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SOCIALISTS IN HYDE PARK.

AN ORDERLY GATHERING OF 50,000 MEN.

THEIR TEMPER SORELY TRIED BY THE POLICE—RESOLUTIONS OF INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Socialists marched from all parts of London to-day and massed, 50,000 strong, in Hyde Park. The leaders arrived at the Reformer's Tree at 3 p. m. in wagonettes. Mounted police patrolled the entrances of the park and strong reserves were held in readiness for any emergency. At one time 2,000 ruffians gathered in Great Stanhope-st.; but they were vigorously charged and dispersed by the police. Speeches were made from three platforms and resolutions were adopted expressing indignation at the delay of the Government in beginning public works for the relief of men out of employment. Burns said he deprecated any attempt at hooting or rioting, attributed the previous rioting to mockeries of clubmen, and appealed to the audience not to take their ransom prematurely, nor give the police spies a chance to traduce them. Hyndman, Williams and Champion also spoke without using violent language, although earnestly demanding a social revolution.

When the meeting was over the crowd moved in an orderly manner to the exit at Hyde Park Corner. There, without warning, bodies of mounted police made a furious rush on the wagonettes of the leaders. Many blows were dealt and the police were hooted. The temper of the crowd was rising, but in response to the appeals of the speakers they behaved admirably. Large numbers of people escorted the wagonettes to Victoria-st., the police continuing their attempts to disperse them. By the time Westminster was reached the crowd had been scattered. There was no attempt at rioting.

Thirty thousand persons have applied to the Mansion House for relief.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA STILL DISTRUSTED.

WHY PARNELL PREFERRED HIM TO LYNCH—WAS THERE A PROMISE TO CHAMBERLAIN?

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Captain O'Shea, recently elected member of Parliament for Galway, although pledged to sit and vote with the Parnellites, was not admitted to the recent private meeting of the Irish party. It is stated that Captain O'Shea was chosen by Mr. Parnell to represent Galway in fulfilment of a promise given to Mr. Chamberlain and because of his utility as a go-between in negotiations with the Government.

Mr. Parnell has prepared a scheme to apply the Irish Church surplus not yet exhausted to relieving distress in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The Castle Island police have just made a capture of nineteen armed and disguised men. they are supposed to be members of a party of "moonlighters."

The cause of the Irish distrust of Captain O'Shea, over whom the fight in Galway was made, and at the same time the occasion of Mr. Parnell's loyalty to him, was the part that he took in the negotiations between Mr. Gladstone and the Irish members who were confined in Kilmainham in 1882. He seems to be a super-serviceable sort of person, who has a habit of bungling everything that he undertakes. At that time Captain O'Shea sat for Clare, though not a member of Mr. Parnell's party. Through the Prime Minister, and largely as his agent, he undertook to secure from Mr. Parnell certain pledges in return for his release. The Irish leader sent him back unsatisfied, but at last, in return for promised concessions in Irish legislation and without reference to the release (though that was undoubtedly understood), Mr. Parnell wrote Captain O'Shea a letter which closed with these words:

The accomplishment of the programme I have sketched out to you would, in my judgment, be regarded by the country as a practical settlement of the land question, *and would, I feel sure, enable us to co-operate cordially for the future with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles*, and I believe that the Government at the end of the session would, from the state of the country, feel themselves thoroughly justified in dispensing with future coercive measures.

The understanding was that this letter was to be delivered to Mr. McCarthy as the basis of a conciliatory speech by him, but Captain O'Shea took it to Messrs. Gladstone and Forster. The Prime Minister promptly ordered the release of the Irish members, and Mr. Forster, bitter with vexation, left the Cabinet and a month later prompted the inquiry into the Kilmainham treaty. Mr. Gladstone acknowledged that he had received certain pledges, but the Irish members stoutly denied that they had given any. Mr. Forster intimated that Mr. Parnell had better look over his correspondence; and then, for the first time, the Irish leader recalled his letter to Captain O'Shea, and directed him to fetch him a copy of it. Captain O'Shea, frightened out of his wits, did so, omitting the lines italicised. Mr. Parnell read it to the House with the omission, only to be treated to the reading of the original by the ex-Chief Secretary, who had retained it. Captain O'Shea's duplicity was bitterly resented by the Irish members, though Mr. Parnell forgave him on the charitable theory that he meant well.

ITALY'S POLICY TOWARD COLOMBIA.

ACCEPTING SPANISH MEDIATION WITH RESERVATIONS—NOT UNWILLING TO USE FORCE.

ROME, Feb. 21.—Count Robilant, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his speech yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he said that if peaceable means failed the Government would have recourse to forcible measures in order to protect Italian citizens in South America, announced that Italy accepted the mediation of Spain with the United States of Colombia in this matter on condition that the necessary negotiations be conducted at Madrid instead of at Bogota, and that the decision be given within six months. The speech has produced an impression at Madrid that Spain's mediation will be useless, and that Italy will certainly make reprisals.

FATALLY BURNED IN A FIRE AT SEA.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 21 (*Special*).—Harry Bennett, one of the crew of the steamer Blizzard, from Boston for St. Pierre, tells a harrowing tale of the experience of that vessel during the voyage. About midnight on January 20 flames were seen issuing from the forecastle, where two of the crew were asleep. The watch on deck rushed into the burning part of the vessel and succeeded in dragging the men on deck. Both were unconscious, and were terribly burned about the face, head and hands. They had to be temporarily neglected while all hands fought the rapidly spreading flames. After the most desperate exertions the fire was controlled; but not until after the cargo had been seriously damaged. Everything possible was done for the two men until St. Pierre was reached, when they were sent to the hospital and death soon ended their sufferings. Their names were Thomas Bond, age nineteen, a Newfoundlander, and Adolph Shunsen, age nineteen, Russian.

Little hopes are entertained of the safety of the schooner Hope, forty-six days out from Turk's Island for Lunenburg.

RELEASED FROM A MEXICAN PRISON.

SALTILLO, Mex., Feb. 21 (*Special*).—Governor Galan has been called to the city of Mexico to confer with the President on important state matters. Colonel Vizca, of Harris, has been appointed Governor ad interim. Ex-Governor Cerundtes is still in the city. His removal to one of the interior States at an early date is contemplated. At Nuevo Laredo yesterday Ezra B. Houston, a British subject, who had been languishing in prison there for the last year on a charge of theft, was pardoned, it is said, through the influence of the British Consul at Galveston, Tex.

INTRIGUING FOR THE PORTUGUESE THRONE.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Certain Royalist members of the Municipal Council of this city will present to Princess Amelia, on the occasion of her marriage to the Duke of Braganza, a diamond brooch bearing the city arms. The Radical newspapers denounce the official character of the present.

It is reported that a plot exists to unite Spain and Portugal under the Duke of Braganza and to overthrow the present regency in Spain, the Duke of Montpensier heading the intrigue.

A LAST WORD TO GREECE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The powers have sent a final note to Greece before blockading the Greek fleet in Salamis Bay.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The Sultan has informed the British Ambassador here that the Porte does not intend to grant any concession to Greece.

COURT FESTIVITIES TO BE RESUMED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Queen has given orders that a performance by Hengler's Circus Company shall be given at the Windsor Riding School next Wednesday afternoon. This is regarded as an indication of a renewal of court festivities, which have been in abeyance since the death of the Prince Consort.

DECLINING A BISHOPRIC.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Feb. 21.—The Rev. Chauncey C. Williams, of Augusta, Ga., elected bishop of the diocese of Easton, in December, has declined to accept the position. The convention will meet in June, when a successor to Bishop Lay will be chosen.

THE LAWFUL WIFE CAN TESTIFY IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 21.—Judge Zane ruled yesterday in an unlawful cohabitation case that a legal wife is a competent witness against her husband under the Utah statutes, which says a husband or wife is competent to testify against the other in a case where one has committed a crime against the other. S. H. B. Smith heretofore convicted of unlawful cohabitation was sentenced yesterday to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $300. Before sentence was pronounced against him he read a long statement which Judge Zane said showed that Smith had no idea that he was living under the laws of the United States and had no purpose in obeying them.

BURNED IN A VIOLENT GALE.

GREAT DAMAGE IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT A MILLION OF DOLLARS—VESSELS DESTROYED.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 21 (*Special*).—The most disastrous fire that has ever visited a Southern city occurred about noon to-day at Wilmington, N. C. At one time it threatened the destruction of the whole town. It occurred while the wind was blowing a gale of about fifty miles an hour. The fire originated on the wharf in a large warehouse owned by the Clyde Steamboat Company, which was used as a place for the storage of freight. The flames were not under control until about 9 o'clock to-night. It became necessary to telegraph to the authorities at Goldsboro, a town eighty-four miles north of Wilmington for help, which was promptly furnished. At 6:30 o'clock this evening a special train with the fire department of Goldsboro was gotten in readiness, and left immediately for the scene of the fire. After the burning of the Clyde Steamboat Company's warehouse and wharves the fire spread up Water-st., consuming most of the valuable buildings on each side of the street, including the depot and freight buildings of the Atlantic Coast Line of Railroads, with the telegraph office of the company. From Water-st. it spread up to Main or Front-st., doing like destruction and burning the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but fortunately the office was not burned. To keep up communication with the North, a number of workmen were sent two miles outside of the city to put up a temporary office. The whole town to-night is a scene of confusion. It is estimated that the loss will amount to fully $1,000,000, with heavy insurance.

Among other buildings destroyed were the First Methodist Church, the Champion Compress, two large grain mills and a sawmill, and the offices and warehouses of Sprunt & Son, Worth & Worth, Kerchner & Calder Brothers and S. P. Shotler & Co. The steamer River Queen and the schooner Holmes were burned.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—There were five fires after 12 o'clock last night in various parts of the city, the losses amounting to $7,000. The most serious loss was in Fifth st., above Wood-st., where the stables of John F. Wurst, a wholesale confectioner, were burned. The loss was $5,000, which is fully covered in the Fire Association.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21 (*Special*).—The Disciples' Church at Bowling Green, Caroline County, was burned to-day. The roof caught fire at the morning services. The congregation escaped in a hurry.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Clarion County, says: "At 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the central portion of Edinburg, in this county, starting next to the post office, and destroying a block of nine buildings. Mr. Groves, a young man, who was manager of a skating-rink, was sleeping over the post office, and before the firemen could reach him the flames had done their work, leaving only his dismembered trunk. The cause of the fire is attributed to an explosion of natural gas. The loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000; insurance, about $8,000."

CAPTURING A GANG OF BURGLARS.

A SERIES OF TWENTY HOUSE ROBBERIES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—The detective department of the police force last night captured burglars and safe-blowers who for months have been actively at work in this city. Since the early part of winter, when they made Chicago their headquarters, it is declared that they have committed over twenty burglaries in different parts of the city. The names of the persons arrested are William Elliott, Charles Proctor, Thomas Murray, "Jimmy" and "Jerry" Donovan, "Big Jim the Scout," "Tommy" Fitzpatrick, Della Coogan and Flora Elliott. "Big Jim the Scout" is from Omaha and is an ill-looking, broken-nosed, ignorant fellow, who appears to have been used for his brute courage and strength. The Donovans and Murray are from Pittsburg. Proctor and Della Coogan are from Clinton, Iowa. The band met here about three months ago. Their first work was the robbery of Mark's jewelry store. The principal burglary was the blowing of a safe in the Unitrich block, while a ball was in progress in a hall overhead. In a paper last evening was an advertisement intimating that Smith could recover the papers taken for a consideration. He had previously received a letter stating that they were worth to those who held them $1,000 and he was asked what he would give for their return. This letter was written by Fitzpatrick, to whom the papers were given for negotiation. Fitzpatrick lives here. Detectives arrested Murray and the woman Elliott at No. 92½ West Taylor-st. Through their arrest that of others followed. Whenever Proctor wanted to see Fitzpatrick, he sent a note to the latter at the Afton House, where he boarded. Two detectives were sent there to watch. Seeing a boy take a note to Fitzpatrick they stopped him on his return and handed him a note to give to the person who sent him. They then followed the boy and thus found out who Proctor was. The robberies are stated by the police to exceed $10,000 in amount.

CONSUMPTION OF IRON INCREASING.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The reports of the iron manufacturers are encouraging. Not only are prices well maintained, but there is a good healthy demand for all grades of iron. Offers have been freely made for large blocks at 50 cents off the selling price, but these have been refused as the mills are nearly all sold up and are not anxious enough for business to regard this as an inducement to sell. The consumption of iron is increasing, and an advance in prices, it is stated, may be announced at any day by one or two of the stronger companies, while it is thought that the advance may become general before April 1. The steel rail business continues good, and within the last week orders have been booked for between 30,000 and 40,000 tons, and considerable business has been refused because of the undesirable terms of payment. Prices range from $34 to $35 a ton.

The question of an advance in wages and shorter hours of labor is beginning to agitate all branches of trade in this State. Nearly all the manufacturers of iron have made the advance, but it has extended to other departments of manufacture which have not been so prosperous, and the heads of which will find it difficult to make the advance asked for. The situation is likely to become embarrassing to those manufacturers who have made the advance if the threatened strikes of coal miners, ore miners, quarrymen and others who get out the raw material are compromised by advances in wages, as this will have to be borne ultimately by the manufacturer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been informed of a body of capitalists in Pittsburg representing $3,500,000 who will undertake at an early day the laying of coke with natural gas. This, it is stated, will cheapen the cost of production, and greatly facilitate combustion. The work of laying the pipes up to the coke ovens will be begun next week.

GAMBLERS CAPTURED IN SPITE OF POLICE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—For a year the gamblers, driven out of St. Louis by the Missouri law making gambling a felony, have continued their business openly in East St. Louis, Ill. The chief of the police there never disturbed them, although the Illinois law is stringent against this class of offenders. Rumors of bribery have been rife for months and it is alleged that the Grand Jury now sitting in Belleville, Ill., has evidence that the gamblers paid certain officials in East St. Louis $1,000 a month for protection. When this was ascertained, the county authorities ordered Sheriff Ropiquet to organize a posse and arrest the gamblers. He secured the services of Detective Furlong of the Gould system and at 1 o'clock this morning, a posse of twenty men broke into five gambling houses, all in Front-st. Nearly one hundred players, principally from St. Louis, were captured. The players were released, but the paraphernalia was seized and the proprietors and employes arrested, placed on a special train and taken to Belleville, Ill. The chief of police of East St. Louis was much surprised at the action of the Sheriff and interesting developments will follow. It is thought to-day that a conflict will take place between the Sheriff's force and the regular police if any more arrests are made.

A PERJURED BONDSMAN NEATLY CAUGHT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—D. H. Meyer, accused of robbing the Pullman Bank, appeared before a Justice yesterday and was held in $5,000 bail to the Criminal Court. James Crowe, a young man, offered to go on Meyer's bond. Crowe was duly sworn, after which he said that he owned property unencumbered, the appraised value of which was greater than the amount of the bond. He described the property as No. 241 South Water-st. When questioned closely regarding the property he became confused. The real owner of the premises rose in court and testified as to the ownership of the property. Crowe began buttoning his coat with the intention of leaving the court-room when he was stopped by a bailiff and the court directed that he be held in $2,000 for false impersonation. A detective agency here claims to have ascertained that Meyer's brother, who is an attorney in Toronto, had telegraphed to this city asking whether a sum of money would secure the release of the prisoner. The detectives feared that an attempt might be made to secure the release of the prisoner on straw bail and visited the court-room in consequence with the result stated. Meyer and Crowe went to jail in each other's company.

DAMAGES AGAINST H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

GALVESTON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to *The News* from Dallas says: "In the United States District Court, yesterday, the jury awarded Samuel Kaiser, of Fort Worth, a verdict for $25,000 against the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York. Kaiser sued for $100,000 damages on the grounds that the firm had attached his stock and ruined his business and credit before his indebtedness to H. B. Claflin & Co. had matured.

A SERIES OF SUITS FOR TWO CENTS.

A RAILROAD CHARGED WITH EXTORTION.

NOVEL ACTION AGAINST THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—The New-York Central Railroad Company is defendant in seventy actions brought to collect a statutory penalty of $50 for overcharges for passenger tickets from Syracuse to Memphis in this county. The plaintiffs are acting in concert and have made a pool for the prosecution of the suits. Six weeks ago they made a trip to Memphis in a body, keeping the object of the journey a secret. They were charged 26 cents each way, although the distance between the two places is less than twelve miles. The legal fare is only 24 cents. When the suits were begun, the charge was reduced to the lawful figure. Passengers between this city and Memphis have been paying an excess of two cents over the legal fare since 1868. Previous to that time the central station stood on Vanderbilt Square and the distance from it to Memphis was a trifle more than twelve miles. When the station was removed to its present site, a quarter of a mile further west, the fare was not changed to correspond with the change of distance between the two points. The company's officers here claim that in charging twenty-six cents they did not know that they were exacting more than the legal fare and that they have not been guilty of extortion. Yesterday the Central's attorneys here obtained an order to show cause why the complaints in the suits should not be dismissed. This order will be argued on Saturday before Justice Kennedy. If the decision is adverse to the company, it is probable that other suits will be brought in large numbers.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

RATES ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

A LARGE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF BOTH ON FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—It is announced by Assistant General Freight Agent Moore of the Northern Pacific that the freight rates of the road have been cut 35 per cent, or more than one-third from the rates to Portland, but no advices have been received as yet from the East as to cutting these rates to points east of Portland. On freight to Portland, where the rates are above $1 40 per 100 pounds from Chicago to Portland, 35 per cent is taken off; where rates are $1 40 per 100 pounds, or less, from Chicago to Portland 25 per cent is taken off. This cut is made by all the lines west of St. Paul from their proportion of the through rate from Chicago. There is no cut in the rates east of St. Paul. The limit of the cut is 70 cents per hundred pounds for the railroad's proportion of the through rate, except where the existing tariff makes the rate less. Northern Pacific agents in Chicago, New-York, Portland and other eastern cities have all been notified of this cut. The Short Line and the Northern Pacific will make rates together, and the present pool continues as if no cuts had been made. The Northern Pacific has determined to keep the rates as low every day to Portland as from Eastern points to San Francisco. Assistant General Freight Agent Fulton will be in Portland on Monday, and will go into the fight at once. Portland merchants will be protected by the Northern Pacific in every way possible, and every cut by the southern roads will be met. The officials of the road seem to think that all hope of peace has passed, and that the war will be a long one. Still further reductions in freight rates are expected this week. Passenger rates are cut to Portland and to interior points also. The present rates to Helena, Butler, Garrison and Anaconda are $60 first-class and $42 50 second-class. The new rates will be $40 first-class, unlimited; $30 first-class, limited; and $32 50 second-class. All of these new freight and passenger rates go into effect on Monday.

REDUCING PASSENGER RATES FROM THE WEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 21.—The Atlantic and Pacific, Union Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande and Texas Pacific railroads placed independent tickets on sale at reduced rates. Heretofore the Southern Pacific has had the handling of all eastern bound tickets at its office. Under the new departure each road sells its own tickets at its local office, and is thus enabled to make a cut to suit itself.

PAINE AND THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY.

A MISER REFUSING TO RECEIVE DIVIDENDS BECAUSE HE WAS ANGRY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—Some of the statements telegraphed from Boston about James H. Paine, the miser millionaire, and the Chicago Land Company are not correct. Paine owned 301 shares of the stock, which was worth $100 a share, and is now valued at $15. At a meeting of the stockholders in 1873, he became aggrieved because the company would not sell its land at auction, and for many years refused to receive his dividends. In 1873-74 the trustees mailed him drafts and he carried the drafts in his pocket for ten years without having them cashed. The trustees not being able to hear from him, deposited the dividends as they were made with the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and there they remained until October 2, 1885. They amounted at that time to $11,422. Paine then wrote that he would receive the money and it was sent to him, together with $5,000 in Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds, which had also accrued as a dividend on his stock. Paine was never in Chicago and the officers of the company never saw him. They, however, understood that he wore no stockings and was crazy. A fact not generally known is that on October 14, 1885, he gave a power of attorney to John H. Wheelwright, of New-York, to look after his interest in the estate of his brother, Robert Treat Paine.

SUING DEMOCRATS FOR ASSAULT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21 (*Special*).—A suit which originated in a difference of political opinions in the campaign of 1884, and is the only suit of its kind ever brought to the Connecticut bar, was tried yesterday in the Superior Court. In the Presidential campaign the Democrats of Bristol marched through the streets cheering, singing and blowing tin horns in honor of Cleveland. On reaching the house of Mr. Hotchkiss the procession halted and howled lustily for "Cleveland and reform," and in various other ways greatly annoyed Mr. Hotchkiss, who is a stanch Republican. He stepped out and ordered the disturbers off, but they only howled louder and finally, as Mr. Hotchkiss alleges, rushed upon him and severely injured him. He made a note of many prominent Democrats present, and now sues Messrs. Culver and others for $3,000 damages for injuries received at their hands. All the persons concerned are prominent in the borough.

THE BURLINGTON ICE CARNIVAL.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 21 (*Special*).—The Burlington winter carnival, postponed for one week on account of unfavorable weather, opens to-morrow night. A heavy fall of snow and an arctic wave have restored the necessary conditions for a winter carnival, and much enthusiasm prevails among the inhabitants of Vermont's queen city. The Burlington Coasting Club, of which Dr. W. S. Webb, of New-York City, is president, announces that the original programme will be carried out. The Edmunds, the Russian and the Mystic toboggan slides were open last night, and the coasting hills were iced for traverse sliding. The city was brilliantly illuminated. Numerous electric lights, colored lanterns and myriads of gas-jets on arches and poles transformed night into the brightness of day.

ANOTHER VICTIM FOR REBEL BRIGADIERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—General S. D. Sturgis, commander of the 7th Cavalry, stationed in the Black Hills, passed through the city on his way to Washington last night. General Sturgis will retire from the army on June 11, and he feels that he ought to be promoted previous to that time, in order to allow him an adequate income. He is now sixty-four years old and has served the country for thirty-five years. To one of the two vacancies for Brigadier-General he thinks he should be promoted instead of being retired on the three-fourths pay of a colonel, in view of the high rank he held in the war. Owing to the action taken in the case of Major Merrill, of the same command, he is evidently not confident of any favorable action in his case.

TEACHERS COMPLAINING OF POOR SALARIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—The teachers of the public schools are complaining of the poor salaries paid them. One high in authority said to-day: "There ought to be an open and united avowal by those interested that this great city is dealing with no spirit of fairness or equity by a continued parsimony toward the teachers of the public schools. How much longer will it continue to be said that the salaries paid to public school teachers in Philadelphia are far less than those paid to teachers in any other prominent city in the United States?"

THE COST OF AN ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—The election on Tuesday cost the city $22,305, which allows $5 each to five inside officers in each precinct. Of the 732 polling places, all but twenty-nine are taverns, or drinking houses. The assessor for each division receives $44 a year, making a total for these officers of $32,208. To this must be added $3,000 for stationery and $1,000 to pay for the services of computers, which makes the expense to the city for the spring and fall elections each year $80,000.

MR. WATTERSON'S CONDITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—There has been no change to-day in the condition of Mr. Watterson to cause alarm. His friends and physicians are encouraged to hope that the worst is over and that rest and quiet will restore him to health.

ALDERMEN STILL SILENT.

NO REVELATIONS OF ALLEGED BRIBERY.

WHY ONE MAN'S CONFESSION COULD IMPLICATE OTHERS—THE PHILADELPHIA PURCHASE.

The Aldermen and ex-Aldermen whose personal acquaintance Mr. Conkling, Mr. Seward and the Senate Railroad Committee are seeking to make, passed a more or less quiet Sunday yesterday. It is safe to say that most of them were not at home, at least for other callers than personal friends. It is pronounced that they all breathed more freely yesterday than they did on Saturday, which for some reason or other was suddenly settled upon as a day of revelation. The manner in which the allegation of the Fullgraff "confession" traversed the city, was sufficient indication of the general belief that some one had "squealed," or had it in mind to "squeal," or might "squeal," in order to get ahead of somebody else with like propensities.

Those Aldermen of the present year or of 1884 who have been supposed to be especially interested in the investigation now state their belief that the cry of "confession" has been made and sent broadcast in the direct interest of the counsel of the Committee in the hope that one or two "weak-kneed" Aldermen would be terrified into an attempt to save his own neck. One of the Aldermen, who has had particular prominence before the public of late, said yesterday, emphatically: "I don't take any stock in this talk about 'squealing.' Before the investigation began that report was sent around and it had the same purpose then that it has now, simply to frighten somebody into a confession. There is one ex-Alderman who is supposed to be 'weak-kneed' and he has been away for some time, but it's not on account of fear. He's absolutely in poor health. You notice that these assertions of 'squealing' are made in *The World* and everybody knows that Mr. Conkling is that paper's attorney. Now there's no logic in those declarations. If one or two Aldermen have 'given anything away,' there is no 'indiscretion' in stating their names, for every other Alderman now knows that he is not the man. And what if one man should have been bribed and should tell of himself? He knows nothing about other Aldermen, and if he did their word would be as good as his on the witness stand, even better than that of a self-acknowledged thief. Oh, no, the 'confession' business is too thin." This represents the average Aldermanic view of this phase of the matter. The testimony of a subpœna server on Saturday that he had seen Alderman De Lacy with John Keenan and two strangers at Lakewood, N. J., is regarded as insignificant in itself. These men are old-time friends and therefore, it is said, the fact that they met at Lakewood, does not necessarily point to previous conspiracy on their part.

The appearance of P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Thomas F. Ryan and Henry Thompson in union at the Hoffman House on Saturday night is regarded as a significant indication that, although the Broadway and Seventh Avenue stock has been sold nominally to Messrs. Widener, Elkins and Kemble, of Philadelphia, the corporation to get the benefit of it is the Metropolitan Surface Railroad Company, in which those three men and Messrs. Ryan and Thompson are directors, Mr. Thompson also being the president of the company. The sale of the stock has been conducted through Messrs. Scribner & Bright on the one side and Elihu Root and Robert Sewell on the other, according to all reports, and as the latter two were counsel in the Frothingham suit, it is supposed that that litigation has seen the light of day for the last time. Precisely to what extent the Knox injunction has affected the sale of the Seventh Avenue road's stock has not yet appeared. Mr. Widener now admits, however, that this sale carries with it the Broadway surface stock which President Foshay has held in trust. It is exactly on this point that the Knox suit turns. Mr. Knox as a stockholder in the Seventh Avenue Road cannot enjoin another stockholder in the same road from selling his stock, as Messrs. Sharp, Hays, Kerr, etc., proposed to do, so that in order to prevent the sale a humble was found in an injunction restraining the president of the road from selling the surface stock which had been placed in his hands as trustee.

Mr. Knox's counsel used this in the expectation that such a transfer will be a part of the bargain for the sale of the Seventh Avenue stock. There now seems a first-class prospect for a legal tangle.

Testimony was given on Saturday to the effect that Sidney S. Harris, one of the members of the commission which approved the project of the Surface Railroad, had been associated with Jacob Sharp in Delaware at Albany. Mr. Dyscker, according to Jacob Sharp's testimony, received $74,000 for expenses, presumably, and for his labor in securing the necessary legislation at Albany for the General Street Railroad Act which made a road in Broadway possible. The assertion has been made that Mr. Harris was Mr. Dyscker's private legal adviser. Mr. Harris said of this on Saturday: "I was the counsel of Rastus S. Ransom, the receiver of the Open Board of Brokers, of which Mr. Dyscker was the president. At that time I acted for Mr. Dyscker in one or two matters connected with the Board. That is the only time I have done any legal business for him."

There are still assertions that Inspector Byrnes's visit to District Attorney Martine on Saturday was in view of Mr. Martine's determination to have all important witnesses in the investigation kept under surveillance. So far as could be learned yesterday none of the Aldermen were being "shadowed."

One of the old Board of Aldermen, in speaking of the rumored revelations said: "I do not believe that any Alderman has confessed that he received a bribe. What good would it do him? He might confess that he received a consideration for his vote but would that convict any one else? It is not to be supposed that the Aldermen who voted for the Broadway Railroad franchise afterward met in a room and had money and beds dealt out to them like cake at an old-fashioned evening party. I can say for myself that I received nothing. I with others of the Board of Aldermen, have been daily in attendance at the session of the Senate Investigating Committee, ready to testify concerning my share in the transaction. The road has proved a good thing for the city. It should have been built ten years ago. Property on Broadway has enhanced in value since the road began running. Moreover, the city now receives about $80,000 per annum from the railroad company, and in three years will receive $100,000 or more. No other corporation pays the city anything like this amount for a similar privilege."

A long-headed Tammany politician said: "If the rumor is true that two of the Aldermen have 'squealed,' that would go far toward fastening the guilt on others. Of course, no one doubts that a majority of the Aldermen who voted for that franchise were paid for their votes. The confession of two or even one, of their number that he received a large sum of money for his vote would be a moral proof of the guilt of the others. I should say, however, that there are only two men who can give the evidence needed. These are John Keenan and William H. Maloney. Until one of these men unbosoms himself, I should say that there is no chance for the bottom facts will be little. The Committee would endeavor to secure Maloney's attendance. He is the weaker of the two, and would be more likely to confess if he were cornered."

DID SHE THROW HIM FROM THE WINDOW?

YOUNG M'GRATH'S FATAL FALL AFTER A QUARREL WITH HIS COMPANION.

Thomas McGrath, who jumped or was thrown from the window of his apartments, on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 222 York-st., Jersey City, about 12:15 a. m. yesterday, is still at the City Hospital, and there is slight hope of his recovery. McGrath was employed by William Hughes, an undertaker, but was discharged last week for drunkenness. He was living with a young woman named Mary Ryan, and until this occurrence it was supposed by the neighbors that they were married. On Saturday afternoon McGrath was drunk and quarrelled with the woman. She says that he then attempted to swallow some laudanum, but was prevented by her and some of the neighbors. He left the house and returned in the evening still more under the influence of liquor. The quarrel was renewed and McGrath again threatened to kill himself. The woman went into the apartments of a neighbor and remained there until about midnight. Then she returned to her own apartments and was standing at the sink taking a drink of water when McGrath suddenly threw up the sash and jumped out. The woman declared that as he went out he closed the window, but she was unable to explain in what manner he performed the remarkable feat. McGrath's fall was broken by striking against a clothes line, but when he was picked up he was unconscious and still remains in that condition. The police thought it improbable that he could have closed the window after jumping out, and as the woman admitted the quarrelling she was locked up to await further developments. The sink at which she says she was standing is little more than an arm's length from the window.

There is a singular coincidence in the fact that McGrath's father and brother both died from falls. His brother's death was accidental, he falling from a carriage which he was driving to a funeral. The circumstances attending the death of the elder McGrath were similar to the present case. He fell from the window of his apartments and received a fracture of the skull from which he died. His wife, who was Thomas's stepmother, was arrested on suspicion of having pushed him out and was tried for murder. The fact that both her arms were broken in the fight which preceded her husband's fatal fall convinced the jury that she was physically incapable of pushing him out and she was acquitted.

SHOT IN THE LEG BY A DETECTIVE.

John McCullagh, a Bostonian, and another man, named John White, got into a quarrel yesterday morning at Ninth-st. and Third-ave. While the fight went on Edward Doyle and George Lewis, two officers from the Central Office, passed by and attempted to stop it. McCullagh thereupon assaulted Doyle and cut him twice in the head, after which he attempted to intimidate the officers and escape by drawing a revolver and threatening to use it. Officer Lewis was too quick for him. He had his pistol out in a second and shot McCullagh in the leg, inflicting a severe though not serious flesh wound. McCullagh was sent to Bellevue Hospital under arrest, and White was locked up in the Fifth Street Police Station. Judge Duffy afterward fined White $5.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING MRS. GARRITY.

Detective Charles Becker, of Newark, locked up Carl Koch, alias Otto Muller, alias Berg, and Otto Zeigert, alias Arthur Zeigert, alias Louis Muller, late on Saturday night at Police Headquarters, Hoboken, as the murderers of Mrs. Bridget Garrity in East Newark on December 30. He learned that the men who committed the crime were boarding-house thieves. He found that a chain and locket left in a Hoboken hotel by a sneak thief corresponded with that owned by one of the men seen around Mrs. Garrity's house on the day of the murder. The locket and chain were identified by Emil Krementz as belonging to Koch, who was then in Connecticut. Koch was arrested in New-Haven on Saturday by Becker. Zeigert was arrested in Hoboken by Chief Donovan and Detective Gallagher. Koch, on being shown the chain and locket, became excited and confessed to boarding-house robberies, but denied knowledge of the murder. Becker is confident that he has the right men.

KILLING HIS WIFE WITH A BED-SLAT.

ENRAGED BECAUSE SHE HAD PAWNED CLOTHES LENT BY A NEIGHBOR.

Michael Mahady, of No. 203 Hudson-ave., Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of murdering his wife, Mrs. Mary Mahady, age thirty-three, who died on Saturday night, after a beating he bestowed upon her with a bed-slat, fracturing her skull and ribs. They moved on Saturday from No. 203 Gold-st., and after carrying some of their property from the one house to the other in the evening they went to a liquor-shop where they drank whiskey with their supper. Later Mrs. Mary A. Donnelly, of No. 11 Charles-st., called at their rooms to get some clothing she had loaned to Mrs. Mahady some weeks ago. The latter said these things were packed up and afterward conveyed the intimation that they were in a pawn shop. Mahady told the visitor that he would get the clothing for her on Saturday of this week, but his wife mocked at what he was saying and enraged him. They began to quarrel and Mahady soon knocked his wife down. As she attempted to get up he used a stove-leg as a weapon beating her, and then a bed-slat, striking her on the head and side with the latter.

Mrs. Donnelly saw part of the murderous assault and then hurried home with her daughter, age twelve, who was with her. The unfortunate Mrs. Mahady managed to get out of the room after a time, and by dint of much effort, aided by her two little children, she dragged herself to No. 218 Sands-st., where a friend named Mrs. Jordan lives. Two young men found her in the hallway of the house and asked if they could help her. By their aid she was got upstairs and laid upon a sofa. Mrs. Mahady was able to tell that her husband had beaten her, but blood flowed from her mouth when she attempted to talk, and she screamed with pain when her side was touched. She was got to bed, and as she appeared to grow worse Dr. Colgan was called for, but by the time he reached the house the woman was dead. About midnight Mahady visited the house in search of his wife, and finding her dead he burst into tears.

As soon as the police heard of the crime Mahady was arrested by Policeman Horan and locked up in the York Street Station. Mahady worked for Vance & Co., makers of gas fixtures, at Thirteenth-st. and Broadway, this city. He had the reputation of being industrious, and it is not known that he had ever treated his wife cruelly before. He admitted striking her on Saturday night but said that he had not meant to injure her. He was provoked with her for having pawned Mrs. Donnelly's property. He said that he had only taken three drinks, two with his wife and one with a man, that evening. Eddie Mahady, an eight-years-old son, said yesterday that after his father beat his mother and she had gone out he said he was sorry and wept. The couple had three children. Mrs. Mahady had not been in good health for two years. She occasionally drank with her husband but never to excess.

MAYOR GRACE ON GLADSTONE.

A LECTURE ON THE "IRISH IN AMERICA" ENDED WITH A TRIBUTE TO THE ENGLISH STATESMAN.

BOSTON, Feb. 21 (*Special*).—Mayor Grace, of New-York, lectured to-night in the Boston Theatre to over 4,000 people in behalf of the Carney Hospital. His subject was, "The Irish in America." Mayor O'Brien presided and on the platform were Lieutenant-Governor Ames, ex-Governor Rice and other prominent men. In beginning his address Mr. Grace referred to the prejudices against their race and religion, with which Irish-Americans from the earliest times have been forced to contend. Active, aggressive and at the same time loyal to principle, their community of race feeling has given them facility of organization which, while it may sometimes leave them a prey to unscrupulous politicians has permanent political value. More than one-seventh of the entire population of New-York is of Irish birth. He regarded this tendency to gravitate to the centre of population as unfortunate for the Irish people. The most fruitful direction that practical philanthropy can take, having for its object the relief of the Irish in cities and of the Ir