolen securities. It appears that bonds to the value of $6,000 were stolen in New-York, from Mr. Kenny's room at the United States Hotel. Mr. Kenny is expected to arrive here to-night. A $500 recently sold in Montreal is one of the stolen ones, bearing the same number. Another one is that for $1,000 offered in this city. Those who bought the $500 bond in Montreal paid for it in Exchange Bank bills, marked with an "M." Most of the money found in Barton's possession is of the same description.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

A dispatch from Paris to *The Times* says: "On the 28th of December the thirty-fourth case of cremation occurred at Gotha."

The Times this morning states that the report published in New-York papers that Mr. Brassey had bought land in Canada and the United States is unfounded.

There was a slight accidental fire on board the British steam ship Massachusetts, which arrived at Liverpool from Boston last week. The steamship was not damaged.

The steamship Kranprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which was reported as having run ashore at Korsern, in the Baltic, is not the steamship having the same name of the North German Lloyds.

LEGISLATURES IN OTHER STATES.

BIENNIAL SESSION AT HARRISBURG.

THE FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA—RECOMMENDATIONS BY GOVERNOR HOYT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The first biennial session of the Pennsylvania Legislature convened at noon to-day, and the Republican caucus nominees were duly elected as officers. In the Senate a sensation was caused by E. B. Cox, the Democratic Senator from Luzerne County, who declined to take the "ironclad" oath. He made a long statement showing that he had used money in securing his election, and that therefore he could not conscientiously allow himself to be sworn in.

Governor Hoyt sent in his message to the Legislature when informed of its organization. In it he recommends that the Legislature take such action as is necessary to impress upon the proposed centennial observances at Yorktown the stamp of the sanction of this State, and give the promise of enthusiastic participation by the people of Pennsylvania. He calls attention to the legislation necessary to reapportion the State into legislative, judicial and Congressional districts; and also for a bill to refund the public debt to mature in 1882. The receipts at the State Treasury from December 1, 1879, to November 30, 1880, were $6,720,331, and the payments for the same period were $6,820,119. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1881, are $5,404,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period, $5,309,988. In the general fund there will be a deficit of $771,000, which, added to the present deficit in appropriations unpaid of $1,043,000, will leave a deficiency of $1,814,000 to be provided for in 1881. In the opinion of the financial officers of the state, provision to meet this accruing deficiency can be made by fair amendments to the Revenue Act of 1879. Since May 10, 1880, the deficiencies in appropriations, due previous to June 1, 1880, principally to school and charitable purposes, have been reduced from $3,227,000 to $1,043,000. School expenditures for the year ending June, 1880, not including or public normal schools, were $7,482,577. The total number of pupils on the rolls is 937,310. In the schools for soldiers' orphans, 2,580 children were supported and taught during the year at an expense of $551,431. When these schools are wound up more than 12,000 orphans of soldiers will have been educated at a cost of $8,000,000.

Governor Hoyt recommends the making of an appropriation sufficient to test the system of reformatory imprisonment; calls attention to the fact that the law forbidding illegal discrimination by railway companies, has not been complied with; states that through the efforts of the State Board of Agriculture, pleuro-pneumonia among cattle has been eradicated; refers to the subject of the sale of bogus medical diplomas, and recommends the adoption of a system of registration of medical diplomas, with penalties for non-registration, or for practicing under a diploma irregularly issued, and calls attention to the proposed celebration of the bi-centennial of William Penn's arrival in Pennsylvania.

CONNECTICUT LAW-MAKERS.

GOVERNOR BIGELOW TO BE INAUGURATED TO-DAY—NO REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO GENERAL HAWLEY DEVELOPED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—The Connecticut Legislature assembles to-morrow, when Governor-elect Hobart B. Bigelow will be inaugurated. There will be an election parade of the Governor's Guards and a portion of the 1st Regiment of the State Militia. Most of the members of the Legislature are already in town, and at the Republican caucus held this evening William C. Case, of Granby, was nominated for Speaker, and Charles Perrin, of Stonington, and Charles P. Woosbury, of Norwalk, for clerks. The Democrats nominated Judge Orgen S. Seymour, of Litchfield, for Speaker and Richard C. Ambler, of Trumbull, and Franklin H. Brown, of Norwalk, for clerks. The Republicans of the Senate nominated the Hon. Lyman W. Coe, of Wolcottville, for president pro tem., and Clinton Spencer, of Suffield, for clerk. The Democrats nominated the Hon. William Brown, of Waterbury, for president pro tem.

The Legislature will organize on Wednesday by the election of the Republican nominees. So far no opposition is shown to the election of General Hawley to the United States Senate.

CAUCUS MEETINGS IN MAINE.

THE SENATORIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL QUESTIONS STILL UNDECIDED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—The Republican caucuses tonight nominated Joseph A. Locke, of Cumberland, for president of the Senate, and L. H. Hutchinson, of Lewiston, for Speaker of the House. Caucuses for the nomination of State officers will be held to-morrow evening. The Fusion caucuses nominated Joseph L. Smith, of Penobscot, for president of the Senate, and L. B. Swan, of Minot, for Speaker of the House. Both parties also nominated candidates for subordinate legislative offices.

It is intimated that a caucus of Republicans will be held to consult on the gubernatorial question. While the Republicans from Androscoggin, Franklin and Oxford Counties favor seating Plaisted at once, those from the eastern portion and many from the middle and western sections desire to move cautiously. Members to-day expressed a wish to submit to judges the question of the retroactive clause in the constitutional amendment adopted last September.

No new candidate has been suggested for United States Senator, and the situation between Messrs. Hale and Frye remains unchanged.

GENERAL H