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FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

AGITATION IN IRELAND—THE RAPACITY OF FRANCE—ARABI PACHA'S TRIAL—ALISON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY—ENGLISH AUTHORS AND AMERICAN PUBLISHERS—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The London cable letter to THE TRIBUNE says that the Government welcomes the approach of the caicis in Irish affairs, viewing it as a conflict between assassins and authority. The early prorogation of Parliament is said to be due to the failure of the Tory opposition. The visit of the Malagasy envoy will result in a diplomatic remonstrance from England against French filibustering. Arabi's trial is to be abandoned because of the disclosures it would bring about. Alison's autobiography has been issued and contains entertaining reminiscences of eminent people. The Archbishop of Canterbury is on his death-bed, and several bishops are named as his probable successor. A meeting announced to be held in Limerick in behalf of the International League has been prohibited by Earl Spencer. An appropriation for increased pay for the Dublin police has been made. There have been 60,000 applications under the Arrears of Rent act.

TOPICS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The public are again impressed with the extreme gravity of the Irish situation, but the Ministers, while admitting that the conflict is serious, profess confidence in rapid improvement. Mr. Trevelyan's statement that he welcomes the approach of the crisis, that is a conflict between authority and assassins, expresses the feeling of the entire Government. The Dublin police, since Saturday's murder, regard the struggle as a duel between themselves and the secret societies, which can have but one result. They fully expect that other murders will be committed in pursuance of the assassins' resolve to terrorize the judges, juries, the police and all officials. But the police are now supported as they never were before, while English opinion upholds the Government in any necessary act of energy. Mr. Healy will be arrested if he carries out his bravado; Mr. Davitt also.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

The prorogation of Parliament to-day was due to the unexpected collapse of the Tory opposition to the rules of procedure, and the failure of their efforts to raise debates on the Irish and Egyptian questions. The Tories admit that the Government carried their proposals substantially as presented; Mr. Gladstone "showing a spirit of conciliation only so far as was compatible with the practical tenacity of his purpose," says *The Standard*. Mr. Parnell insists that he will still find means to make obstruction as mischievous as ever. The Opposition generally showed that they were disposed to reduce the rule against moving an adjournment to a practical absurdity. The verdict of the public will depend on the efficiency of the rules next session, which the Parnellites fully intend to convert into an Irish session.

FRENCH FILIBUSTERING.

The visit of the Malagasy envoy will result in a diplomatic remonstrance from England against French filibustering. The English are not disposed to quarrel, but growing public opinion strongly censures the French proceedings both in Madagascar and on the Congo, where the flimsiest pretexts fail to disguise the rapacity of the French Ministry, backed, unhappily, by popular feeling.

WHY THE TRIAL OF ARABI IS TO BE ABANDONED.

The intended abandonment of Arabi's trial is the result of Lord Dufferin's conviction that the disclosures would so discredit the leading Egyptians from the Khedive downward as to make a retention of the present system impossible. Hence the project to allow Arabi to plead guilty to the charge of rebellion only. His sentence will be to exile with lenient conditions. Arabi's defence published in *The Nineteenth Century* makes large drafts on the credulity of the British public. It is abundantly plain from Cairo telegrams that Arabi has given a variety of conflicting accounts of his acts, equivocating and contradicting himself in true Oriental fashion.

THE LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL.

Dean Bradley's formal consent to the placing of a bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey is coupled with the extraordinary suggestion to inscribe Irving's name on its base or an adjacent tablet. *The Daily News* justly ridicules the proposal; ridiculing also, as usual, American literature generally, and announcing that Irving and Poe were the best prose and poetical writers. The same paper yesterday eulogized Oliver Wendell Holmes cordially, but was unable to conclude the article without a characteristic sneer at American writers as half intelligible in England. One G. C. Macaulay pronounces a panegyric on Walt Whitman in the December *Nineteenth Century*.

AN INTERESTING AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Alison's autobiography, which was expected with interest, proves to contain some entertaining reminiscences of eminent people, generally of title, but it abounds, like his History, in solemn absurdities and empty reflections. It contains fresh proofs that Providence is on the side of the Tories. It mentions few Americans, but extols the rebel commissioner Mason as a singularly intelligent and agreeable man. It devotes pages to Stonewall Jackson, who, Mason told him, formed his strategy from Alison's recreative campaigns of the Archduke Charles in 1797 and of Napoleon in 1814. He praises Prescott's powers as a pictorial writer, and eulogizes Bancroft's conversation and writings, saying that they are alike judicious, sensible, well-informed and show occasional flashes of genius, adding that this able, eloquent politician showed him great courtesy, attention and hospitality while Minister in London.

THE COPYRIGHT CONTROVERSY.

Alison gives the statement that there was a sale of 30,000 copies of the Hapers' reprint of his History during two years. He also gives an account of the meeting with Mr. Harper in London, who told Alison that they made $30,000 on that edition alone. Nothing was said of any payment to Alison. Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia, soon after published the essays, paying Alison fifty guineas.

Clark Russell, replying in *The Athenæum* to the Harpers' letter published in THE TRIBUNE, says the Harpers are mistaken in supposing him satisfied. He did not answer their letter because he felt the utter uselessness of repeating his protest. He now declares, in reply to the attacks in the American papers: "All their angry articles will not alter the truth. The only way for the American publishers to refute me is to pay me." Mr. Russell declines to admit that he sold his American rights to his English publishers, and alleges that the Harpers reprinted six of his novels. He admits that Marston gave him $50, but he repeats that he never received a farthing from America.

Bentham Edwards considers Harpers and all their English brethren loyal and liberal.

PRIVATE VIEW OF PAINTINGS.

There was a private view to-day in the Grosvenor Gallery. The exhibition was of Tadema's and Cecil Lawson's paintings. Tadema's works fill the whole west gallery, including nearly all the most celebrated admissible examples, those owned in America excepted, the American authorities insisting that the law would compel the exaction of fresh duty on their return.

DR. TAIT'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

The Archbishop of Canterbury can hardly live out the day. His successor probably will be the Bishop of Durham or Truro, possibly of Winchester or Ely.

MR. FAWCETT'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Fawcett's condition excites the gravest apprehension. G. W. S.

THE DISCONTENT IN IRELAND.

A NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING PROHIBITED—EXTRA PAY GRANTED TO THE DUBLIN POLICE—THE ARREARS OF RENT ACT—THE COX MURDER.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—A proclamation, signed by Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, has been issued, prohibiting a meeting in behalf of the Irish National League, which was to have been held in Limerick to-morrow, and at which, it was announced, Mr. Davitt would speak.

Earl Spencer has informed the Dublin police that an application has been made to Parliament for a special grant to them of extra pay, varying according to length of service, for all below the rank of Commissioner. The men are gratified with this information.

Nearly sixty thousand applications have been received by the Land Commission from persons desirous of taking the benefits of the Arrears of Rent Act.

A man named Martin, a compositor, who has been employed in the Government printing office, and who was arrested some months ago in connection with the Dorset-st. tragedy, has been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murder last Saturday night of Detective Cox.

Mr. Quinn, assistant secretary of the late Land League, and Mr. Davitt have been served with summonses to appear and enter into recognizances for their good behavior. It is expected that Mr. Healy will be served with a writ on Monday. His present place of residence is unknown. The writ against Mr. Davitt is founded on his speech at Navan last Sunday. It was served upon him at the Imperial Hotel after 11 o'clock to-night. He is required to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday. Mr. Davitt says he will appear and defend himself in person, and not by counsel. He will probably decline to enter into recognizances for good behavior, preferring to go to prison. Mr. Healy only arrived in Dublin at 10 o'clock to-night.

Four men were arrested here to-day on suspicion of being concerned in the attack on Dennis Field.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A parliamentary return has been issued containing the recommendation of the committee appointed by Earl Spencer to regulate emigration under the emigration clauses of the Land Act. The committee recommends that emigrants be principally sent to Canada.

Mr. Healy, M. P., whom the Government contemplates prosecuting for his speech at Carlow, has gone to Dublin.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—BRITISH POLICY IN THE EAST INDICATED—GENERAL WOLSELEY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Parliament was prorogued to-day until February 15.—There was only about eighty members present in the House of Commons when the prorogation took place.

The Queen's speech closing the session says she continues to hold amicable relations with all foreign Powers. Notwithstanding the failure to conclude a commercial treaty with France, there has not been any general decline in the dealings between the two countries. She expresses her gratitude to the British and Indian forces for their work in the Egyptian campaign. The recent events in Egypt have enhanced her obligations in regard to its affairs. She will study to discharge her duties so as to maintain international engagements, uphold and consolidate the privileges which have been acquired and promote the happiness of the people and the prudent development of their institutions. She also says she will endeavor to avoid any measures likely to tend toward disturbing the tranquillity of the East. She feels confident that her aims and the result of her counsels will commend themselves to the approval of the Powers, her allies, in their several relations to that interesting region.

The growth of the revenues of Great Britain has been sensibly retarded, but by a course which in itself is to be contemplated with satisfaction—that is a diminution in the receipts of the Exchequer from duties on intoxicating liquors. She anticipates distress this winter in some parts of Ireland. She refers with deep pain to to assassinations that have been rife in Dublin. There is a special call of duty upon the authorities to exercise with firmness the powers with which they are intrusted. The social condition of Ireland at large, however, has markedly improved, which improvement she hopes will be maintained. Her Majesty expresses her thanks for the passage of various measures relative to Ireland, and of other measures to the advantage of the people.

During the session of the House of Commons today, a letter from General Sir Garnet Wolseley was read, acknowledging on behalf of the Army the vote of thanks passed by Parliament for its services in Egypt.

THE U. S. STEAMSHIP NIPSIC ASHORE.

LISBON, Dec. 2.—The United States steamer Nipsic ran ashore at the entrance of the River Tagus to-day. She got aground while entering the river, but immediately after floated and proceeded to Lisbon. The grounding merely amounted to touching the sand.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—At the Cabinet Council to-day the foreign policy of the Government was discussed, to the exclusion of all other subjects. M. Duclerc, President of the Council, made a communication respecting the negotiations proceeding with England in relation to the rupture between France and the Malagasy Ambassadors. It was decided that the Government should make its rights respected by the Sakalavas tribe, which had placed itself under French protection.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, granted an audience this morning to the Madagascan Envoy, who opresented his credentials. The interview was private.

ARABI PACHA'S TRIAL.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.—The court-martial to try Arabi Pacha and the other rebel leaders has been summoned to assemble to-morrow morning. The representatives of the press and the general public will be permitted to attend the proceedings. Although secrecy is observed by the officials in regard to the court-martial, there is no doubt it has been summoned to meet to-morrow in consequence of an understanding between Lord Dufferin, the Egyptian Government, and the counsel for the defense. The proceedings will be a mere formality and will occupy only one day, as both the form of procedure and the judgment have already been arranged. Borelli Bey has withdrawn from the prosecution, declaring that the court-martial is a complete farce.

WRECK OF A LAKE SCHOONER.

THE CAPTAIN AND EIGHT MEN DROWNED—TWO BODIES RECOVERED.

PICTON, Ont., Nov. 2.—The schooner H. Folger, from Cleveland from Brookville, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Salmon Point Reef on Thursday night. She was commanded by Captain J. W. McDonald, and had a crew of eight men. All are lost. Two bodies, one of which is supposed to be that of the captain, were washed ashore to-day. The Folger was a large three-masted schooner. She was built at Clayton, N. Y., in 1873, and was owned by Messrs. Dennis & Ellis, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1882.

The party of English trades-unionists visiting Paris were received to-day by M. Duclerc, who presented them to President Grevy.

In the election to-day at Wigan for the House of Commons, Algernon F. Egerton, Conservative, received 2,867 votes, and Walter Wren, Liberal, 2,243.

M. Gambetta will probably lose the use of two fingers by the injury to his hand caused by the accidental discharge of a revolver some days ago.

Communication between Frankfort-on-the-Main and Coblentz, which had been interrupted by the floods, has been restored. The railroads are gradually resuming traffic.

The directors of the Bank of Spain have undertaken to submit a proposal to the shareholders for an increase of the capital by 25,000,000 pesetas. The shares have consequently fallen 15 per cent.

A dispatch from Paris says that the duel arranged between M. Audrieux, who wounded M. Laurent, Editor of the newspaper *Paris*, in a duel yesterday, and M. Arène, a writer for *Paris*, has been abandoned.

After a consultation this evening, the doctors attending Mr. Fawcett announced that a diminution had taken place in the diphtheric symptom of the patient, but that the fever continued, and had assumed a typhoid character.

The Liberal, of Madrid, publishes a letter from the Marquis of Sardoal, an influential member of the Monarchical Democrats, declining to accept the programme of Marshal Serrano, unless the articles limiting the King's prerogative are entirely suppressed.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal Works Committee in Paris yesterday it was agreed that the idea of constructing a second canal could only be realized when the receipts exceeded one hundred thousand million francs. The committee adjourned for a month to study the different proposals before it.

REPLYING TO MR. DORSEY.

TALKS WITH MR. MACVEAGH AND MR. JAMES.

BOTH OF THEM CONSIDER MR. DORSEY'S LETTER NOT WORTHY OF ANY EXTENDED ANSWER—A FEW BLUNT WORDS.

Ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey's last contribution to the Star Route literature, in the form of a letter to the public, published yesterday, was much commented upon. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh, who was in the city yesterday, to make some inquiries in regard to statements contained in Mr. Dorsey's letter affecting Mr. MacVeagh and ex-Postmaster-General James. Mr. MacVeagh was apparently in a very cheerful frame of mind, seeming not to regard Mr. Dorsey's letter as worthy of any reply. In answer to inquiries, however, he said:

"If Dorsey or any of the other Star Route thieves find any real solace in their troubles in lying about Mr. James and myself, I hope that they will continue to do so. It seems about the only recourse now left to them, and I feel about it much as the old man did about his wife berating him—it relieved her, and did not do him any harm."

"The letter contains statements that might be classed as startling if true," remarked the reporter.

"To-day's letter is very tame reading," said Mr. MacVeagh, "after the picturesque lying Dorsey did in the letter which he published some time ago, and which he asserted was sent to President Garfield before the formation of the Cabinet."

"You do not care, then, to reply to Mr. Dorsey's statements?"

"No. I must be excused from entering into any controversy with a man like Dorsey. It was my official duty to examine these cases, and the only conclusion possible from such examination was that Dorsey is a thief. In that opinion Postmaster-General James agreed. Since then Attorney-General Brewster, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Ker, two grand jurors and ten out of twelve of the men who tried the case have expressed the same opinion. As Dorsey, therefore, has been tried, indicted and once substantially convicted in the result of the trial of Rerdell and Miner, it is impossible, with the most moderate self-respect, to notice anything he says, even if he had not shown himself to be a most reckless and shameless liar about both the living and the dead."

"By the by," queried Mr. MacVeagh, "I wonder if there is another man in the United States, who, after indirect and substantial conviction for stealing public money, would hold on to the secretaryship of a National Committee?"

"Mr. Dorsey refers in his letter to an alleged meeting at the Post Office Department at which you were present with Mr. James and Colonel Ingersoll, who appeared as counsel for Dorsey. Was there such a meeting?"

"A report of that alleged conference was published at the time. Dorsey and his counsel, went there and Mr. James sent for me. It was well known at the time that my own convictions were that the only proper way to investigate the frauds was before a court and jury, and that I refused to listen to any arrangement for any other kind of investigation. That was the origin of the enmity of the thieves toward me. They believed that but for me the matter could have been smothered and certificates of good character given all round. In that they were mistaken, however. They forgot that behind me was Postmaster-General James and behind him President Garfield, and back of him an intelligent press and an aroused and indignant people, making any such compromise with crime impossible. In this regard I have received far more credit than I deserved. I could not have smothered the case if I had tried."

Ex-Postmaster-General James was at his office in the Lincoln Bank yesterday, and when a TRIBUNE reporter made inquiry of him in regard to the Dorsey letter he said:

"I do not intend to enter into any controversy with Dorsey. At the proper time I will have some My conviction of those men is the same now as before and is well expressed in the closing words of Mr. Brewster's recent letter to the President, in which, if I remember right, he said that they are the worst band of organized scoundrels that ever existed since the commencement of the Government."

COMMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Dorsey's card has excited only a languid interest in Washington. The Attorney-General, when questioned about it, said he had not had time to read it, though he had been told the general nature of it, and had no desire to say anything about it. Mr. Merrick said that, while it might have been well enough for Mr. Dorsey to write such a letter before there was any trial, to write it after there had been a trial in which he had not dared to go on the stand in his own defence, was only to make himself ridiculous. A friend of the Attorney-General, who had talked with him, and perhaps reflected some of his opinions, called attention to Dorsey's declaration that a paper relating the whole of his connection with Star Route contracts and completely establishing his innocence had been placed in the hands of the prosecution during Garfield's lifetime, and that they had not dared to produce it on the trial. This gentleman said that Dorsey evidently thought he could get the sympathies of people ignorant of law by such absurdities. If the prosecution had any such paper, which he had reason to believe was very doubtful, it was not their business to produce evidence for the defence. It was their business to make out a case if they could, and then let Dorsey meet it. If they had any such paper, all he had to do was to call on them to produce it and they would have been compelled to do so. If there was any such paper, let him go on the stand in the approaching trial and make oath to it. This same man defended, as entirely right and proper, the Attorney-General's action in having a short-hand reporter present when he was holding his interview with Marshal Henry. The talk about the stenographer's being concealed or clandestinely present was nonsense. He sat in his usual place at a table a few feet away from Mr. Brewster. The Attorney-General was entitled to a record of the conversation for his own protection. They did not meet as criminal and judge, but as superior and subordinate, the latter being supposed to tell the truth and all the truth to his chief, who was entitled to an exact record of everything both of them might say.

The publication of Dorsey's card puts an end, of course, to the wild rumors that have been afloat to the effect that Dorsey would cut loose from Brady, and, while admitting that he had paid Brady money, would claim that it was only done under blackmailing threats. Each of the defendants will unquestionably look out for himself, but there is no reason to suppose that they will get any further from each other than they did in the last trial. Mr. Ker is said to have dropped a hint to-day that the letter might become useful on the cross-examination. It will certainly not be easy for Dorsey to reconcile its statements with his famous letter to the postmaster at Little Rock, asking him to commit a felony to oblige him, and other transactions which have been disclosed.

MR. LOUBAT'S EXPULSION.

HOW THE CLUB'S ANSWER IS REGARDED.

MUCH DISCUSSION AMONG THE MEMBERS—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

The answer which the counsel for the Union Club has made to Mr. Loubat's complaint, and which was printed exclusively in THE TRIBUNE on Wednesday has been pretty thoroughly discussed in the club during the last three or four days. The friends of Mr. Loubat are rather pleased over what they consider to be the very weak position which the club takes, and the supporters of the Governing Committee have very little to say. One of the strongest points made in Mr. Loubat's complaint is that eighteen votes of the Governing Committee against him were necessary in order that his expulsion shall be constitutional. The answer made to this by the counsel for the Governing Committee was that two-thirds of a quorum of the committee could expel.

"Isn't it amusing?" said a member of the club yesterday. "According to the constitution a quorum of the committee is a majority. The committee at the time of their meeting consisted of twenty men. One had died, two had resigned, and one was absent from the meetings of the committee by permission, provided for in the constitution. A majority of twenty is eleven. If this majority of eleven is a quorum, and two-thirds of it can expel, why seven men can turn any fellow-member out of the club. Think of it! Seven men out of a membership of 1,000 have power over all the rights and privileges that a man has in the organization."

Levi Parsons, a retired lawyer, who is a member of the Union Club, has said in the club-rooms that the answer of the club on this point cannot probably be sustained. He refers to a well-known case in San Francisco, where a Board of Supervisors, properly consisting of eight members, having lost one of their number, levied an assessment on some city property by a vote of four to three. A great deal of the assessment was paid, when one of the property-owners announced his intention to contest its legality. The contest was had and the court decided that a majority of the board was five and could not be anything else. The order of assessment was cancelled and the money that had been paid was refunded to the property-owners.

"This Loubat suit," remarked a well-known member of the club, "will probably serve to put the Union Club politics on exhibition. For Mr. Loubat's expulsion, or what the governors call his expulsion, is bound up with the latest chapters of that interesting subject. I believe that the great tidal wave which has swept across the country and almost swallowed up 'bossism' will finally reach the brown-stone building at Twenty-first-st. and Fifth-ave. When there are storms and winds on the ocean, even the little bays and inlets are agitated and purged and purified. Well, the Union Club needs a little agitation, and a small quantity of the other commodities. The governors and their friends may deny it as they please. The Union Club is conducted by one set of men more for the benefit and advantage of their immediate friends and supporters than for the men who presume to grumble at their proceedings. It is not managed for the best interests of the entire organization. I say this, and I really mean it."

"What is the chief complaint?"

"Favoritism. That expresses the whole thing. To go down to the heart of the matter in this Loubat trouble: Mr. Loubat was expelled because he had fewer friends in the ruling faction of the club than Mr. Turnbull did. More than this, Mr. Belmont had advised the publication of Turnbull's circular, and of course the Governing Committee could do nothing but expel a man against whom Mr. Belmont had arrayed himself."

"Is favoritism shown anywhere else?"

"Yes, in dealing with the debts of members. The constitution declares that if a man shall disregard the notice of indebtedness for three weeks his name shall be dropped from the rolls. There are members of the club who have owed bills for months. You can see how naturally the whole inside history of the club will come out when the case is tried in court and lawyers begin asking questions. And this is what the management of the Union Club is really afraid of. Of course I do not mean to say that there are any gross abuses to come to light. The course of the management is characterized simply by the most beautiful selfishness. About this debt business, there are, I know, members in the club who are earnestly discussing the propriety of offering an amendment to the constitution which shall embody the contents of a rule of the St. James with reference to these pecuniary subjects."

"What is the rule?"

"Well, I cannot give you the exact wording. It declares that if any member is declared a bankrupt or announces his inability to meet his engagements, if he makes an assignment or is declared an outlaw, he shall cease to be a member of the club and forfeit all right to its privileges. I can tell you one thing which exists in the club, which I believe is unconstitutional; and that is a salaried officer. Mr. Le Roy, who is the treasurer draws a salary. I understand, of $1,200 or $1,500 a year. I believe that only a few members of the club know this. For myself I am in favor of a paid secretary such as the club on the other side have. Mr. King, who is the present secretary, has plenty of work on hand. The man who occupies his position should certainly have a salary."

In regard to the statement that Mr. Le Roy draws a salary from the club when the treasurer is supposed to be an unsalaried officer, the answer is made that Mr. Le Roy is entitled to a clerk to assist him in his duties, and instead of having a clerk he does the work himself.

"The answer to the complaint has been very extensively read and discussed," said another member of the club yesterday. "Much indignation is expressed over the fact that Mr. Loubat is referred to in it as guilty of ungentlemanly conduct. The feeling in Loubat's favor is growing stronger every day. His supporters may still be in the minority, as they were at the special meeting last June, but it is a very intelligent minority, all the same. Some of the oldest and most esteemed members in the club do not hesitate to declare that Mr. Loubat's expulsion was an outrage."

During the last few days the story has been frequently repeated in the club rooms that Gordon W. Hamersley, who is very deaf, having been informed with much difficulty that Mr. Loubat had been expelled, wrote on a sheet of paper in large letters: "They have put out the wrong man."

"This unfortunate affair has not operated to Mr. Loubat's retirement in a social way at all," said a friend of Mr. Loubat. "He goes among his former friends as frequently as he ever did. Of course he naturally avoids those people whom he knows to be friends of Turnbull. His table is covered with invitations. He was at the Hopkins wedding during the past week and was present at Mrs. Schermerhorn's beautiful ball on Tuesday evening."

It has been remarked that the lady whose name is connected with the origin of the dispute between Messrs. Loubat and Turnbull will sail for Europe in January, the month in which the trial will probably take place. Mr. Willing, one of the quartet who were present at the dispute, or alleged dispute, has recently returned from Europe. He resolutely refuses to speak on the subject of the trial or his probable appearance as a witness.

THE CEDAR GROVE DISASTER.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Dec. 2.—H. W. Masters, Chief officer, states that he attributes the loss of the steamer Cedar Grove to a disturbance or disarrangement of the compasses by local attraction. He says that if the steamer had been steered on the course indicated by the compasses she would have made Sambro. Masters was ordered to let go another anchor. While performing that duty the steamer sank Masters with her. He was picked up by life-boat No. 2, of which he took charge. He then returned to the steamer and rescued the only two persons there was to be seen about her. In the morning his boat was rescued by Captain Bissett, of the schooner Parole. Subsequently the steamer Liddesdale was hailed. The Parole had on reaching the steamer to sail around her, and she was in the act of nearing when the steamer struck her, and to all appearances the sinking of the schooner as a matter of minutes. So all on board hastily took to the boats and were rescued by the Liddesdale. The Parole was abandoned as it was thought she was sinking. All landed here to-day in a deplorable plight. The Parole did not sink, but has been taken into Canso.

VIRGINIA ELECTION CASES.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—United States Commissioner Pleasants to-day sent William H. Talman on to the Grand Jury of the United States Court, which will meet on Monday, on a charge of violating the Federal election laws. Talman's alleged offence is forgery, in connection with the supplemental assessment lists, for the purpose of procuring votes at a recent election. This is the first case decided concerning the parties connected with the office of the Commissioner of Revenues who were arrested for similar irregularities. All of these parties are Democrats, and the voters whose names they are charged with forging to the assessment lists are also Democrats. The Commissioner also disposed of the cases of H. H. Wilkins and Edward Gray in the same manner. He admitted all three to bail.

FRAYNE SET AT LIBERTY.

HIS GUN POINTED AT AN OBJECT AND NOT AT A PERSON.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Francis I. Frayne was before the Police Court this morning, on a charge of manslaughter, for shooting Annie von Behren at the Coliseum Theatre, at the Thanksgiving matinee. He appeared quite calm at the beginning, but as the testimony proceeded he was restless and at times deeply affected. The prosecution offered the testimony of Sergeant Benninger, who saw the shooting and who arrested Frayne, and of Mr. Bean, a member of the company, who explained the cause of the accident. He said the thread of the spring catch was worn or torn off and the screw was blown out of the gun. The catch losing its hold, permitted the gun-barrel to drop, and that sent the bullet below its aim. Mr. Frayne's breast and neck were blackened by the powder escaping from the breech of the gun. The prosecution rested and said the charge of manslaughter would be sustained by the statute which forbids anyone to point a loaded gun at or toward another person. The counsel for Frayne claimed that the statute did not apply as the gun was not pointed at the deceased woman, but at an apple six inches above her head. He suggested also that Frayne had already suffered the worst that could happen to anyone, and that no punishment which the law might inflict could give greater weight to the lesson of this accident.

Justice Higley leaned to the opinion that the statute was not disobeyed in this case because the gun was aimed at an object and not at a person. He said the testimony clearly showed that there was not the slightest criminal intent, and that the prisoner should be discharged. This announcement was greeted with emphatic applause.

The remains of Miss von Behrens were taken from here at 8 o'clock this morning by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the home of Miss von Behrens's parents in Brooklyn, N. Y. They will arrive there at about 9 o'clock to-morrow night. Frayne and the entire company have gone with the remains, and will attend the funeral in a body.

Mrs. von Behren, of No. 180 Stockton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., mother of the girl accidently shot by the actor Frayne in Cincinnati, said yesterday that the funeral will be at the Baptist Church, Bedford ave., near Willoughby, and the dead girl will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Mrs. von Behren exonerates Frayne, who, she says, loved Anna dearly.

A RAIL MILL CLOSED.

READING, Penn., Dec. 2.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's rail mill in this city has closed for repairs for ten days, and pending this suspension a reduction was announced to-day, regulating the wages of the men according to the price of rails. Heretofore they have been rated on a basis of from $45 to $50 per ton for the rails, but the reduced price will be based on the ruling price, which is at present from $40 to $43 per ton. The reason given for the reduction is the fall in the price of iron. This action will affect about 275 men.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

FAILURE OF CREIGH & DAVIS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The firm of Creigh & Davis, heavy dealers in corn, failed to-day. All-the-year corn is the rock on which they split, the prices of that option having declined heavily in spite of large purchases. The drop of to-day proved too much for them. Their liabilities are said to be heavy.

AN IOWA FARMER'S COOL SUICIDE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 2.—Henry Hellman, a farmer living near Brooklyn, yesterday morning went into his summer kitchen, got on a barrel, swung a spoke over a rafter, tied one end of it around his neck, and singing out goodby to his wife who was in bed, kicked away the barrel and strangled.

A NOTE FOR $750,000 SOLD FOR $801.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—At the sale of the securities of the State Savings Bank to-day, the note of D. D. Spencer, its fugitive president, for $750,000, was knocked down to a countryman for $801.

JUDGES OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from the Indian Territory states that at a joint session of the Cherokee Senate and Council, Samuel Bigbee was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee Nation and J. Calls and J. B. Mayo were elected Associate Justices.

WATCH MAKERS' WAGES REDUCED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—At a late hour last night it was determined to reduce the wages of the employes of the Illinois Watch Factory from 10 to 15 per cent, the reduction to take place immediately. No trouble is anticipated.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TWO YOUNG SKATERS DROWNED.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Oscar and Michael, age ten and fourteen respectively, sons of Adolph Ludwig, were drowned this evening while skating on a pond back of the Whittenden Mills.

STEAMER AND FREIGHT LOST.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 2.—The boiler of the steamer Volusia exploded to-day while the steamer was at her wharf. The vessel was loaded with freight. Both steamer and freight are a total loss. A few persons were slightly injured. The vessel was valued at $6,000.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

READING, Penn., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Mary Killmer, a widow, living in Stonebsburg, this county, committed suicide last night by taking poison. She was quite wealthy.

TWO LADS DROWNED IN THE DELAWARE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Jacob Deckley and Lewis Clauson, lads, were drowned in the Delaware River here to-day. They were sliding on the ice and broke through.

AN ALLEGED DEAN ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Yesterday a deputy United States Marshal arrested Dr. Charles J. Eastman, the executive head or dean of the Bellevue Medical College, at No. 18 Dover-st., this city, on the charge of using the mails with intent to defraud. He was held for trial.

COLLEGE FRESHMEN AT FOOTBALL.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The game of football to-day between Yale and Harvard freshmen at Cambridge resulted in a tie, each team securing a goal.

STORM IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER REGION.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—A severe snow storm has been in progress in this neighborhood during the past two days. The wind and storm and cold have made navigation on the St. Lawrence River and the lakes hazardous in the extreme.

THREE HUNDRED IRON WORKERS IDLE.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 2.—The continued depression in the iron trade has caused a temporary stoppage of work in the guide and bar department of the Allentown Rolling Mill, throwing 300 men out of employment.

MURDERERS TRANSFERRED TO SING SING.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Joseph Jordan and Felix Lavelle, murderers, from New-York, under life sentences, were transferred to Sing Sing to-day by order of Superintendent Baker.

LOW WATER IN THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Boatmen say that the water in the Hudson River is lower now than they have known it to be for twenty years. The large boats have great difficulty in navigating the river.

THE KENNEBEC RIVER CLOSED.

GARDINER, Me., Dec. 2.—The Kennebec River is now closed to navigation. The ice in this vicinity is very rough and will necessitate considerable expenditure for planing before it can be towed.

OBJECTING TO SEINE NET FISHING.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 2.—Application will be made at the approaching session of the State Legislature, in favor of the law prohibiting seine nets fishing in both the North and South Shrewsbury River.

THE NEW HAVEN PUGILISTS RELEASED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—Justice Sheldon, of the City Court, to-day discharged James Keller and August P. Zilz, the contestants in the soft glove contest on Monday night. This action caused great surprise.

SACKS OF FLOUR IN BUFFALO HARBOR.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—The harbor and beach is flooded with sacks of flour that were washed overboard from the propeller Dean Richmond in the storm of Thursday night, about 700 sacks having been washed overboard.

REELECTED BY A LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec 2.—T. B. Frazer has been reelected Judge of the Third Circuit for four years from December 4. The present Board of Trustees of the University and the Superintendent of the Penitentiary have also been reelected.

TRAINING OF INDIAN GIRLS DELAYED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The Secretary of the Interior has written to the managers of the Lincoln Institution that the offer to provide for the training of Indian girls can not be accepted until there has been legislation by Congress and an appropriation made.

A NEWSPAPER TO CHANGE ITS NAME.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—The morning paper known as *The Observer*, which has been in existence about two months, will change its name on Monday and be known as *The Morning News*. The paper is understood to be controlled by young men formerly of New-York City.

PETITIONING FOR A LIGHTHOUSE.

KEYPORT, N. J., Dec. 2.—The want of a lighthouse on East Point, at the entrance to Keyport, is seriously felt by navigators. A petition which has been largely signed, requesting Congress to make an appropriation for the needed lighthouse, is being circulated here

FIVE CANAL BOATS SWAMPED.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Dec. 2.—Five boats loaded with coal from Havre-de-Grace and Philadelphia were swamped in the gale of Thursday evening off Point Lookout. The tow consisted of six boats, three for this place and three for Washington, only one of which reached here. No lives were lost.

DAMAGE BY HIGH TIDES AT SANDY HOOK.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., Dec. 2.—The high tides of the past week have washed over the track of the New-Jersey Southern Railway near the Highlands, and cut away Sandy Hook peninsula at that point, so that now it is only a few feet wide than the railway track. Men are at work building a substantial bulkhead there so as to prevent the ocean from cutting an inlet through to the Shrewsbury River.

CONGRESSMEN ELECT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day finished canvassing the votes for district Congressmen, awarding certificates to Messrs. Pool and O'Hara, Republicans; Green, Cox, Scales, Dowd and Vance, Democrats, and York, Continuist and Independent Democrat. Robbins, Democrat, has filed papers looking to the contesting of York's seat.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Peter Riley was to-day sentenced to three years and six months for manslaughter in having caused the death of John McConemy by striking him on the head with a pitchfork. James Barry was sentenced to two years and six months for manslaughter in having caused the death of Knox Metcalf by knocking him down with his fist.

GOSSIP FROM CHICAGO.

A MURDER TRIAL ENGAGING ATTENTION. M'VICKER'S LECTURE—NILSSON—A MUSICAL DEPARTURE—PROHIBITION OR LICENSE—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—MISCELLANEOUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Public interest is now largely absorbed in the pending trial of Madeline Sturla, an Italian woman of no character, for the murder of her lover, Charles G. Stiles, the caller on the Open Board of Trade. The murder took place last summer. The woman Sturla, who claims that she had been systematically and cruelly abused by Stiles, called at his room in the Palmer House in the early morning and shot him. The murder made a great sensation at the time, as Stiles was a dashing, smart young fellow, very much liked and very much known about town, and the trial arouses hardly less interest than the crime. The defence is insanity caused by bad treatment. Great crowds attend the trial, attracted by the peculiar class of witnesses called and the sensational and immoral character of much of the testimony.

Mr. McVicker's lecture upon The Press, the Pulpit and the Stage was well attended and is already occasioning much critical comment in the press.