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THE TURMOIL AT ALBANY.

BALLOTING AND ALLEGED BRIBERY.

TALK OF A COMPROMISE—CORNELL AND DEPEW LIKELY TO WIN THE SENATORIAL HONORS—ANOTHER DAY OF INVESTIGATION—INTERESTING PHASES OF LIFE AT ALBANY MADE PUBLIC.

The Administration Republicans have appointed an executive committee of ten members to act for them in the pending contest. A compromise that would result in the election of Cornell and Depew is the subject of informal consideration. Some Conkling men are in favor of a legislative recess, but the proposal is regarded with distrust. Messrs. Sessions and Young testified before the special Committee on Bribery yesterday. The evidence disclosed some phases of life in Albany, but was in the main unimportant. There were ten changes in the balloting yesterday. Mr. Conkling lost one vote.

PREPARATIONS FOR DECISIVE ACTION.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION MEN—PROSPECTS OF A COMPROMISE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, June 15.—The Administration conference to-night, which was largely attended, took positive action which may have important results. An executive committee of ten was appointed as follows: Senators Woodin, Lynde and Lord, and Assemblymen Chickering, Turck, C. H. Russell, Potter, Low, Raines and Hickman. This committee was appointed in response to the suggestion from some of the anti-Conkling stalwarts that the Depew men were understood to be insisting upon the election of two anti-machine men as Senators excluding the stalwarts altogether. This the Administration men have never expected or worked for, but it was thought well to appoint a committee which shall have authority to deal with the question.

It is given out that the Administration members will cheerfully support for one of the vacant places any Stalwart Republican who is favored by a majority of the Republican members, except Conkling and Platt, and the committee are ready to receive suggestions. If after this offer the scattering Republicans fail to unite and the Legislature fail to elect, the responsibility will certainly not rest upon the friends of the Administration.

The name most frequently mentioned for the other place, conceding one to Mr. Depew, is that of Governor Cornell. Congressman Lapham is also favorably spoken of. It is too soon, however, to say what the effect of this movement will be, or whether it will solve the problem.

OBSTACLES TO SUCCESS.

ABSENTEEISM—TARDY BALLOTING—LACK OF UNITY.

ALBANY, June 15.—The supporters of the Administration would make greater progress if they could accomplish three things:

First—To bind themselves not to make pairs. The present appearances are that with all that has been said upon this subject the pairing next Saturday and Monday will continue just as it has been before. Senator Forster has not apparently released himself from his astounding six months pair with Senator Astor and was absent under it to-day. Six days of real balloting each week would soon bring the members into a frame of mind for action.

Second—To bind themselves to take at least two ballots for each term each day. This is a course which Administration men on all sides agree would be a good one, but no one takes the first step toward it.

Third—To bring together the Administration men who are now scattering their votes among various hopeless candidates. It must be said for the leaders of the Administration party that they have labored long and earnestly to bring this about, and have done perhaps as much as they could accomplish with the material at their command. Probably no more impracticable and difficult set of men was ever found in a small body than the scattering Republicans in this Legislature. Those who are sincere in their support of the Administration are, nevertheless, led by obstinacy and personal interest in the success of the candidate who can never be elected, to give aid and comfort to the Conkling side by keeping up divisions among friends of the Administration. The best representatives of this class are such men as Senator Schroeder, of Brooklyn; Senator Davenport and Mr. Hamilton, of New-York, and Mr. Root, of Monroe, and others who could be named.

All these men are understood to acknowledge that if Mr. Depew had received a majority vote in a Republican caucus they would be cheerfully voting for him, but because he has not received a caucus nomination they persist in voting for some personal choice, thus promoting the deadlock and playing into Conkling's hands. It is possible that Mr. Depew cannot be elected, and yet it would seem that, under the circumstances, these gentlemen owed to the Administration and the party to give him all the votes of the true friends of the Administration and draw the line between its friends and enemies. If this Legislature should adjourn without electing Senators the responsibility of these men would be only second to that of the Conkling members themselves.

SOME CONKLING SCHEMES.

A LEGISLATIVE RECESS PROPOSED—A CONKLING MAN WHO THINKS HIS CHIEF WILL SWEEP THE STATE—EX-MARSHAL PAYN ALSO HOPEFUL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, June 15.—A new suggestion is floating about the Capital, which is believed to emanate from the Conkling managers. It is observed as a coincidence that it appears in Speaker Sharpe's home organ at Kingston. It is that the Legislature shall take a recess until the Investigating Committee shall have completed its work. It is said both by Speaker Sharpe's organ and by Conkling men here that the legal objection could be overcome in this way. The Legislature might first obtain an unofficial but a distinct understanding with the Governor that he could reconvene the body as soon as the Investigating Committee had finished its work, and with that stipulation adjourn sine die. The point that the Legislature has authority under the law to take a recess could not then be raised. The object of the Conkling men is plain enough, they want an adjournment at any cost or by any method. Even a month would give them some time on which to frame plans to defeat the election of any but Anti-Administration Senators, and when they had once got the Legislature adjourned it might not be difficult to find a reason for delaying the reconvening. The Committee could accomplish it by prolonging its inquiries indefinitely, or by taking recesses. And when the Committee had exhausted the possibilities of delay the matter would be absolutely in the Governor's hands, and the Legislature would be helpless unless he chose to call it together.

Wherever the scheme has been talked of by friends of the Administration it has been denounced as an invention of the enemy. It is regarded too as a proof that one great object of the so-called investigation is to make delay. The Conkling men want to break down the strongest Administration candidate, if they can by any means. They want also by keeping up a dust of suspicion to hold back from him the votes of timid members, and lastly they want to use this new and effective machinery for tiring out the Legislature to its fullest extent. They know that as long as there is a greenhorn from the country to go on the stand and tell his talks with lobbyists, they can keep the slander mill going. These are the real reasons for the existence of the Bradley Committee.

A SANGUINE CONKLING MAN.

An intimate friend of Mr. Conkling gave still another version of his plans to-day. He said that if the Legislature adjourned without electing, it would not be reconvened at all, either before the election or afterward. This was not said with reference to the plan just stated, but with reference to the possibility that the Legislature, after getting thoroughly tired out, should simply adjourn sine die.

"It will not be called back," said this gentleman; "Mr. Conkling will then take the field, and you will see such a campaign in this State as was never seen before. We will carry the State Convention two to one, nominate a State ticket, and let the Administration men bolt it if they dare. We will carry the Legislature and Mr. Conkling will be reelected. He is sure to triumph because the people are with him." "Then why," THE TRIBUNE correspondent ventured to ask, "don't they speak up for him a little louder?" "Oh! the men who make a noise are against him, but the silent men are the men who vote and are with him. They don't quite understand why he resigned; but he can make them understand why when the proper time comes."

"Why isn't this as good a time as any?"

"Well, Conkling never talks until he gets ready. Wait and see; he will be only fifty-one years old next October. His father lived to be eighty, with a clear and strong mind. Conkling is a long way from being a dead man."

"What do you expect this Legislature to do?" this gentleman was asked.

"Well, if anybody is elected it will be Conkling."

"And Platt?" the correspondent added.

Mr. Conkling's friend gave a rather hard pull at his cigar and said: "Well, Conkling."

MR. PAYN'S OPINION.

A few steps away the correspondent met ex-Marshal Payn. "What is your view now?" he was asked. "My view? Mr. Conkling's election is as sure as the frost next October."

"Do you think it will come with the frost?" "I don't know; I only know it is certain," and the Marshal moved off wearing that calm and inscrutable confidence which never deserts the typical Conkling man—in public.

THE FIFTEENTH JOINT BALLOTS.

TEN CHANGES, NONE OF MUCH CONSEQUENCE—CONKLING LOSES A VOTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, June 15.—To-day's joint ballot was uneventful enough. There were only ten changes on the two terms, and some of these were without significance. Senator Madden, who tries to change at least one of his votes once a day, dropped Sherman S. Rogers and voted for Wheeler upon the short term. Mr. Beach, of Schuyler, dropped Rogers for the short term also, voting for Lapham, but voted for Rogers on the long term, thus crowding off Depew, for whom he has voted now during one or two ballots.

Mr. Reitz sent to the desk and had read resolutions unanimously adopted by the XVIth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn, declaring that it was apparent that Conkling and Platt could not be elected; also, that it was especially important that two Republican Senators should be elected, and requesting Mr. Reitz not only to vote for the candidates who he thought could be most easily elected, but also to vote against an adjournment until the Senators had been chosen. These resolutions having been read, Mr. Reitz voted for Crowley for the short term and afterward for Depew for the long term. C. H. Russell, of Brooklyn, who has voted for Depew for several ballots, went back to-day to his old complimentary vote for Benjamin F. Tracy. It is supposed that both he and Mr. Beach will return to Mr. Depew in good time.

Messrs. Baker and Potter, the two Saratoga members, extinguished the little Marvin boom of yesterday by resuming their former votes for Cornell for the short term. Mr. Gates, of Wayne, reversed his votes, giving Lapham now the short term and Cornell the long. These were the only changes and none of them as can be seen were of importance, except perhaps the falling off of a vote from Conkling, which is not likely to return to him. The Joint Convention then adjourned. The ballots were as follows:

FIFTEENTH JOINT BALLOT—SHORT TERM.

	Senate.	Assembly.	Total.
Jacobs	5	44	49
Conkling	8	23	31
Wheeler	5	20	25
Rogers	6	12	18
Cornell	1	9	10
Lapham	1	9	10
Tremain		3	3
Folger	1	1	2
Crowley		2	2
Bradley	1		1
Total	28	123	151

FIFTEENTH BALLOT—LONG TERM.

	Senate.	Assembly.	Total.
Depew	12	42	54
Kernan	6	44	50
Platt	7	20	27
Cornell	2	8	10
Crowley		4	4
Folger	1	2	3
Lapham		1	1
Rogers		1	1
Tracy		1	1
Total	28	123	151

REVIEW OF THE INVESTIGATION.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY OF LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE—THE CONKLING MANAGERS DRIVEN TO THE USE OF THE DRAG NET IN HOPES OF BOLSTERING UP BRADLEY'S STORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, June 15.—If the Conkling managers cannot produce any more startling evidence than was brought out to-day in the Bradley investigation, the committee might as well put up its shutters at once and acknowledge that its attempt to stampede the Legislature and the State upon a charge of corruption, resting upon the unsupported word of a self-confessed perjurer, is a failure. The continuation of Senator Sessions's testimony presented no new features. It was entertaining to those who listened to it, by reason of Mr. Bangs's wit and Senator Sessions's rustic humor; but it added little or nothing to the previous knowledge of the case.

As on the day before Senator Sessions was quick and ready with his answers, and showed none of that halting and hesitation and fear of the sound of his own voice which made the act of listening to Bradley's testimony laborious and almost painful. In fact, it is only fair to Senator Sessions to say that his testimony upon the points connected with the Bradley interview made a much better impression than Bradley's own testimony, and has been spoken of favorably by men who stand high in the Republican party who are not at all of the Sessions stripe, and, not being personal friends of Mr. Depew, do not take that partisan interest in his success which might warp their judgment. It might be added, that letters continue to be received here from various parts of the State, seeming to show a strong belief among Republicans everywhere that this was what is vulgarly called "a put up job." One letter received from a Chautauqua Republican lays stress upon the character of Orsini Jones as one reason for believing this. Jones is represented as one of the most unscrupulous politicians in the State. It is well known that he is Sessions's bitter enemy, and would be glad of any chance to break him down in his district. He was constantly with Bradley before the alleged bribery, and it was to Jones that Bradley turned and asked whether he should give the name of his corruptor, when the "paralyzed" Speaker asked for it. Yet the veracious Bradley testifies upon oath that no human being knew of the occurrence before he told Speaker Sharpe. The impression is gaining ground here that Bradley has undertaken a bigger job of perjury than he knows how to manage.

After Senator Sessions's cross-examination was concluded the counsel for Bradley called three witnesses, by whom they evidently expected to prove much, and failed to prove anything. The first was Robert H. Pryn, president of the Commercial Bank of Albany. He was questioned with regard to recent transactions with the lobbyist Edwards, and testified having indorsed a check for $2,000 cashed for him June 4. The check was drawn by A. D. Barber, on a Utica bank. Unless the Conkling managers hope to connect this with some charge not yet made, they failed to make any point. There has not been even a suggestion thus far that Edwards had any connection with the alleged Bradley bribery, and in the absence of further evidence, not even the wildest Conkling man in his moments of loftiest credulity will say that the fact that Edwards, a professional lobbyist, drew $2,000 out of an Albany bank on June 4, is proof that Senator Sessions used that money four days later to bribe Bradley.

The second witness was Mr. Wemple, cashier of the New-York State National Bank here. He had brought with him by direction of the Committee a statement of Edwards's bank account. When Mr. Bangs and Mr. Rosendale, Bradley's counsel, had put their heads together over it, Mr. Bangs, cleverly concealing his disappointment, manifested considerable indifference to the object. By request of the counsel for Senator Sessions the account was read and was found to consist of just such a beggarly array of items as might be looked for in the bank account of a curbstone lobbyist, who picks up odd jobs here and there, now and then makes a hit by the exercise of unceasing watchfulness and eternal impudence, and is frugal as well as cunning. Most of the amounts were such as might appear in any small bank account. Only one attracted attention by the size of the amount and the recent date. This was a deposit for $5,000 made some time in May, after the Senators had resigned. Mr. Bangs asked, with the slightly hopeful air of a man who thought he might have found something at last, whether Mr. Wemple remembered the form of that deposit. He said he did; it was in the form of a check drawn by a man named Dickson. At this a significant smile ran around the room, being broadest among the newspaper correspondents, and Mr. Bangs dropped the subject. Dickson was the promoter of the Beach Pneumatic Transit bill, one of the most recent measures with which money is generally understood to have been used and no one among well-informed persons needed to be told the use to which the $5,000 had been put. Or perhaps it would be safer to say the use for which it was intended, considering the reputation Mr. Edwards enjoys as a man who promotes legislative purity by getting money for the corrupting of members, and then putting it in his own pocket.

The last witness was Assemblyman L. Coe Young, who was evidently ready to tell all he knew, but quite as evidently had nothing to tell. It had been announced that he would testify to having been corruptly approached in Mr. Depew's interest. This resolved itself into a vague statement that Edwards told him he ought to vote for Depew, and said he would be "as well treated as the rest." The second part of his testimony was even more unimportant and insignificant. It consisted of a statement that General Charles E. Graham, surveyor of the port of New-York, had, during an interview with him, urged him to vote for Depew, and that he had at the same interview urged the appointment of a soldier friend upon General Graham, to which General Graham responded that if he was a good man and it was in his power to do so, he would be glad to appoint him. Inasmuch as Mr. Young has never yet voted for Depew, and inasmuch also as the appointment has never apparently been made, the corrupt nature of this interview is hardly visible to the naked eye. If there was anything of the kind, it was Mr. Young who tried to corrupt General Graham, not by giving him anything, but by trying to get an appointment from him. This discovery of a new kind of subjective objective corruption is a brilliant one, and somebody is entitled to the credit of it. It should be added, however, that Mr. Young is a well-meaning member, new to the Legislature and well-intentioned on all sides.

One significant fact was the subdued tone of much unfavorable comment during the day. Mr. Ransom, Vice-President Arthur's law partner, sat near Mr. Carpenter, the Conkling manager of the Committee, and the two were in frequent consultation. Vice-President Arthur is season in the city.

General Sharpe's cross-examination was not especially important, but has afforded a good deal of amusement; particularly that portion in which he said he went down to Vice-President Arthur's room to enjoy himself in "a social visit," followed by the statement that his "social visit" consisted in his declining an invitation to supper with the Vice-President and sitting down in the room to read a newspaper alone. The speaker seems to have contradicted his former testimony about the time it took him to count the money.

There is a nice Conkling trick every day. To-day's trick was to secure a number of Depew men that their constituents believed them to have been induced into voting for Depew. It so happened that one of the votes which left Depew to-day was thrown away by a deputation of Conkling errand boys bringing this important news from the district of the member. The trick is too foolish, however, to fool anybody and to have had its effect nakedly in this instance.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY.

SENATOR SESSIONS TESTIFIES AGAIN—HOW SOME LEGISLATORS SPEND THEIR LEISURE—THE INTERVIEW WITH BRADLEY EXPLAINED.

ALBANY, June 15.—The bribery investigation was continued this morning. Senator Sessions resuming the stand on his cross-examination.

Mr. Bangs—Is it your experience around Legislatures do you know of any legislator receiving money for his vote?

Mr. Sessions—I do not.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Smith and Mr. Peckham took part, Mr. Bangs was allowed to ask Mr. Sessions the following question: Has any evidence satisfactory to your mind been presented to you that led you to the conclusion that there were members of the Legislature that received money or other corrupt consideration for their votes?

Mr. Sessions—I had no theory on the subject.

Mr. Bangs—Did you not believe that Mr. Bradley's vote could be influenced by pecuniary considerations?

Mr. Sessions—I had no reason to believe that his vote could be influenced by money considerations; I had no evidence that he was not an honest man; believed him to be as honest as the rest of us.

Mr. Bangs—Please state the first conversation you had with Mr. Bradley at the Delavan House on the night of June 8.

Mr. Sessions—We met in the hall of the Delavan House, near the cigar stand, and began talking. I noted time to vote for Depew as the only solution to the question. He (Mr. Bradley) said, "Maybe you won't be disappointed in my final vote." I construed his remark to mean that he was now voting for Conkling to please some certain men in his district, and that after doing so for a time he would finally vote for Depew. I went to the Delavan House that night to see Senator Woodin and Mr. Rutter. I goodness! there were there very frequently—I went there a week, sometimes oftener.

Mr. Bangs—Did you not go up to Mr. Woodin's room first on that night?

Mr. Sessions—I do not remember. The friends of Depew, or at least many of them, met in Woodin's room occasionally; don't know who was present in Woodin's room that night. I went to Barber's room that night also; have seen Mr. Depew in Barber's room; have known Barber for many years; have seen Edwards and Van Vechten there; never knew anything about Barber's business; understand he is friendly to the Central Railroad; don't know that he is in the paid employment of the road; have never heard anything about Central Railroad matters in Barber's room.

Mr. Bangs—What is the smallest sum you have seen played for in Barber's room this winter?

Mr. Sessions—Two shillings on a game of "old sledge"; have seen many persons playing in Barber's room at "euchre," "old sledge," "Boston," etc.; don't think I should mention the names of gentlemen whom I have seen playing cards socially in the room; have never seen members of the Legislature playing cards with Daniels for money; cannot swear that I have seen Mr. Depew in Barber's room since May 24; don't know that I have seen Charles Cox, of Buffalo, this year; never played cards with him in Barber's room.

Mr. Bangs—Where did you go after leaving Mr. Bradley at his room in the Kenmore Hotel on the night of June 8?

Mr. Sessions—I think I went to Mr. Woodin's room in the Delavan House.

Mr. Bangs—Have you bought stocks this year?

Mr. Sessions—I have bought some stocks through Spencer, Trask & Co.; the firm have given me checks; kept no bank book; don't know that Depew kept an account there.

Mr. Bangs—Who invited Mr. Bradley to an interview on the night of June 8 at the Kenmore?

Mr. Sessions—I did. My object was to tell him what Ingersoll had told me from Terry, who had just come through his county. I wanted to tell it to Bradley, so as to have him know just how the people of his district felt, so as to endeavor to change his vote to Depew; I felt that he was about to change from Conkling and Platt.

Mr. Sessions then repeated the statements heretofore published about the incidents of that evening of June 8, at the Kenmore Hotel, and said that he talked with Bradley about his position on the Senatorial question.

Mr. Bangs—Have you ever been in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE office?

Mr. Sessions—I was once, some years ago, in 1879. I think I went there to have them correct some misstatements in their columns about me; I wrote two letters, also, which THE TRIBUNE published.

Mr. Bangs offered in evidence two articles which appeared in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of May and June, 1879, relative to Mr. Sessions's course in the Legislature. Counsel for Mr. Sessions objected. Pending the question as to the admissibility of the papers as evidence, the Committee took a recess until 8 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the committee had reassembled Mr. Bangs said that he supposed that counsel on the other side were

Continued on 5th Page.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RIVALRY.

LONDON, June 15.—A dispatch from Rome to *The Daily News* says:

In consequence of the appointment of M. Roustan, the French Minister at Tunis, as the medium of communication between the Tunisian Government and the representatives of the Powers, the Italian Ambassador at London has made fresh overtures to England for common action in the Tunisian question; but these, like the former overtures, have failed.

A Paris dispatch to *The Times* says:

Italy has been forced to recall, temporarily in appearance, Signor Maccio, its political agent in Tunis, on account of M. Roustan's imperative communication to the representatives of the Powers that he had been intrusted by the Bey with the direction of relations between them and the Tunisian Government.

The decree of the Governor of Algeria forbidding the natives to possess arms except by special permission, is thought to indicate that the authorities fear that the disorders in Oran, which still continue, will assume greater proportions.

THE BRITISH PATENT LAWS.

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Commons today, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, speaking on behalf of the Government, expressed his approval of the principle of a bill introduced by Mr. Anderson (Advanced Liberal), member for Glasgow, for amending the Patent laws in the sense of a large reduction in fees and the extension of the time of patents, in imitation of the American system. He said the Government would be glad to legislate upon the subject at the earliest possible moment, but it would be impossible to do so at this session of Parliament. All the speakers on the subject dwelt upon the effect of the American patent system in fostering inventions.

A BRITISH TEMPERANCE VICTORY.

LONDON, June 15.—The House of Commons last night passed, by a vote of 196 to 154, Sir Wilfred Lawson's resolution that it is desirable to give legislative effect to the former resolution which affirmed the justice of local communities being intrusted with power to protect themselves from the operation of the liquor traffic. Mr. Gladstone voted in the minority. Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, Mr. Goschen and Dr. Playfair voted in the majority.

REJECTING EDUCATIONAL SUFFRAGE.

ROME, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, Signor Crispi's amendment to the reform bill conferring the franchise on all who can read and write was rejected by a vote of 220 to 151. This is a victory for the Government, which had made the matter a Cabinet question. An amendment in favor of female suffrage was rejected by a vote of hands only. Signor Fabri, its proposer, votes for it.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, June 15.—The *Times* of St. Petersburg contradicts the newspaper reports relative to the eventual occupation of Bulgaria by Russia and Austria, and says the three, like the other Powers, have nothing in mind, at least as regards the settlement of the Bulgarian question, by a collaboratory composition.

RACING AT ASCOT HEATH.

LONDON, June 15.—At the Ascot meeting today the race for the Ascot Derby Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, distance 1½ miles, was won by Count F. de Lagrange's bay colt Rackstraw. Mr. P. Lorillard's bay colt Passaic came in second, and Lord Falmouth's bay colt Lemnos came third. The other runners were Lord Rosebery's bay colt Lord Mom, Count F. de Lagrange's bay colt Lorn, and Captain Machell's chestnut colt Lord Lyne. Mr. P. Lorillard's Iroquois was scratched for this race.

The race for the Coronation Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, distance about 1 mile, was won by H. Savile's chestnut filly Marjorka. The second place was secured by F. Gretton's bay filly Jack Maple, and the third place by Lord Hindlip's brown filly, out of Adversity. Seven horses ran, including Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly Sirocco.

The race for the Royal Hunt Cup, for all ages (two-year-old excepted), distance 1 mile, was won by Sir John Astley's five-year-old chestnut horse Peter. The second place was secured by Lord Bradford's four-year-old brown colt Sword Dance, and the third place by the Duke of Beaufort's four-year-old brown colt Petronel. Twenty horses ran, including Mr. P. Lorillard's four-year-old chestnut colt Mistake, and Mr. J. R. Keene's three-year-old colt Rhosgobel.

The betting just before the race was 11 to 2 against Peter, 20 to 1 against Sword Dance, and 25 to 1 against Petronel, Rhosgobel and Mistake. The odds were even betting for the field. Mr. Lorillard's Parole was scratched for this race.

Sword Dance lost a little ground, but Peter came easily ahead. The distance between Peter and Sword Dance was two lengths, and Petronel came in third, with three lengths between Sword Dance and Petronel. Neither Mistake nor Rhosgobel ever made a good effort. Mr. Lorillard's bay colt Parole was unplaced. The time, 1 min. 46 sec., was a second and a half faster than the time in which Lord Falmouth's bay filly Scarlet had run the distance.

T. R. Keene's bay colt Pothall has arrived at Ascot Heath.

The Times this morning says:

"The running in the race for the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot yesterday showed that the odds in a public betting transaction many were without be asked. The winner Atlantic, who took them, could not, of course, get started from scratch in a sight of them before he could get to the front."

The time of the race for the Prince of Wales's Stakes was 2 minutes and 1 second.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

LONDON, June 16.—A Wexford jury has issued a warrant for the arrest of Father [illegible], who is alleged, while addressing a meeting at Ballycanew, to have uttered words of incitement to murder against a land agent named Clark.

Lord [illegible], one of the first persons arrested under the Coercion Act in Ireland, has been released.

The agitation against the Irish Land Act will be strengthened by the addition of two steamers to the Inman Line. The Bessie, which has been chartered to take aboard a large supply of provisions.

A London dispatch says that it has come to light that a meeting in connection with the attempt to blow up the Town Hall, Tralee, and the attempt to murder the prisoner Mickey O'Donnell Mograth will be held for six days, as it is said that important disclosures have been made.

A TORPEDO RAM LAUNCHED.

LONDON, June 15.—The new British torpedo ram Polyphemus was launched at Chatham to-day. She is of 2,000 tons, but carries only a few light guns for defensive purposes. Her deck is easy fore and aft and her bows are the water line, she is fitted with a twin-screw ram and three pairs for discharging torpedoes under water, besides ordinary torpedo apparatus.

The vessel is wholly constructed of steel and armored six inches half feet below the water line, and the deck is covered of three-inch plates of armored steel. The ship is divided into a number of water tight compartments. The steam apparatus for steering and for firing torpedoes is contained in an armored house. The engines are to develop 2,000 horse power, and her speed is estimated at seven-teen knots an hour.

RESCUED FROM THE SEA.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 15.—The steamer Cortes, sailed to-day for New York, taking eighteen cabin and 324 steerage passengers of the disabled steamer Victoria.

The steamer George Shattuck, which arrived to-day from St. Pierre Miquelon, via Cape Breton ports, brought two seamen, named William Hodge and Smith Clarke, belonging to the fishing schooner Maggie Black, of Gloucester. While fishing trawes on the 2d inst. they were lost in a heavy fog, and were picked up on the 4th by the bark Bessie, of Maitland, and landed at North Sydney. The men will be sent home by the United States Consul-General.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

LONDON, June 15.—A Berlin dispatch to *The Times* says: There is talk of Herr von Gossler, President of the Reichstag, becoming Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. This would probably indicate a renewal chance of front toward the Church of Rome in the direction of the Falk legislation.

A Berlin dispatch to *The Standard* says: In the Reichstag yesterday the bill for insuring against accident workmen and clerks whose wages amount to less than 2,000 marks per year was read for a third time.

The session of the Reichstag closed to-day.

ENGINEERS AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 15.—The thirteenth annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers met this morning in Molson Hall, of the McGill University Building. The Hon. J. Beaudry, the Mayor, extended a hearty welcome to the members of the convention. Principal Dawson then delivered an address and also bade the delegates welcome. Mr. Welch, one of the members, in a happy speech, acknowledged the welcome. The convention then proceeded to the order of business.

THE FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, June 16.—A Paris dispatch to *The Standard* says: The appearance of the growing wheat is admirable and promises a superb crop. For the first time since American wheat began to enter the French markets there is a prospect that France will produce more than enough to satisfy her consumption.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 15, 1881.

The United States steamer Galena has arrived at Lisbon.

The introduction of the *Journal des Debats* into Turkey has been forbidden.

Several thousand workmen are on a strike in Stockholm, and riots are feared.

The London telegraph operators employed by the Government have decided to cease working overtime on the 27th inst., as a preliminary step to obtain a reduction of their hours of service.

Another death has occurred in consequence of the explosion of the boiler of the donkey engine on the deck of the new steamer City of Rome, of the Inman Line, just before she was launched yesterday.

A Paris dispatch to *The Times* says: "The Government will introduce a bill in the Chambers assigning an additional deputy to each of nine provincial arrondissements, and seven Parisian arrondissements which now have over 100,000 population."

FATAL DISCHARGE OF A PISTOL.

While George F. Kiesel was cleaning a loaded revolver last night, at his home, No. 307 Ninth-ave., the weapon was discharged and a bullet entered his body. He died in a few moments from the effects of the wound. Mr. Kiesel was thirty-five years old. His family asserts that the shooting was accidental.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

ASSASSINATION IN INDIANA.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 15.—William Brannum was killed yesterday in Martin County while riding along on the road, by some person concealed in the bushes, who shot him with a rifle.

PURLOINING MONEY FROM MAILS.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Hugh E. Mullen, a clerk in the distributing department of the Post Office of this city, has been held in $5,000 bail on a charge of purloining money from letters passing through his hands.

ROAD AGENTS ON THE WAY TO AUBURN.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Mays and Overbols, two famous road agents, under life sentence, have passed through here for Auburn, N. Y., it being necessary to give them safer quarters than were afforded by Idaho prisons.

SUCCESSFUL SAENGERFEST REHEARSAL.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Saengerfest rehearsal was held last night and was brilliantly successful. Madame Peschka-Leutner and William Candidus sailed from Germany in the early part of the month and will be here on June 24 to take part in the programme.

BANQUET OF SONS OF MAINE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Sons of Maine received word from Boston last night, that two car loads of prominent Maine men had started for Chicago to attend the annual banquet Thursday evening. Hannibal Hamlin and Governor Garcelon are among the number.

MRS. LINCOLN'S CONDITION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—Secretary Lincoln telegraphed here this morning that he expected to arrive in Springfield the last of the week, to visit his mother, who is in a very precarious condition. Mrs. Lincoln is still at the home of her sister, Mrs. Simeon Edwards.

CURE WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

GRAFTON, Ill., June 15.—Mrs. Swartz, living near Grafton, was stung a few days ago by what was supposed to be a wasp or hornet. Her husband proceeded to neutralize the poison of the insect by giving her a quart of whiskey to drink. The woman, after lying in a drunken stupor for some time, finally expired. Her death is attributed to the liquor and not to the bite of the insect.

CHILD POISONED THROUGH CARELESSNESS.

NEW-ALBANY, June 15.—Tuesday evening Charles Wolfe, a workhouse resident here, placed some bread and butter poisoned with arsenic in a bucket in his house with the poison does that annoyed him at night. This morning he forgot to move the poisoned bread. About 11 o'clock his daughter, aged two, went to the bucket and took a slice of the bread and butter and ate it, dying in a few hours.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 15.—The Grand Army of the Republic encampment marched in procession from the new Denison House to the Park Theatre to-day, where the encampment was called to order by Commander-in-chief, General Lewis Wagner. A secret session was held, work on the ritual being the order of the day. This evening a promenade concert was given. A welcome address on the part of the state was made by Governor Porter.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A MAN AND WIFE DROWNED.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 15.—John Middleton and wife were out in a boat at Hooper's Mills, Barrow County, Ga., and were drowned.

THE DEPEW AUDITORSHIP.

BOSTON, June 15.—The auditor for auditor was settled today by the nomination of James H. Dodge, who is the clerk in the Auditor's office.

AN OLD RAILROAD CHEVALIER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15.—John Tierney, one of the old pioneers of the Hudson River Railroad, was struck by a train and killed at Dutchess Junction today.

THE CHILL COTTAGE ASSOCIATION.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—The Chill Cottage Association [illegible] John [illegible] President. The [illegible] reported to-day [illegible] season.

JUVENILE MURDERER COMMITTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15.—Dwight Kidder, [illegible] was committed yesterday by Justice Morris [illegible] for the grand jury. His bail was reduced [illegible].

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED JERSEY CATTLE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—At a sale of imported Jersey cattle held today, twenty-five cows and heifers [illegible] $22,750, the average being $911.00 and the sales $910.18.

MILL OPERATIVES ON A STRIKE.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., June 15.—Work at the Pequonnock Manufacturing Company's mills was practically stopped, there being no [illegible] material in the [illegible] manufacture.

MISS ELIZABETH SCHLITZ'S TRIAL.

HARRISONBURG, Va., June 15.—The examining trial of Miss Elizabeth Schlitz, charged with the murder of her [illegible] was resumed here to-day. Her husband is the accused party in the case in this county.

FOUND DROWNED AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 15.—The body of a man was found at the ferry landing on the Canada side, with a rope around the neck. It bears no marks of violence, having been in the water long enough to become bloated.

WEALTHY MAIL ROBBER IN TEXAS.

DALLAS, Tex., June 15.—W. H. Williams and W. [illegible] Brown, the two wealthy cattle men charged with robbing the [illegible] mail near Denison on June 5, have been released on bail. Brown has left the country.

HARVARD-YALE BOAT.

BOSTON, June 15.—At a meeting of the Harvard University Boat Club yesterday, it was reported that it was the opinion of Harvard men that a race with Yale should be pulled on Friday, July 1.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, June 15.—General and Mrs. Grant left here for New-York this evening by the Pennsylvania Railroad. General Grant will remain in New-York until next week, when he will go to Long Branch for the summer.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

BOSTON, June 15.—Martin Garrison was arrested yesterday on a charge of perpetrating fraud through the mail. The charge is in connection with the Revised New Testament, for purchasing 6 cents in postage stamps.

ALLEGED PLOT TO BURN A STORE.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15.—S. Greenbaum and his partner, of Silver Reef, have been arrested for an alleged plot to burn their store, to secure the insurance thereon. They were betrayed by a man who had been hired to do the job.

QUARANTINE DISCONTINUED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15.—The State Board of Health has decided to discontinue the quarantine of vessels from New-York arriving at Charleston, as unnecessary for the public health and an injurious obstruction to commerce and travel.

LEGISLATORS WANTING MORE PAY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 15.—A writ of mandamus was granted this afternoon by Judge Pearson, on state Treasurer Bigler in the matter of the extra $500 compensation to members of the Legislature. It was made returnable on June 24.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 15.—William Gantler, a German, was killed at Middlesex Junction, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, last night. A letter was found upon his person addressed to M. Hohn, Seventh-st., New-York City, from Liverpool.

COLORS FOR LIEUTENANT GREELY.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 15.—Linwood Lodge, of this city, to which Lieutenant A. W. Greely, commanding the Arctic Expedition, was made a Mason, has passed appropriate resolutions and purchased a stand of colors, to be forwarded to him at St. Johns, N. S.

A MISSING NEW-BRUNSWICKER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 15.—Edward Meacher, a member of the Board of Freeholders, has been missing from home since Thursday last. He left here for Halsway with $300 in his possession. He is short and stout, with a full face and gray moustache.

EXPECTING A COAL MINE TO CAVE IN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 14.—An extensive cave in of a portion of the Diamond mines in this city is hourly expected. Orders were issued today by Charles Parrington, the operators, forbidding any of the employes to enter the mine until further notice.

ARRESTED FOR ABDUCTION.

RED BANK, N. J., June 15.—Thomas Applegate, of Middletown, was arrested yesterday on a charge of abducting Sarah Mount, aged fourteen. Applegate gave bail for a hearing to-day, but when the case was called it was found he had fled. It is not known