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PREPARATIONS AT UTICA.

BLAINE AND EDMUNDS MEN TO BE CHOSEN.

THE PROBABLE DELEGATES—JUDGE ANDREWS AND POSSIBLY JUDGE RAPALLO TO BE NOMINATED.

The indications at Utica last night were that the Blaine men, who are in the majority in the Republican Convention, will select Senator Miller and ex-Governor Cornell as their delegates to Chicago, and take ex-speaker Sloan as one representative of the Edmunds feeling, leaving the selection of the fourth delegate to the friends of Congressman Wadsworth, who is regarded as the leader of the Edmunds people. The convention will probably do all the convention work of the year. Judge Andrews, of the Court of Appeals, will probably be nominated, and the Convention may either renominate his Democratic associate, Judge Rapallo, or instruct the State Committee to place his name on the ticket in case the Democratic Convention nominates both judges.

EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATION LEADERS UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO MAKE A COMBINATION WITH BLAINE MEN—OUTLINE OF THE PLATFORM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, April 22.—There is only one thing about to-morrow's convention which can be put down as settled. That is the absolute fact that a majority of the delegates are opposed to the renomination of President Arthur. That removes the convention from under the control of any small number of men, and makes it difficult to forecast the result. If the friends of the President had control of the convention they would endorse his administration, elect the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Philip Becker, of Buffalo, Congressman Burleigh and some other equally outspoken Arthur men as delegates-at-large and adjourn. But when it comes to looking for a "slate" on the other side, none can be found. There is no question that Mr. Blaine has more friends in the convention than President Arthur. In fact, the Blaine leaders claim 258 delegates, a majority of the convention. But there is a respectable minority of delegates, ranging from fifty to seventy-five, who favor Edmunds, Hawley and other candidates. Some of the men representing Edmunds constituencies are at bears for Arthur, having been elected under false pretences. They favor the election of two delegates-at-large for Arthur and two necessarily for Edmunds. There are not enough of these men, however, to give the Administration forces control of the convention. There is no doubt that Mr. Blaine's friends can make sure their control of the convention by conceding to the friends of Mr. Edmunds one or two delegates-at-large, and that course has been decided upon. Some of Mr. Blaine's friends, who have carefully canvassed the situation, think that a straight-out Blaine delegation should be chosen; but the general opinion is in favor of allowing a representation to the Edmunds men, taking care that no Arthur man creeps in under the guise of being for Edmunds.

Hence to-night it appears probable that the Blaine men will choose Senator Warner Miller and ex-Governor Cornell as their delegates and take ex-speaker George B. Sloan as one representative of the Edmunds feeling. The fourth man will be some one agreed upon by friends of Congressman Wadsworth, who is regarded as the leader of the Edmunds people. Assemblyman Roosevelt is anxious to go as a delegate-at-large. He called on Senator Miller to-night, in company with Mr. Wadsworth, and said that while he was for Edmunds he was unalterably opposed to the nomination of President Arthur. Mr. Wadsworth has also been talked of for the place. Opposition is made to Mr. Roosevelt because of his record as a Free Trader. An effort was made to-night to get the Edmunds delegates together to agree upon another delegate-at-large, but only ten or twelve responded to the call, and nothing was done.

THE ARTHUR MEN SEEKING TO SECURE DELEGATES.

The friends of the President have made unceasing efforts to effect a combination with the Blaine leaders so that Mr. Arthur should have two of the delegates-at-large, and Mr. Blaine two. In these efforts they have conceded the fact that the majority of the convention was against the renomination of the President, but they claim it was possible to make a combination with the Edmunds men, and thus prevent Mr. Blaine from securing any of the delegates. Chairman Warren, George Bliss, John J. O'Brien, Stephen B. French, De Witt C. Wheeler and other Administration leaders held a conference in New-York on Sunday and there agreed to fix upon the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Philip Becker, of Buffalo, as the two Arthur delegates-at-large, and, if possible, to make a combination to elect them. In pursuance of that programme, overtures were made by the Arthur men to vote for Senator Warner Miller and Mr. Whitelaw Reid in return for votes for Mr. Beecher and Mr. Becker. These overtures were not accepted. They have been renewed here to-day. Mr. Miller has replied for one that he had no power to make any combination, and that so far as Mr. Reid was concerned he had word from him that he was not a candidate for delegate-at-large. Things drifted along in this uncertain state until the arrival from New-York this evening of Mr. O'Brien and the bulk of the New-York delegation, with various members of the Legislature. Then renewed efforts were made by the Arthur men to effect a combination, but many of the Blaine delegates were vehemently opposed to it and it was not considered. The Administration leaders then declared that they would nominate four delegates, and that no one of the number should be for Mr. Blaine. That is their programme to-night. Mr. Warren, Mr. O'Brien and other Arthur men assert that "it will come out all right," but it is evident that they have no faith in achieving any success for Mr. Arthur here. They will bend every energy to get Mr. Beecher elected as a delegate, as the programme is to have him nominate Mr. Arthur at Chicago, but Mr. Beecher's extreme free trade record is quoted against him here as making his choice by a Republican Convention in a year when the tariff is to take such a prominent part in the canvass an absurdity.

There appears to be little probability to-night that Mr. Arthur will be able to get a single one of the delegates-at-large from this State. As a majority of the district delegates to Chicago are anti-Arthur men, some of his friends here concede that should the convention to-morrow declare against him it would practically remove him from the contest at Chicago. Hence no stone will be left unturned by the Arthur men that may tend to neutralize the victory already fairly achieved in the election of a majority of anti-Arthur delegates to the State Convention.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

There was a great deal of interest to-night in the meeting of the State Committee, as it was anticipated that the selection of a temporary chairman for the convention would be made. All the members were present. They discussed how the tickets should be distributed, but nothing was said about any other subject. The Arthur men have a majority of the committee and the fact that they did not suggest the naming of a temporary chairman was regarded by the Blaine men as another evidence that the Administration leaders do not expect to control the convention. The committee adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. to-morrow. It is probable that ex-State Senator Pitts will be made temporary chairman. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hoskins and other person have been suggested. But it is a question the convention will decide.

The indecision in regard to the four delegates-at-large has thrown other questions into the background. No decision has been reached on the subject of nominating the Judges, Presidential Electors, and the choice of a new State Committee. It is probable that the convention will take such action as will make the calling of another convention unnecessary.

The platform will approve the administration of President Arthur, declare in favor of a protective tariff and against the continued coinage of the silver dollar. It will also be outspoken for Civil Service reform, and will approve the work of the Legislature in reforming the municipal government of New-York.

ACTION OF THE EDMUNDS DELEGATES.

AN AGREEMENT WITH THE ARTHUR MEN TO VOTE FOR FOUR DELEGATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, April 23.—The Edmunds delegates to the number of forty held a conference in Theodore Roosevelt's room, near midnight, in reference to their action to-morrow. The conference was largely composed of Assemblymen, among those present being Assemblymen Roosevelt, Erwin, O'Neil, Otis and Curtis. A delegate from Brooklyn stated he was authorized, on behalf of the Administration men, to say that they would support four Edmunds men for delegates-at-large if permitted to name them. There was general opposition to the acceptance of this proposition on the ground that the Edmunds delegates of this stripe would probably eventually vote for Arthur. Congressman Wadsworth, who was present, argued that the Edmunds men were elected in opposition to the Administration and could not, without defrauding their constituents, make an alliance with the Arthur men. It was so palpable that the majority of the delegates present were in favor of an alliance with the Blaine men that at last an agreement was reached, that if the Blaine men would vote for two Edmunds delegates-at-large, the Edmunds delegates would vote for two Blaine candidates. A messenger was sent to the Blaine leaders, with this information.

The thirty Edmunds men agreed with the Arthur men at 2:30 to elect Andrew D. White, Theodore Roosevelt, Edwin Cardozo and Senator Gilbert delegates-at-large. This will make the convention for Edmunds and anti-Arthur. It was agreed to impose Assembly Clerk Erwin temporary chairman. The Arthur men agreed to it, the only purpose being to beat Blaine.

The New-York city delegation is to meet in the morning. The Kings County men, by a vote of twenty to eighteen, instructed their delegate, Packard, an Edmunds man, as a candidate for delegate-at-large to-night, but Packard has not published a card.

ALLEGED BLOW AT MACHINE POLITICS.

SENATOR MILLER'S PLAN FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS FORECASTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, April 22.—Senator Warner Miller has perfected his plan for breaking down machine politics among the Republicans of this State, and it will be presented to the convention to-morrow. It is the plan outlined in his speech at the Richfield Springs Convention last year in favor of the direct representation of the people at the State conventions. The Senator would sweep away all intervening conventions at which the will of the people may be perverted. He would make a State convention so large that no "Boss" or combination of "Bosses" should be able to control it. His plan provides for the election of delegates to the State Convention directly from the towns of the State. If adopted, there will be 1,477 delegates at future State conventions, instead of 465, as at present. The plan is concisely expressed below in the Senator's own words: "Each town and ward shall be entitled to one delegate for and including the first 500 Republican votes, and an additional delegate for 500 Republican votes or fraction thereof above 250 cast in the town or ward at the last Presidential election. Delegates shall be elected at primaries or caucuses held in each town or ward, all primaries or caucuses in the State to be held on the same day. The day shall be fixed by the State Committee and notice given of the time of the State convention recalled. All future conventions shall be called on not less than thirty days' notice by the State Committee, and the primaries or caucuses shall be called on not less than twenty days' notice. The State Committee in calling the convention shall certify to the County committees or Assembly District committees, the number of delegates to which each town or ward in said county or district may be entitled and also the day upon which the primaries or caucuses shall be held. In the City or County of New-York, delegates may be elected at Assembly District primaries. The number of delegates in each district shall be based upon the Republican votes cast as above provided for."

Among the questions to be brought before the convention will be that of basing the representation in National conventions upon the Republican vote. A resolution will be introduced asking the National Convention to take favorable action upon the subject, so that the representation of each Congressional District or of each State will be based on the Republican vote at the previous Presidential election. Such action at Chicago would remove all cause of conflict in regard to representation in Congressional District conventions. Under the present system, the four States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have an average of one delegate in the National Convention for every 2,737 Republican votes, while the four States of Mississippi, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana have an average of one delegate for every 2,298 Republican votes.

THE QUESTION OF NOMINATING JUDGES.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST PUTTING RAPALLO ON THE TICKET WITH ANDREWS—THE LATTER'S WISH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, April 22.—There seems to be a unanimous agreement now among the delegates to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals and elect a new State Committee, thus completing the convention work of the year and avoiding the necessity of holding another convention in the fall. There is not yet, however, a common agreement in relation to renominating both of the judges whose terms expire. Disregarding the fact that Judge Rapallo is a Democrat, the lawyers who are delegates to the convention favor renominating both men. Some politicians fear the Democratic State Convention will not follow the example of the Republican State Convention, but will only renominate Judge Rapallo, putting by his side some other Democrat. This, they assert, would make Judge Rapallo's election certain, but it would endanger Judge Andrews's prospects. They suggest that Judge Andrews be renominated, but that the State Committee be empowered to make the second nomination, with the understanding that if the Democratic State Convention should renominate both judges that Judge Rapallo must be nominated for the vacant place.

Judge Andrews apparently desires that if nominated at all he should be nominated in company with his Democratic colleague. In a dispatch just received from him by Carroll E. Smith, Editor of *The Syracuse Journal*, there is proof of that fact. On Friday last *The Troy Times* said that Judge Andrews would not accept the nomination. Mr. Smith telegraphed to Judge Andrews concerning the truth of this statement. To-day he received the following reply, signed by Judge Andrews, from Albany: "Have said that if the convention should think it advisable to nominate Judge Rapallo and myself, should accept. Of course I do not put myself in the position of presuming to dictate to the convention." It is evident from this dispatch that Judge Andrews would like to see the State Convention nominate Judge Rapallo as well as himself.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS DIVIDED.

ARTHUR MEN IN CONTROL—A THREATENED BOLT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

JACKSON, Miss., April 22.—At the Republican State Convention here to-day the John R. Lynch and James Hill wing of the party was in control. Delegates have been selected from all the districts to the Chicago Convention. A large majority of these delegates are colored, and more than three-fourths express a first choice for Arthur. Blaine gets one delegate and Logan possibly another. There is a war between the factions. The negroes seem disposed to throw over the other element. The latter element will probably bolt from the present convention and set up one of their own. They will choose another set of delegates to Chicago. The convention is one of the largest ever held in this State, and contains a number of converts from the Greenback and Independent parties. The negroes constitute three-fourths of the membership of the convention. B. K. Bruce is here, and quietly exercises his influence in the interest of Arthur.

The following delegates for the State at large were elected: B. K. Bruce, James Hill, J. M. Byrum and R. F. Beck, all for Arthur. Bruce addressed the convention in a conservative speech, and advised against instructing the delegates.

THE STRUGGLE IN OHIO.

SHERMAN MEN TO ORGANIZE THE CONVENTION—BLAINE'S SUPPORTERS AT WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, April 22.—The Republican State Convention will be called to order to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The city is filled with strangers and the hotels are already crowded to overflowing. Upwards of 500 delegates are on the ground tonight, and the friends of Blaine and Sherman are hard at work. The Sherman men are working quietly, but feel confident. They have secured control of the temporary organization. Colonel Grosvenor will be temporary chairman. He is a strong Sherman man, and his opening address will partake of the nature of a Sherman boom. He will review the war record of the Republican party and will pay particular attention to the financial condition of the country in the past. In this connection he will praise John Sherman and will endeavor by this means to create a sentiment for the Ohio Senator. He will say nothing about Garfield, his death or his administration, and consequently will leave Blaine out in the cold. It will be a Sherman doubleheader from first to last.

The Blaine men are calling their forces to-night and are increasing their numbers. They expect not only to elect Blaine delegates but to instruct for Blaine and Lincoln. There is no movement for Arthur. A prominent Cleveland Republican said to-day: "It is high time that the politicians on both sides of the Republicans of Northern Ohio, they admit that Arthur's renomination has been a disaster and a calamity. Another thing is that they will not be so much influenced by an overbearing President. The members of Congress in the most prominent public positions are against the President. The Postmaster, Collector in the Navy Yard, Collector of Customs, Marshal, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Arthur's or against him. Collector Conkling, Garfield's most bitter enemy, has been held out. Can Arthur's friends ask more? Do they think the Lincoln President is to be bulldozed? I personally know that the men behind Lincoln's Presidential candidacy are not for Arthur, that he is manufactured. They will then go before the Democratic Convention and with one voice say that with Lincoln they can carry Ohio, but that with Arthur it is a weakness. Arthur is the Republican candidate, and I make no secret of the fact that three-fourths of every Democratic household would rather not vote for the Democratic ticket than vote for Arthur. I am a Democrat, and I speak of what I know. I am a Democrat and I say that I will not vote for Arthur."

The contest for Secretary of State and other State officers is bitter. It is in the field for delegates-at-large, one of the best delegates with the notable exception of a Blaine man. Four years ago, Governor Foraker made a clean sweep of the State Convention, and they are to hold a clean sweep now. The Foraker Republicans would rather not vote than vote for Arthur. Foraker, Warner, Bishop, Dawes, Grosvenor, Graham, Butterworth and Mr. Morey are for Blaine. If the Sherman men control the Convention it will be a Sherman one, but the Blaine men are in the majority there and will dictate the candidates.

It is announced on the authority of the Sherman men that if the convention will not instruct for Blaine they will succeed in sending many delegates who while they professed to prefer to be Blaine men, are in reality and secretly for Sherman and will support him in the convention.

MAHONE'S TACTICS IN VIRGINIA.

TRYING TO CAPTURE THE DELEGATES TO CHICAGO—A DETERMINED OPPOSITION EXPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RICHMOND, April 22.—More than half the delegates to the Chicago convention have arrived. Mahone and other leaders of his party, who advocate the claims of President Arthur, have been here since yesterday. The leaders of the opposition have been vigorously at work for weeks. This movement is headed by Governor Cameron. With Congressman Hedges, Lieutenant-Governor Lee and Congressman Tucker, of the 7th Republicans, who have been dissatisfied with Mahone for some time, Governor Cameron and those in accord with him insist that the convention shall be untrammelled and free to elect delegates to Chicago who will not be committed to any candidate. It was Mahone's intention to secure at least a majority of the delegates and then get the convention to instruct the delegates to vote as he willed. Governor Cameron and his friends propose to fight the battle in the interest of the Republican party for the purpose of defeating Mahone. The effect of such a fight will be to shift the votes of any Blaine, Lincoln or other delegates. These patriots and their movement are more to them than Blaine and Lincoln men. They are determined that no such scheme shall be carried into effect. At present the fight promises to be very interesting. The opposition of the Congressmen to the control of the party by Mahone is very bitter. Congressman Tucker, Republican, who represents the Petersburg district, is here, as well as other personal friends, to assist him.

There is every reason to believe that convention to-morrow will be a stormy one. The Cameron people intend to make a determined fight to carry their ends. There is no opposition among any of the delegates to the Republican party but the delegates to the Mahone convention. It is probable that nearly half the delegates will be colored men. It is probable that Blaine and Logan will get at least a third, if not a larger proportion of the 26 delegates.

BLAINE DELEGATES IN KANSAS.

CONCORDIA, Kansas, April 22.—The Republican Convention of the 7th Congressional District met here to-day, and elected E. C. Culp and E. A. Berry as delegates to the Chicago Convention, and W. S. Blakely and R. P. Thompson as alternates. F. W. Sturgis was nominated as Presidential Elector. A resolution was adopted naming Blaine as the choice of this district for President, but authorizing the delegates to use their own discretion in his support.

ARTHUR THE CHOICE IN NORTH CAROLINA

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 22.—The first of the Republican District Conventions will be held to-morrow at Elizabeth City. The outlook is that Arthur is the favorite. Blaine and Logan have little strength, and Lincoln is kept in the background. Every member of the State Convention favors Arthur. Some Republicans assert that the delegates of nearly all the conventions will go to Chicago unrestricted, but this does not appear probable. The most prominent members of the party in five State are outspoken Arthur men, and the colored element is in his favor.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS FOR BLAINE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 22.—The Republican County Convention met here to-day. The total for the Blaine ticket was 18, and for the Arthur ticket 17. The Blaine men allowed the Arthur men to have one delegate to each of the conventions, State and District. Resolutions were passed favoring Blaine and Lincoln.

ELKTON, April 22.—The Cecil County Republican Convention met to-day. William F. Warburton, Jr., S. Kennard Miller, Thomas R. Jones, Jr., and George Christie were elected delegates to the District Convention by a vote of 26 to 16. The delegates elected to the State Convention are Henry McCullough, H. H. Harris, John R. Bond and William F. Bradford. Blaine resolutions were adopted and delegates instructed to further his cause.

HAGERSTOWN, April 22.—The Washington County Republican Convention met to-day and elected delegates to the District and State Conventions. Resolutions were passed favoring Blaine for President, and the delegates were instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

OAKLAND, April 22.—Garrett County's Republican Convention met to-day, and elected delegates to the District and State Convention. The delegates were instructed for Blaine.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Dispatches to *The American* from Republican conventions held in Somerset, Talbot and Wicomico counties, state that delegates to the District and State Conventions were instructed for Blaine.

FATALLY SHOT BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, April 22.—A fatal shooting affray occurred late yesterday afternoon between Joshua Gill and Charles Brown, brothers-in-law, near Cockeysville, Maryland. Both men were employed at the Ashland Iron Furnace, and have been on bad terms for a long period. Yesterday morning while Gill was riding to the furnace, he met Brown, who had been drinking. The latter dared Gill to dismount and fight him. The Gill declined to do, and drove on. Brown thereupon fired at Gill, the ball going wide of its mark. Not satisfied, he laid in wait for Gill, and upon the latter's return opened fire. Gill jumping from his horse and drawing his revolver, faced his opponent. Brown fired four shots in all before Gill succeeded, and the latter waited and taking good aim, fired in quick succession, both balls striking Brown. His wounds were pronounced fatal.

A PHILADELPHIA PAPER SOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Isaac N. Henderson, former publisher of *The New-York Evening Post*, has succeeded in completing negotiations for the purchase from the McMichael Brothers of *The North American*, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest daily journal published in America. Mr. Henderson buys the paper for his son-in-law, Watson R. Sperry, who is now Editor and principal owner of *The Wilmington Morning News*, and who will be the Editor of *The North American* under the new management.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

BUILDINGS SHATTERED AND DESTROYED.

PEOPLE DISMAYED BY THE UNUSUAL NOISES—WHERE THE SHOCK WAS FELT.

LONDON, April 22.—An earthquake shock of considerable force was felt in the eastern counties of England at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Localities in Essex and Suffolk were the scenes of greatest disturbance. At Ipswich, the capital of Suffolk County, the shock was so severe that the walls of the houses were perceptibly shaken, plates were rattled and bells rung. The people were thrown into such a state of consternation that business was for the time suspended. A mansion was shattered and the railway depot was destroyed. The duration of the shock is estimated at three seconds.

DAMAGE IN COLCHESTER.

The shock was most serious at Colchester, in Essex. The concussion lasted half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rumbling sound. This was speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of all the buildings. The church bells sounded as though swayed by unseen hands. The tall chimney stacks of the factories crashed in ruins to the earth, and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city—150 feet in height—fell with an awful crash to the ground. In one part of the city a fire was caused by the shock. The damage is estimated at £10,000. In the private houses the greatest confusion prevailed. Tables were overturned and chairs fell upon the floor. The china and glassware in cupboards and sideboards rattled together and were frequently shattered, while pictures and other ornaments upon the walls were scattered from their fastenings and fell to the floor. The people were terror-stricken. Men, women and children rushed shrieking into the streets. In some streets traffic has been forbidden for the present, as the buildings have been so badly shattered that they are considered dangerous to life and limb. The side walls of houses near Colchester were shaken out.

THE SHOCK IN OTHER PLACES.

At Chelmsford, Braintree in Essex, and at Ely about thirty miles from London, the shock was also severe, and the people were filled with terror and distress.

As southward, a watering-place near the mouth of the Thames, the earth trembled for miles around. The windows of many dwellings were broken, chimneys were dashed to the earth, and crockery and glassware were smashed.

At Stanburyness, a few miles to good Southend, the shock was distinctly felt. It was also perceptible at Bury St. Edmunds, while at Maldon, ten miles east of Chelmsford, the town hall and private houses were swayed several times. The wave moved from the south to the north. The Isle of Ely says that the shock was felt in the Strand, London. A business house, it appears, was perceptibly rocked, so much so that the employes were affected and rushed into the streets. The shock was felt in Cheapside and Fleetest.

CASUALTIES REPORTED.

LONDON, April 23.—At Colchester a child was killed and a woman's skull was fractured. The woman is in a precarious condition. There were many narrow escapes.

An invalid at Wivenhoe died from terror. The damage at Wivenhoe alone is £4,000. At Ipswich had a number of school-girls had a panic-stricken rush into the streets, and many of them were crushed.

Earthquake shocks of various degrees of intensity have frequently been felt in England and other parts of the United Kingdom. In 1089 one prevailed throughout England, in 1142 one was felt severely at Lincoln, and in 1274 a shock destroyed the town of Glastonbury and was felt in parts of England. On November 14, 1318, was experienced the most violent shock ever known in England. Parts of St. Paul Cathedral and of the Temple were thrown down on April 6, 1580. There was a hard shock at Dublin on October 17, 1666, and a slight shock at London on February 19, 1750. The northwest of England was shaken on November 9, 1852, and Cornwall, slightly, on October 21, 1859, and again on January 13, 1860. Throughout the central, west and northwest parts of England a shock was felt on November 6, 1863. On October 6, 1883, Edinburgh and other places in the southwest of England and the south of Wales suffered slightly on the 30, 1883. Houses were shaken so as to crack windows and crockery in the northwest of England and in the evening of March 17, 1884, and March 22, five days later, another shock was felt in York, Wales, Chester, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Derby and other places in the west of Scotland on November 28, 1880 (Cobles Times), the great Lisbon earthquake of November 1, 1755, and other violent seismic disturbances at other points, have been felt in the British Isles.

THE BRITISH AND THE SOUDAN.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

COMMUNICATION WITH GENERAL GORDON—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 22.—In the House of Lords today Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, said that the Government felt no fears for the personal safety of General Gordon. He stated that General Gordon's indignation at being abandoned would be understood when it was known that of all the dispatches which the Government has sent to him only one short note had reached him.

The position of General Gordon was also a subject of inquiry in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government had received no request from him for the dispatch of British forces to relieve Khartoum. General Gordon had simply suggested that a small cavalry force should be sent to Berber. He was unable to say whether General Gordon had sent a telegram to Sir Evelyn Baring at Cairo expressing indignation at being abandoned by the English Government and announcing a determination to act henceforth with perfect independence of those who have deserted him, as was stated this morning in the Cairo correspondence of *The Standard*.

Although telegrams from Paris and London assert that Earl Granville has summoned a conference on Egyptian financial affairs, no invitations have yet been issued. Earl Granville continues separate negotiations with each power in regard to Egyptian finances, and if a conference is convened it will only be to give formal confirmation to their previous assent to the English proposals.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon denounces the "foolish" speech of Sir William Harcourt, Secretary of state for the Home Department, delivered at Derby last Wednesday, in which he pursued the withdrawal of England from Egypt. "The British," it says, "representative of purity, are resolved to prevent Egypt from falling into the hands of Russia. Any Ministry which should sanction that could not command fifty votes in the House of Commons."

CAIRO, April 22.—The Mudir of Berber has telegraphed asking whether reinforcements are coming. If so, he says he will resist to the utmost with his garrison of 700 men. If not, he asks for instructions prior to his endeavor to make the best possible terms with Mandi.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF BERBER.

CAIRO, April 23.—It is reported that the rebels have captured Berber. It is uncertain whether or not the garrison and inhabitants have been massacred.

THE CATTLE BILL IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, April 22.—George J. Dodson, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, confirmed the report that fifteen head of cattle had been found at Winspele, in Cambridgeshire, infected with the foot-and-mouth disease. The cattle inspector at Liverpool reported that they were from America. Mr. Dodson asserted, however, that the cattle could not have come from America, as all American cattle are slaughtered at the ports where they are landed. He did not believe there was any foot-and-mouth disease in either the United States or Canada. He moved to restore the cattle bill to the original form in which it was introduced in the House of Lords by Joseph Chamberlain, and to repeal. The motion was rejected by a vote of 155 to 152.

Sir Stafford Northcote said that the Government had twice this session defied the opinion of the House in matters deeply affecting the agricultural interests of the country.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the bill had been discussed on party lines. The Government were therefore entitled to exercise their judgment in regard to what course they should follow.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, April 22.

A DIVORCE CASE.—Lord Colin Campbell, youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, from whom his wife recently obtained a divorce after a private hearing, is personally moving for a new trial.

AN AMERICAN CREMATED.—The body of an American lady was cremated at Gotha on Sunday. This makes 165 bodies cremated since the crematory was established at Gotha.

DYNAMITE NOT WANTED.—Advices from Malta state that the Italian Consul had proposed to land on that island 200 cases of dynamite from an Italian vessel in the harbor and deposit it in Government stores. The Governor of the island has ordered the vessel to leave within forty-eight hours.

FATAL FIRE IN THE OLD BAILEY.

LONDON, April 23.—The Bell Tavern, in the Old Bailey, and the two adjoining premises have been destroyed by fire. Four firemen were burned to death.

IRISHMEN THREATENING REVENGE.

DUBLIN, April 22.—A number of rifle cartridges have been found at the Four Courts. The officers of the court and the jurors have received threatening letters. Notices have been found in Phœnix Park, near the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were assassinated, declaring that the favorites are impregnable. The notices were on mourning paper, to which rifle cartridges were attached, tied with green ribbon. The words, "We will have revenge," were written in red ink.

SCHENCK AND SCHLOSSAREK HANGED.

VIENNA, April 22.—Hugo Schenck and Karl Schlossarek, the murderers of servant-girls, were hanged to-day. Schenck professed to be a freethinker, and asked that a philosopher instead of a priest might be sent to console with him, but he afterward partook of the sacrament and prayed with a priest throughout the night. Karl Schenck, a brother of Hugo, who was also implicated to a certain extent, has been imprisoned for life.

WARLIKE MEASURES IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, April 22.—The disgrace of Prince Kung for his dilatory action in the Tonquin affair has been favorably received by the population of the provinces. They believe that the accession of Prince Chun to the control of the Grand Council of the Empire is a forerunner of war. Defensive measures are already being taken along the coast, where much excitement prevails. Prince Kung, and the other officials who were dismissed, have joined in forwarding a memorial to the Empress thanking her for her lenient treatment.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 22, via Galveston.—At the petition of the merchants the Government is considering the project of substituting for the stamp tax a tax of from one half a half to two per cent on sales. The merchants promise, if this is done, to advance to the Government $1,500,000.

News has been received here that a band of men who are in rebellion against the Governor of the State of Guerrero, have been defeated in Tepiceno, on the Pacific coast, with a loss of 57 killed. Calixtro Morales and Vertiz are preparing to blow the merchants of the bank.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

CAIRO, April 22.—Reports from the interior state that the cotton worm has disappeared.

PARIS, April 22.—Two Austrian Anarchists, who were announced to address an Anarchist meeting, have been arrested and conducted to the frontier. At the meeting which did appear, speeches were made advocating an immediate uprising.

MADRID, April 22.—The Spanish Government has ordered that all vessels arriving at Spanish ports from Hindostan shall be subjected to quarantine. This is done to guard against the introduction of cholera.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

A FISHING PARTY DROWNED.

THEIR BOAT SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN RUN DOWN BY A NIGHT STEAMER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 22.—The little hamlet of Vanderburgh's Point, three miles south of Pecksill, on the east shore of the Hudson, is inhabited mainly by fishermen and brick-makers. Last night five persons, Jacob Kuder and his son, age ten, George Hilliker and his wife, Margaret Hilliker, and Nathaniel Wright, went shad fishing. As they had unfortunately at midnight an evident anxiety was felt for their safety, as the wind was blowing a gale and it was dark. A searching party went to look for them and was continued all night. At daybreak the boat was found opposite this place with a face bottom up and bottom up. The net was still attached to the boat, and upon its being hauled up the body of George Hilliker was found entangled in it. The search for the others was resumed. It is believed that the fishing boat was run down by some one of the night steamers from New-York, as the steamers bound south do not pass here until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

OFFICERS DECEIVED BY A PRISONER.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A TAILOR IN A STATION HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

OSWEGO, April 22.—William W. Walker, a tailor, had a quarrel today with one Reade. Walker drew a revolver and Reade fled, pursued by the former, who snapped the revolver several times without discharging it. Walker was shortly after arrested, but he declared that he had only frightened Reade with a pipe. The officers believed him, and did not search the prisoner. While they left the room for a moment Walker placed the revolver to his ear and snapped it twice. At the second time an explosion occurred, and he dropped to the floor. The ball had entered his ear and lodged somewhere in the head. He was taken to the hospital, and is not expected to live. An examination of the weapon showed that it contained four cartridges, all of which had been hit by the hammer without exploding.

A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SCHENECTADY, April 22.—Five cars and the locomotive of a New-York Central freight train were thrown into the Erie Canal tonight by a misplaced switch. The trainmen escaped by jumping. A brakeman was injured. The cars were piled upon the locomotive, completely demolishing it. The coals from the engine furnace set fire to the ruins. The whistle-valve on the engine was thrown open and held, and its continuous sound alarmed the city. One of the cars was loaded with dried apples. All were lost. The loss exceeds $40,000. A gang of boys feasted on the dried apples and several of them are critically ill.

AN ACTION AGAINST JOHN B. GOUGH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NORWICH, April 22.—Some weeks ago John B. Gough disappointed a large audience here. The night before he lectured in Syracuse, only sixty miles away, but claimed he could not reach here. The lecture was gotten up for the benefit of a church, and as enough tickets had been sold to insure a profit of $300 the committee wrote Mr. Gough asking him to settle. He declined to do so and action was begun against him. This morning an answer was filed by Scott Sherwood, Mr. Gough's attorney. The answer sets up a general denial and asks for a copy of the complaint.

KILLED BY A FALLING PLANK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, April 22.—John Sheridan, an employe of Hughes & Jones, was killed almost instantly to-day while engaged in the erection of the warehouse of Comstock Brothers, which was destroyed by the late fire. A heavy plank fell from the third story, about thirty feet, and struck him on the head. Dr. J. G. Hunt was immediately summoned and dressed his wounds. He was then transferred to the City Hospital. This afternoon Sheridan died from his injuries.

ESCAPE OF THREE JAIL PRISONERS.

NEWBURG, April 22.—Three prisoners have escaped from the Newburg Jail. They had been indicted for burglary and were desperate men. They made a skeleton key with a stout wire and opened the door. They were pursued but were not caught.

SUICIDE BEHIND A CHURCH.

ALBANY, April 22.—Peter Vose, age fifty, was found this morning hanging to a fence by his suspenders in an alley back of the Hudson Avenue Methodist Church. Despondency was the cause of the suicide.

BEATING HIS WIFE'S BRAINS OUT.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 22.—Charles Frike, a German, murdered his wife Sunday night, beating her brains out with a club. Frike says they quarrelled all day Sunday over the disposition of some property. Frike is unable to leave his bed, and probably not live to be tried.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A SUCCESSFUL SWINDLER AT LARGE.

DANVILLE, Penn., April 22.—The return of several drafts (which have been protested) to banks here show that some person giving the name of David Loch, and claiming to be the son of Jacob Loch of this place, has been swindling merchants in New-York and other cities. His plan seems to be to buy goods and have them shipped here, authorizing his victims to draw on him, and then to borrow a sum of money, which he asks to have included in the draft.

DROWNED WHILE HUNTING.

BRADFORD, Penn., April 22.—Charles Riehly, of this place, was drowned at Carrollton while hunting to-day. He waded into a stream for fish, lost his footing, and was carried down by the weight of his ammunition and clothing.

A STEAMER LAUNCHED.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 22.—The Pusey and Jones Company launched the iron side-wheel steamer Apurtham today. She was built for the Amazon River trade. She is 160 feet long, 30 beam, 8½ deep.

FUNERAL OF MARTINETTI, THE CLOWN.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The remains of Julien Martinetti, the clown, who fell dead in the ring on Saturday, at Dayton, Ohio, arrived here this morning and were taken in charge by a committee of the Independent Order of Elks, of which Martinetti was a member, and escorted to his late home in High-st. The funeral took place this afternoon. The remains will be buried in the Elks' lot in Lorraine Cemetery.

MORRISON'S BILL ATTACKED.

A STRONG SPEECH BY MR. McKINLEY.

EVEN THE FREE-TRADERS ADMIT THE POWER OF HIS ARGUMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—One of the best tariff speeches heard in Congress in many years was delivered by Representative McKinley to-day. Among the Democrats who found seats on the Republican side, and showed themselves to be good listeners, were Speaker Carlisle, Chairman Morrison, and Messrs. Mills and Herbert, of the Ways and Means Committee, and Messrs. Dorsheimer and Eaton. Nearly all the Republicans were in their seats, and their hearty applause frequently interrupted the speaker.

After Major McKinley had concluded, the tone of comment among Democrats showed that they felt the force of his arguments. A free trader said:

"It was a powerful speech. I wish I could hear one as strong on our side." Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, remarked: "The analysis of the Morrison bill was keen and the criticisms up