New-York Tribune.

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THE TRAGEDY AT DUBLIN.

NO CLEW AS YET TO THE ASSASSINS.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE MURDERS—CONSERVATIVE SUPPORT FOR GLADSTONE—THE ATTITUDE OF THE LAND LEAGUE—SENTIMENT IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY.

Only a few facts have been learned in regard to the assassins who murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary for Ireland, in Phœnix Park, Dublin, Saturday evening. Further details of the tragedy, however, are published. The Conservatives yesterday decided to support the Government in the present crisis. The Land League leaders, including Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and others, condemn the crime in strong terms. Meetings were held in this city by several branches of the Land League. At most of them resolutions were passed denouncing the assassinations, and speeches of the same nature were made. In private conversation also, the Irishmen of New-York expressed great regret at the crime.

THE CRIME AND ITS EFFECTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, May 7.—The intelligence of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary for the Irish Department, in Phœnix Park, Dublin, early last evening, created a most profound sensation in London. The news reached the city too late to be printed in the ordinary issues of the few papers pubished here on Sunday; but extra editions soon made the public acquainted with the particulars of the dastardly act, and until a late hour at night the city was in a ferment for news, and the newspaper offices were besieged by those in quest of the latest information.

The details of the tragedy circulated this morning need amendment in some particulars. It appears that upon the termination of the ceremonial of swearing in Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cavendish left the Castle, intending to proceed on foot to the Vice-regal Lodge, which is situated near the centre of Phœnix Park. Half an hour later Mr. Burke followed on a car, and overtook Lord Cavendish near the Park gate. He then dismissed the car and walked with the Chief Secretary toward the Lodge. They had just arrived opposite the Lodge, being then about 200 yards from the Phœnix Column, when they were attacked. It was then about half past 7 o'clock, and was broad daylight. The attack was so sudden and silent that it scarcely attracted any notice; but the scuffle was observed from the gardens of the Vice-regal Lodge by Earl Spencer, who had arrived shortly before. Imagining that it was merely a brawl, he gave directions that a policeman be sent to see what was the matter. Though the murder took place in a rather secluded part of the grounds, there were three or four other witnesses, at a distance, of the occurrence, but no outcry having apparently been raised, no one seems to have suspected the desperate nature of the encounter, and it was thought to be only a drunken brawl. All accounts agree that the assassins were four in number and drove a Park car, but none of the spectators was 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. Lord Cavendish had a wound in the right lung and a wound in the neck, either of which must have proved instantly fatal, and Mr. Burke had his throat cut completely across, and a stab in the base of the heart.

Immediately upon the discovery of the murder the Park gates were closed, and every nook was searched for the assassins, but without avail; and up to the time of this dispatch being sent, in the stereotyped phrase, no arrests have been made. The impression has gained ground that Mr. Burke alone was the object of the murderous attack, as he had been identified with the policy of Coercion under Mr. Forster, and that the assailants were unaware of the rank of their second victim. Mr. Burke has been for ten years Under Secretary for Ireland. Having made himself obnoxious to the Land League he was frequently advised to have an escort, but he declined to adopt the suggestion.

The inquest was begun at Dublin to-day in order to allow the removal of the remains for burial. The funeral of Lord Cavendish will take place at Chatsworth House, and Lord Hartington left London to-night to superintend the arrangements. Lady Cavendish will start for Chatsworth House on Monday.

The Attorney-General for Ireland started for Dublin on the mail train to-night, and the same train conveyed thither the select contingent force of London detectives.

An indignation meeting of citizens will be held in Dublin to-morrow. A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon, and there was also an informal meeting of the chiefs of the Conservative party, Sir Stafford Northcote waiting afterward upon Mr. Gladstone to assure him of the unanimous support of that party in the present critical position of Irish affairs. The motion on Monday in the House of Commons will not, therefore, be proceeded with, and it is expected that the House will adjourn without transacting any business. At the Cabinet Council the advisability of proclaiming martial law in Ireland was discussed, but it is believed that no decision was arrived at.

In an interview with a newspaper reporter to-day Mr. Parnell expressed his pain and horror at the outrage, and his apprehension that such an atrocious, unprovoked crime must prove damaging to the interests of the Irish people. He could not conceive that any section of the Irish people had plotted deliberately against the life of Lord Cavendish, and was surprised that the police should not have been able and should apparently have taken no steps to watch over him. He added: "It seems to me as if there is some unhappy destiny presiding over Ireland, which always, the moment when there seems a possibility of some chance for our country, comes suddenly to destroy the hopes of her best friends."

The post of Chief Secretary for Ireland will be offered to and accepted by Mr. Chamberlain, it is now believed.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 7.—*The Observer's* dispatch from Dublin gives the following particulars of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke: A boy states that while bird-nesting in Phœnix Park yesterday afternoon he saw, about 200 yards from him and close to the road, a group of men, who appeared to him to be wrestling. He thought that they were roughs and paid no particular attention to them. He then saw two of the men fall and four others jump into a car and drive rapidly toward Chapel Izod. He is unable to give a description of their appearance.

The park was crowded in many places at the time of the tragedy. Many persons were sitting or walking within a few hundred yards of where the bodies were found, but heard nothing of the affair. Police paraded the park shortly after the occurrence, and fruitlessly searched every hole and corner for the murderers.

Mr. Burke was found with his throat cut almost from ear to ear, and his hands bore marks indicating that he had had a long and fierce encounter. One of the wounds on the body of Lord Cavendish was a dagger thrust which penetrated his right lung, and his left arm was smashed to pulp. Many of the wounds on both bodies were such as must have been immediately fatal. The persons who found the bodies were detained by the police.

The victims of the tragedy are laid out on beds in the hospital, just as they were brought in. The hospital surgeon states that he fancied he felt a slight pulsation in Mr. Burke's body when he first saw it. It has been ascertained that Under Secretary Burke walked from the Castle to the park gate, where he got on a car, and while driving through the park overtook a gentleman. Mr. Burke alighted from the car and accompanied the gentleman, who was undoubtedly Lord Frederick Cavendish, on foot. The car man returned to the city. Mr. Burke had long been regarded with extreme disfavor by the Nationalists of Ireland.

The face of Lord Frederick Cavendish as he lies dead in the hospital is calm and peaceful. Mr. Burke's countenance has a look of great agony. The murder must have been visible from the windows of the Vice-Regal Lodge. It is said that Earl Spencer himself saw the scuffle from his bedroom window, but the police are unable to vouch for the accuracy of the rumor.

It was reported to-day that Mr. Burke was the victim whose assassination had been planned, and that Lord Cavendish was only killed because he was in Mr. Burke's company.

Mr. Burke's sister has become quite hysterical and weak. The report that she and Mr. Burke's brother were missing had no foundation.

Maguire, one of the men who discovered the remains, says that only nine or ten minutes elapsed between his meeting Cavendish and Burke alive and well and finding their corpses. It is believed that Mr. Burke was aware that his movements were dogged. He had frequently been advised to have an escort, but always refused.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MURDERERS.

LONDON, May 7.—As soon as the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke became known telegrams were sent to all the police stations in Ireland and Great Britain giving information of the murder.

The correspondent of the Press Association at Dublin telegraphs as follows: "A gentleman informed me that at about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon he saw a country car of peculiar build, driving through Grafton-st. It contained four very suspicious-looking fellows, with blackened faces, and wearing slouched hats pulled down in front, so as to some extent conceal their faces."

Orders have been issued at Dublin that all boats from Ireland be searched for the assassins. It was rumored here this evening that two men had been arrested in connection with the assassination, but the report proved to be unfounded.

Early this morning, in order to allay the excitement, orders were sent from Dublin Castle to clear away the blood at the scene of the murder, and the police guarding the spot were withdrawn.

CORK, May 7.—Speculation is 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 Mr. Clifford Lloyd 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.

OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

DUBLIN, May 7.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the tragedy in Phœnix Park was opened to-day. Twenty jurors had been summoned over night, and all except two answered to their names. The jury consisted of gentlemen. Mounted police occupied the hospital yard. There was a large crowd of people outside. Mr. Whyte, City Coroner, said he summoned the jury to meet on Sunday in order that the remains might be removed at once. He declared that language was inadequate to express the horror and shame which all must feel. After the jury had viewed the bodies the Coroner stated that the cause of death was quite apparent, but that he would adjourn the inquest until Monday for formal evidence.

OPPOSITION SUPPORT FOR GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 8.—A meeting of Conservatives was held here on Sunday afternoon. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Marquis of Salisbury and all the prominent members of the last Conservative Cabinet were present. The meeting lasted an hour. Resolutions were passed expressing horror at the assassination, sympathy with the Government, and the willingness of the Opposition to support the Government with their whole strength in coping with the murderous state of Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote said he doubted whether the Government would proclaim martial law, but that if they did they might reckon on the support of the Conservatives.

WHAT PARNELL, DAVITT AND OTHERS SAY.

EXPRESSIONS OF HORROR FOR THE CRIME—THE OUTLOOK FOR IRELAND GLOOMY.

LONDON, May 7.—Reporters of the Press Association have had interviews with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt on the subject of the assassination.

Mr. Parnell said: "I am horrified more than I can express. This is one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed. Its effect must certainly be most damaging to the interests of the Irish people. I have always found Lord Frederick Cavendish a most amiable gentleman, painstaking and strictly conscientious in the fulfilment of his official duties. I did not share the disappointment expressed in Liberal Irish circles regarding his appointment, as I anticipated that the principal reforms during the present session, such as the amendment of the Land act, would be under Mr. Gladstone's personal supervision, and I believed that administrative reforms would be somewhat postponed. I cannot conceive that any section of the people of Ireland could have plotted deliberately against the life of Lord Frederick, and I am surprised that the Dublin police, who had been able to protect Mr. Forster, should apparently not have taken any steps to watch over his successor during the few hours of his official life in Ireland. There seems to be an unhappy destiny presiding over Ireland which always comes at a moment when there seems some chance for the country, to destroy the hopes of her best friends. I hope the people of Ireland will take immediate and practical steps to express their sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his most painful position."

Mr. Davitt said: "No language I can possibly command can express the horror with which I regard the murders, or my despair at their consequences. When I heard of them on Saturday night I could not credit the news. I grieve to think that when the Government had just run a risk in introducing a new policy—when everything seemed bright and hopeful, when all expected the outrages to cease—this terrible event should dash our hopes. I wish to God I had never left Portland. The crime was without motive. It is not only the most fatal blow that has ever been struck at the Land League, but one of the most disastrous blows which have been sustained by the National cause during the last century. Its occurrence at this particular juncture seems like a terrible destiny. My only hope is that the assassins may be discovered and punished as they deserve. It is wonderful how the outrage could occur within a few hundred yards of the constabulary depot."

Mr. Dillon in an interview said he deeply deplored the sorrowful tidings. He fully concurred in the opinions on the outrage expressed by Messrs. Parnell and Davitt.

Mr. Sexton said: "I am bewildered and horrified. I regarded Lord Frederick Cavendish as an amiable and painstaking gentleman. He was certainly considered a capable administrator. The first feeling on the appointment of Lord Frederick was undoubtedly one of disappointment, but it began to be gradually understood that Mr. Gladstone sent him to Ireland to have the advantage of the service of one with whom he had long worked, thereby enabling him to apply his own will more freely to the Irish difficulties. There is no reason to believe that there was the slightest personal feeling against Lord Frederick in any political quarter of Ireland. I cannot help surmising that he must have been mistaken by the murderers for someone else. Mr. Burke had been connected with the Castle for many years. Public feeling from time to time had connected him with many harsh measures, but well informed persons have always held that Mr. Burke confined himself rigorously to his duties. He was rather averse than otherwise to concerning himself with political matters. He was very little known to the Dublin populace. He was present unrecognized at a great political meeting in Phœnix Park last summer. He belonged to a landowning family. Many people have for a long time believed him to be the real Governor of Ireland. The crime is the more inexplicable when one considers the good temper of the crowds at the rejoicing over the release of the suspects."

Mr. Sexton remarked that the new departure of the Government has not yet shown its effects in the local administration. The resident and special magistrates still continue to arrest women and others connected with the efforts to shelter evicted tenants. The representations of the Irish members in the House of Commons have been fruitless so far as causing the authorities to discourage police brutalities. Mr. Sexton pointed out particularly the firing on the people at Ballina. "It is perfectly notorious," he said, "that if the authorities continue to allow the police to exasperate the people, and then take advantage of their exasperation to shoot them down, it must be futile to expect any good results from the promises of legislative improvements."

Mr. Justin McCarthy, replying to questions, said he was in a state of consternation, and fully agreed that the results would be disastrous to the Irish cause, at least for some time.

Mr. Biggar deeply deplored the tragedy, and said it was all the more lamentable as Lord Frederick Cavendish was one of the least obnoxious of the Liberal members.

THE DEPTH OF THE DISEASE.

By Cable to The Irish World.

LONDON, May 7.—Joseph Cowen, when asked how he viewed the matter said:

"This, like the shooting down and bayoneting of 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, 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."

"How do you think Mr. Gladstone will act?"

"I hope Mr. Gladstone will be strong enough to treat this horrible event as proof of the depth of the disease and as a terrible example of the necessity of pursuing the policy of releasing the suspects, stopping evictions and restoring the reign of normal law, but I fear the rising passion and that the event will have a strong personal effect in the Cabinet. Lord Cavendish was the loved protege of Mr. Gladstone and brother of the strongest member of the Government."

"Do you think there will be any change in the Government?"

"It will probably be impossible for the Government to continue. A coalition one may be formed; but in the present Parliament no Ministry except a Gladstone Ministry can last."

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, May 7.—The following manifesto of the Land League was adopted this afternoon at a hurriedly summoned meeting at the Westminister Palace Hotel:

To the People of Ireland.

On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck at our hopes another blow which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause through this horrible deed and with those who determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and National distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that an assassination such as has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope of our country's future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that, amidst the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep a sympathy with those whose hearts must be scared by it, as the Nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than those that have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act that has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Cavendish and Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name.

CHARLES S. PARNELL,
JOHN DILLON,
MICHAEL DAVITT.

All the Irish members heard from concur in this declaration. Orders for the immediate printing and posting of the manifesto throughout Ireland have been given.

WHAT MR. WEST THINKS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Mr. West, the British Minister here, has received no intelligence from London respecting the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, beyond a cable dispatch received to-day, which merely announced the fact. Mr. West declined to express any opinion regarding the probable effect of the tragedy upon the policy of the Government or the attitude of the opposition. He thinks the assassination the work of the Fenians, and that it was not concocted and consummated by Land Leaguers, who of all others would not be likely at this juncture to jeopardize the success of their cause by committing such an infamous crime.

Up to a late hour to-night Secretary Frelinghuysen had received no intelligence from Minister Lowell bearing on the assassination.

A TALK WITH PIERREPONT EDWARDS.

A TRIBUNE reporter found Pierrepont Edwards, the British Consul at this port, at his house in Thirty-first-st. last night, and asked him for his views in regard to the murder in Dublin.

"I have no information on the subject," he replied, "except what I gained from THE TRIBUNE this morning. It will cause the greatest excitement in England, that I am sure of, but I really can't say that I have any opinion as to the ultimate results from the deed or its effects upon the Government's policy. I feel confident that Mr. Parnell or the Land League had nothing to do with instigating the assassination. They must have known that it would injure their cause, and, moreover, I don't believe they are capable of plotting such a deed; it is so dastardly, so uncalled for. I believe, however, that it was done at the instigation of some political organization. It may possibly have been the Fenians; it is like them. Mr. Forster and Mr. Burke had been repeatedly threatened and had found it necessary to be guarded by the police. Lord Cavendish, however, could have no reason to fear assassination and it is not so surprising that he went unguarded. I can see no reason why the Tories should be influenced in their action in regard to their proposed vote of censure by the murder of two individuals, simply because they chanced to be officials, so I do not think the tragedy will materially affect the relations existing between the two great parties in England."

LOCAL LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS.

Dr. Wallace, the president of the Irish National Land League in this city, addressed the Twentieth Ward branch of the organization yesterday afternoon, at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-st. J. B. Mur-

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE STRENGTH.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ROCHESTER, May 3.—I have spent some time lately looking over the political ground of this State and I send you herewith the result of my observations. Who is to be our next Governor? He ought to be a Republican. He will be a Republican unless our party managers act with conspicuous unwisdom, unless the machine dictates the nomination in the State Convention. New-York belongs in the Republican column and is always to be found there when the party is united and polls its full vote. To-day finds the rank and file of the organization, in spite of some untoward circumstances to which I need not now advert, ready for the canvass, and determined that Governor Cornell shall be succeeded by a man of the same political faith, whether his name be Cornell, Wadsworth, James, Folger, Chapman, or some other Republican who is as yet a decidedly dark horse.

It is too early as yet to prophesy with any confidence touching the choice that will be made at the convention; but the political caldron has already begun to boil, and it is interesting to note the elements that have been placed in it. That Governor Cornell is a strong candidate goes without saying, since, as a rule, the incumbent of an office in case he has made a creditable record stands a good chance of being his own successor. Even those who are arrayed against Mr. Cornell's renomination admit that he has been industrious, efficient, an exponent of economy, a relentless foe of all the items in the appropriation bills passing under his eyes which have not been able to give an entirely satisfactory account of themselves, a terror to evil-doers in that he has persistently declined to open prison doors with the pardoning power.

Nevertheless, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that he now has some enemies that he did not have when he entered office. Here and there a farmer is opposing his renomination because of his veto of the oleomargarine bills of last year. Not a few members of the National Guard shake their heads when his name is mentioned for another term, asserting that the policy which the Governor has pursued in regard to the militia has alienated the soldiers from him. To be added to these anti-Cornell men are still others, who see in the course of events at Albany this winter the proof that the Governor has made a "deal" with Tammany. But I find that the friends of Mr. Cornell are not greatly disturbed by this opposition. They argue that none of the criticisms which I have mentioned will stick. The vetoes of the oleomargarine measures, they say, cannot discredit the Governor with any intelligent, fair-minded farmer since they were based upon the unconstitutionality of those measures. As to his National Guard policy they affirm that it will gain him more votes than he will lose, in case of his renomination, since all he did, in their opinion, was to disband certain organizations which had outlived their usefulness, and to reorganize the rest of the Guard with an eye to more effective service. The other noticeable remaining source of opposition, his alleged alliance with Tammany, does not rest, so far as I have been able to discover, upon anything more substantial than nebulous rumor. A gentleman who lately had a friendly chat with the Governor on current politics reports him as saying in regard to this charge: "I have been accused in some quarters of entering into a combination with Tammany. The report is sheer nonsense, and the newspaper that has pressed the charge most fiercely would seem to realize that it is just that. For, after gravely informing its readers that, as an outcome of the 'unholy marriage,' General Spinola was to be given an important appointment at Sing Sing, it turned around, as soon as that assertion was proved to be utterly unfounded, and remarked that Spinola wasn't to have a place at Sing Sing, but that, all the same, Tammany was to profit largely from the appointment of Baker, in some other direction. I mention this incident to show how allegations of this sort are made and sustained."

I have thus presented Mr. Cornell's sources of strength and of weakness as a candidate, and I submit them to your readers with the remark that it will be a good while before the State Convention meets. I may add that I spent a day in Albany not long ago and discovered that about all the leading Republicans in the Legislature were inclined to think that the wisest thing the party could do would be to renominate him. Such, for instance, is the opinion of Senator Pitts, of the Monroe and Orleans district; of Senator McCarthy, of the Onondaga and Cortland district; of Senator Bowen, of the Clinton, Essex and Warren district; of Senator Lord, of the Wayne, Ontario, Schuyler and Yates district. Indeed, I did not discover any opposition to his renomination in the Senate on the part of the Republican members. And in the Assembly he is nearly as strong. The members whose oleomargarine bills were vetoed last year are said not to take kindly to the idea of his serving another term; Mr. Brodsky, of New-York, sole Representative in this Legislature of the 29 Republicans of the last who stood out for Mr. Conkling's return to the Senate, is understood to favor a new head for the next State ticket; Mr. Griffin, of Oneida, a neighbor of Mr. Conkling's, is regarded as Anti-Cornell, and in addition to these there are perhaps five or six others of the same way of thinking. The remainder of the Republican Assemblymen argue that the Governor has earned a renomination, and that his will be the leading name presented to the Convention. One of the representatives of that great Republican stronghold, "old St. Lawrence," informed me that he had no doubt that a Cornell delegation would be sent from that county to the Convention. Members from other counties talked in a similar strain. But conceding thas Mr. Cornell's canvass is in a promising condition, it is to be said that not a few other popular and worthy Republicans are being pressed for the Governorship, and that the friends of each talk hopefully of their favorite's chances. *The Watertown Post* has already run up the name of Thomas L. James to the head of its editorial columns. I am told that the veteran Assemblyman Alvord, while conceding the propriety of Governor Cornell's renomination, seriously inclines toward James. Other leading Republicans with whom I have conversed are also for James, and declare that a man with the record he has made as Postmaster-General would "run like a race-horse" for any office within the gift of the people. Congressman and ex-Controller Wadsworth is also being urged for the office, especially by the younger element in the party. His public career is without a stain and is full of excellent service. He is one of the most independent of men and has frequently incurred the hatred of the machine by absolutely declining to obey the behests of the bosses. He fought bravely during the war and would poll an unusually large vote among the soldiers. Orlow W. Chapman, ex-Senator and ex-Superintendent of Insurance, is another candidate. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability and possesses many qualities that go to make a first-class Executive. He is the first choice of many sterling Republicans of the Southern tier. The remaining Republican whose name has been prominently mentioned for the office is Charles J. Folger, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals and the present Secretary of the Treasury. It is well understood that the President, who is displeased with the Governor for the course he pursued during the Senatorial canvass of last year, and for his sympathy with the Garfield element as distinguished from the Conkling element in the party, is desirous of seeing a Republican nominated who is in "accord with the Administration." To this fact is to be credited the attempt made a few weeks ago to manufacture a Folger boom. Mr. Folger's name was brought forward ostensibly in the interest of harmony. But it was apparent to those who had their eyes open that the real purpose was to enable Mr. Conkling's friends to control the State Convention. The scheme at its best was not a brilliant one, and THE TRIBUNE's figures showing that Folger had not proved a strong candidate before the people left it in a dilapidated condition. The Judge has many friends in all sections of the State who are still urging him as a "compromise candidate," largely on the ground that, politically speaking, he has been a non-combatant for many years, owing to his presence on the Bench. Several influential Republican newspapers have talked in the same vein. But this plea does not seem to impress the Republican masses. They cannot be persuaded that, were he nominated and elected, he would be other than a Conkling Governor, a machine Governor.

Summing up the results of my observations in a sentence, I should say that it is impossible to tell to-day who is to be nominated for Governor by the Republicans this fall, but that Cornell has the inside track. Whether the possession of the inside track at this stage of the race is a decided advantage I leave it for others to determine.

STOPPING NOISE WITH GIANT POWDER.

A HOUSE WRECKED AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—THE PERPETRATOR NOT DISCOVERED.

About twenty persons, including Francis Clifford, age thirty-two, a teamster, his wife Ellen, age twenty-six, his brother John, and sisters Christie and Bessie, Jennie Lennon, age nineteen, Ellen Kelley, John and James Meehan, and other friends had been passing Saturday evening at the house of the Clifords, at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and Riverside Drive. The others were bidding the Clifords good night just before 11 o'clock, when a very loud explosion was heard just outside the rear window at the northwest corner of the room. The wooden shutters were crushed in, the glass was driven in all directions, and nearly everyone present was injured about the head, face and arms by the splinters of the glass. Mrs. Clifford and Jennie Lennon, who had been standing near the window, the latter being about to leave the house, were cut badly in the face and the side, so that a doctor had to be summoned at once. Dr. Weber, of One-hundred-and-fifth-st., was called in and attended the wounded women. The stove was battered by the explosion, the crockery in the room was broken, and two chairs which stood near the window were completely wrecked. The windows throughout the whole house, which is a two-story and attic frame building, were broken, and the sound of the concussion was heard blocks away. Francis Clifford informed the police that he suspected that William Thornton had caused the explosion. Thornton, who is a blaster and miner, working on the Riverside Drive, is a married man with one child. He occupies a room directly over the Clifords. The latter suspected that he had been annoyed by the singing below him, had lowered a giant powder cartridge from his window by means of a copper wire attached to a battery, until it was opposite the shutter, and had then fired it off. The officers arrested Thornton and locked him up. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Power in the Harlem Police Court, where he was discharged because of lack of evidence.

The police examined Thornton's room yesterday. They found there a battery such as is used in blasting with giant-powder, and half of a "bologna," the miner's term for a giant-powder cartridge. Thornton said he always kept the battery, a portable one, in his room at night, and declared that he had used the other half of the cartridge in his legitimate business. The police regard him as the most probable offender. They think the damage was undoubtedly done by giant powder as this explosive acts downward, and the marks on the shutters are in this direction. They think that if Thornton did the deed, he cut off more of the "bologna" than was necessary to frighten the people behind him.

"We have evidence enough against Thornton for his rearrest on suspicion," an officer said yesterday, "yet it is by no means conclusive.' Thornton is thirty years old, and is said by his neighbors to have a surly disposition. Mrs. Clifford was regarded as in a critical condition yesterday, as was also Jennie Lennon, who had been removed to her home, at One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. and Tenth-ave. The police are actively investigating the matter.

LITIGATION OVER A PATENT.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., May 7.—Preliminary injunctions were granted on Saturday at Syracuse in favor of W. B. Roberts, of this city, owner of the torpedo patent, against L. C. Sands and others, by Judge Wallace, of the United States Court, the application being based upon the prior adjudication of the Roberts patent. George Herring, of Philadelphia, stated on behalf of the complainant that the patent had been twice adjudicated, after severe and protracted contests, in favor of the complainants; that the oil men of Pennsylvania had acquired it, and that the oil men of Newfield, in Alleghany County, N. Y., had made a determined opposition to it, and that a newspaper in that field had attacked his client, Roberts, in a rancorous and slanderous manner. Associated with Harding for the complainant are Roscoe Conkling, and Messrs. Spencer, Clinton and Wilson, of Buffalo. In the torpedo patent case the Court allowed the default taken to be opened, and twenty days further is allowed to file an answer.

ENCOUNTERING FIELDS OF ICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, May 7.—The steamer Pensher, which arrived at this port to-day from Shields, England, reports that on April 29, while in latitude 46° and longitude 46° 30', she came upon immense fields of ice, and in order to continue her voyage was obliged to sail for two days to get around the masses. It is believed that the presence of these monstrous ice-fields accounts for the unusually cold weather that has prevailed this spring.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 7.—The Richmond County Superior Court was occupied last night in the case of the State against John Brown, colored, for the murder of Jessie Stokes, also colored, in this county in January last. The evidence was circumstantial. The jury rendered a verdict of murder, with a recommendation to mercy. Brown's sentence will probably be imprisonment for life.

AN ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

BOSTON, May 7.—The Rev. Dr. Miner, pastor of the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church, preached his thirty-fourth anniversary sermon to-day. Dr. Miner was first settled over the old School Street Church as associate with the Rev. Hosea Ballou. Dr. Miner in the course of his long pastorate has solemnized nearly 2,600 marriages and attended 1,837 funerals.

POISONED BY SAUSAGES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7.—Willie Schuler, age five, has been fatally poisoned at Greenfield by eating impure bologna sausages, sold to a Greenfield butcher by a firm in this city. Mrs. Schuler, two children named Markle and C. N. Reed were made sick by the sausages, but are recovering.

A BRITISH SCHOONER WRECKED.

BOOTH BAY, Me., May 7.—The crew of the British schooner Havelock (Dexter, master) were brought here to-day by the schooner Wave. The Havelock went ashore on Roaring Bull Ledge, near George Island, on Saturday night, and soon went to pieces. She belonged in Windsor, N. S.

A DRUNKEN PEDLER DROWNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—Stephen T. Baker, age forty-four, a pedler, drove into a mill trench at River Point, R. I., while intoxicated, Saturday evening, and was drowned.

A CHURCH DEBT RAISED.

BOSTON, May 7.—The First Universalist Church of Lynn, the largest in that city, raised its debt of $30,000 to-day, through the efforts of its young pastor, the Rev. J. Coleman Adams. The cost of the church, including the grounds, etc., was $158,000.

SMALLPOX AT THORNDIKE, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7.—There are five cases of smallpox at Thorndike, a manufacturing village in Palmer Township, and many persons have been exposed through the carelessness of the town officials.

SMALLPOX AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The number of cases of smallpox reported in this city for the week past is 218 cases, which is a considerable increase over any week preceding it this season.

SNOW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., May 7.—Three inches of snow fell on the Pocono Mountains, in Monroe County, this morning, and there was also a considerable fall in Stroudsburg. The growing crops will be injured.

SHOT IN A LIQUOR SHOP.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Last night George Lippert was shot and mortally wounded in the liquor store of Herman Rose, in the western part of the city. Rose has been arrested.

MORE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The British steamer Arabic, Captain Pearne, has arrived at this port from Hong Kong with Chinese passengers and merchandise.

EMERSON MEMORIAL SERVICES.

BOSTON, May 7.—Services commemorative of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson were held to-day in all the Unitarian churches of this city.

SUDDEN DEATH WHILE AT WORK.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 7.—John Reagan, sixty years old, dropped dead while at work painting in this city on Saturday.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

NEGLECT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

BENJAMIN WOOD AND SOME OTHER INCORRIGIBLE ABSENTEES FROM THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Mr. Benjamin Wood represents, or is supposed to represent, in Congress the Vth Congressional District of New-York, which is composed of Governor's Island, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of New-York City. Major-General W. S. Hancock, late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, resides in this district. When Congress assembled last December, Benjamin Wood did not put in an appearance, and it was not until January 10 that he was sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives. This delay was ascribed to illness. Mr. Wood remained in Washington a week or longer, and on one occasion, at least, was in his place and voted on a public question. He very soon disappeared, however, and has not since been seen in the House. On March 21 he was granted leave of absence "indefinitely on account of serious illness," and has not yet returned to his duties up to this time; and, therefore, according to the official records of the House, he is still detained by "serious illness."

According to "unofficial" information, however, which in this case, at least, is more trustworthy than that which is official—the state of Mr. Wood's health does not prevent his being seen "very often at the Turf Club" in New-York, where he is described as being "in as good health as ever." According to all accounts, the Turf Club is hardly the place that a careful physician would recommend to a patient who is suffering from "serious illness"; and, if Mr. Wood has sufficiently recovered to frequent that resort, it might be well to consider whether it be not about time for him to pay some attention to the duties which he was elected by his constituents to perform, and for which he receives from the Treasury of the United States a salary of $5,000 a year. As an absentee from his Congressional duties, Benjamin Wood is an old and apparently incorrigible offender. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the XXXVIIIth Congress. A careful search of the index to *The Congressional Globe* for that Congress fails to disclose more than one occasion on which Mr. Wood participated in the public business. That was in the second session, and what he did was to move that the House adjourn.

Three weeks ago a Washington dispatch to THE TRIBUNE announced the return to the capital of the Hon. Michael Nolan, Mayor of Albany and also a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Nolan remained in Washington nearly a week, and voted on several occasions in the House during that time. During the last fortnight, however, each roll-call of the House has recorded Mr. Nolan's name in the list of those absent or not voting, and according to *The Record* he has been "paired" with Mr. Crowley, of New-York. *The Record* does not show that Mr. Nolan has been absent by leave of the House, although it is known that he has not been in Washington during the last two weeks.

During the last week the following leaves of absence were granted to members of the House for the reasons assigned:

Date.	Name.	State.	Time.	Cause.
May 1..	Simonton	Tenn..	2 weeks..	No cause assigned.
May 1..	Rice	Ohio..	Indef.	Illness.
May 1..	Sparks	Ill....	Indef.	Illness.
May 1..	Spalding	Mich..	1 week.	Illness.
May 2..	Turner	Ga....	10 days.	No cause assigned.
May 3..	Homan	Ind....	1 week.	Illness.
May 3..	Hill	N. J...	4 days.	Imp't business.
May 3..	Smith	Ill....	1 week.	Imp't business.
May 3..	Ladd	Maine.	10 days.	Imp't business.
May 3..	Paul	Va....	4 days.	Imp't business.
May 4..	Robinson	N. Y...	5 days.	Imp't business.
May 4..	Falkenburg	Va....	5 days.	Imp't business.
May 4..	Pettibone	Tenn..	10 days.	Illness.
May 4..	Jadwin	Penn..	1 week.	Imp't business.
May 5..	Speer	Ga....	1 week.	Imp't business.
May 6..	Covington	Md....	1 week.	Imp't business.

It will be observed that, besides the two indefinite leaves of absence, the aggregate number of days for which leave was granted was 105—24 on account of illness, 57 on account of "important business" and 24 for no cause assigned. The law requires that for each day's absence, except on account of the illness of himself or some member of his family, a Representative shall forfeit one day's pay. If this law were observed in regard to those cases the Government would save nearly $1,500. But this law—simply because it would cost Congressmen a few dollars—is habitually violated now, as it appears to have been for years past. Many members of the House are absent a great many days during the session without ever taking the trouble to ask leave, and of such absence no record is kept, although they undoubtedly amount to more in the course of a year than the absences with leave.

A MODEL OFFICER REMOVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The nomination of Buckner to succeed Wiliam S. Wilson as Internal Revenue Collector at Louisville was reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate about a week ago, without recommendation and not favorably, as was stated in the general press dispatches. It will probably be reached for action in the Senate within the present week. This case has attracted considerable attention. Mr. Wilson was appointed a little more than a year ago, and has made an excellent record for himself. His office