New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VAGUE SPEECH DESTROYS HOPE OF LIBERAL REUNION.

THE IRISH FAIL TO BULLY MR. BALFOUR—MR. PARNELL DODGES "THE TIMES'S" CHALLENGE—LORD TENNYSON ON COLONIZATION—MR. LABOUCHERE—MR. RUSKIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY—TOPICS IN SOCIAL CIRCLES.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 19.—Mr. Gladstone's last speech is a puzzle. It appears that he made the speech, for which he first made the occasion, at a private dinner in order to say nothing about Mr. Chamberlain. Certainly these three columns, delivered to Mr. Barran and a few Yorkshire friends over the port wine, are thought more remarkable for what they omit than for what they contain. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration, that only Mr. Gladstone could reunite the Liberal party, was variously interpreted at the time as a challenge and as an invitation. Mr. Gladstone responds to neither the one nor the other, and Mr. Chamberlain's friends think the omission marked enough to constitute an affront. References to Sir George Trevelyan, they say, make the slight still more evident. Probably Mr. Gladstone never made so long a speech in which he said so little. If anything can be gathered from it beside this silence against Mr. Chamberlain, it is on the land question. The Ministry are known to be about to introduce a measure of some sort relating to Irish land. Mr. Gladstone gives notice in advance that he will support no purchase scheme unless a real Irish Government is first established. The general inference from the whole speech is that Mr. Gladstone intends to take no further step toward Liberal reunion. The leaders of both Liberal wings have now publicly admitted that no immediate reunion is possible. Their differences on Home Rule prove irreconcilable.

The Closure rule was at last adopted by the House of Commons in tolerably efficient form, only 41 voting against it. A Coercion bill was expected to follow at once, but Mr. W. H. Smith was not ready. He will proceed, meantime, with the other new rules. What the Ministry intend is to launch Coercion next week and resume it in earnest after the Easter vacation. The Irish members seem confident that Mr. Gladstone will lead the united bands of Parnellites, Radicals and Liberals in obstructing the new Crimes act. That he will oppose it is certain, but obstruction if pertinacious will have to be carried on under other leadership.

The passage of the Closure resolution was preceded by one of those Irish scenes which dismay their Liberal allies. Mr. Dillon's complaint of the arrest of Father Keller amounted to a claim that a Catholic priest is exempt from legal obligation to appear as a witness, though ordered by the court. Mr. Parnell's appearance was far more striking, and his charges against Mr. Balfour were put into language seldom heard from Mr. Parnell. He described the Chief Secretary as having entered upon a task of bloodshed in Ireland lightly, as having deliberately set out on a course of exasperation in order to provoke a collision between the police and the people, and much more in the same strain. "The Daily News" calls Mr. Parnell's speech ferocious. Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Dillon was in a tone which surprised the Irish members. They have misunderstood Mr. Balfour's quietness of manner and thought him a man to be intimidated. That theory is abandoned. They now think he means business in Ireland, which perhaps stands on the eve of a struggle more serious than it has lately witnessed.

"The Times" has brought to a close a series of articles on Parnellism and Crime, and is now trying to force Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to bring an action for libel to vindicate their character. Are Mr. Gladstone and his associates, asks "The Times," prepared to continue to work for common objects with politicians confederated with and subsidized by the authors of dynamite conspiracies and murderous outrages? This charge is repeated in various forms, all libellous enough, legally speaking; but Mr. Parnell and the Parnellite organs thus far take no notice of it.

Mr. Arnold White, one of the leading advocates of colonization as a means of relieving English poverty, has succeeded in interesting Lord Tennyson in behalf of his scheme. They discussed the subject together during a visit which Mr. White paid to Lord Tennyson last week, and Lord Tennyson, on Mr. White's return, wrote him the following letter:

FARRINGFORD, FRESHWATER, Isle of Wight, March 10, 1887.

DEAR MR. WHITE: It seems to me that in South Africa loyal men and women of English blood are greatly needed, and the advantage of sending thither those who cannot gain bread and meat for their children in this country, however hard they work, is so great that I shall be glad to know that the Government are taking active steps to organize a wide system of judicious colonization. Faithfully yours, TENNYSON.

The St. Patrick's Day celebration in London was chiefly notable for the appearance of Mr. Labouchere as orator-in-chief at a banquet of Irish Nationalists.

Mr. Labouchere has done another public service by first exposing another money-lender and then fighting and winning an action for libel. Mr. Simmons is a financier who thinks sixty to two hundred per cent a proper rate of interest. He induced a Frenchman, M. Lannay, to sign a note, as he imagined, at five per cent per annum, but really at five pounds per month, for a loan of eighty pounds. Mr. Labouchere stated the facts in "Truth" and Mr. Simmons sued him. The jury, after two days' trial, found a verdict for Labouchere without leaving their seats.

Trade organs are beginning to take up the questions raised by Mr. Besant in his address to the Society of Authors. They deal with them naturally from the publishers' point of view. Perhaps the defence is rather more damaging than the attack, so cynical is the contempt professed for authors' rights. One organ, however, admits that successful authors are to some extent made to pay for the failures of the unsuccessful. The discussion has passed on to the question of dramatic copyright, on which Mr. John Hollingshead delivered this week a very practical and striking address, but the public goes back with still more interest to the relations of authors and publishers, and is astonished to find the publishers unable or unwilling to meet the main accusations against them.

Another portion of Mr. Ruskin's autobiography sees the light this week. The English press receives it in the usual Philistine spirit and criticises the great critic for publishing what the practical mind calls trivial details. The charm of these pages remains, nevertheless, as great as ever to every sympathetic reader.

Mr. Murray announces a cheap edition of Lord Beaconsfield's Home Letters and Letters to his Sister, with some fresh material. The correspondence with his sister was welcomed when it first appeared, as throwing more light on Mr. Disraeli's real character than anything before known. I hear that some new letters, then suppressed as too indiscreet, will now be published.

The taste of the moment for the marvellous is well indicated in impatient criticisms of Mr. Rider Haggard's "Jess," which most people pronounce strikingly inferior to "She." "Jess" is indeed far removed from the grotesque impossibilities of the other romance. "The Athenæum" is in a saner mood than what it well calls the idolatrous multitude who adore the unearthly Ayesha, and it considers "Jess" Mr. Haggard's most charming creation. Mr. Haggard makes no answer to "The Pall Mall Gazette's" charge of plagiarizing "She" from Moore's "Epicurean": probably because nobody minds what "The Pall Mall Gazette" says.

It is to "The English Historical Magazine," not "The Nineteenth Century" that Mr. Gladstone sends his review of the last part of the Greville Memoirs, which is expected to set Mr. Greville right on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's relations with Lord Palmerston.

Another dull week has passed in society, with nothing more notable in parties than Lady Salisbury's usual Wednesday crush. The Drawing-Room yesterday was rather large and, experts declared, remarkable for beauty. The bitter cold kept many ladies away. Mrs. Arthur Post, who was to have been presented in the diplomatic circle by Mrs. White, wife of the United States Charge d' Affaires, was detained by illness.

Snowstorms and fog have prevailed nearly the whole week in London, and the Continent has had its share of bad weather. Lord Rosebery, journeying from Rome to Vienna, found the line blocked hopelessly at Udine and went to Venice, where he met another snowstorm of unparalleled vehemence, and finally returned to Rome.

Mr. Robert Browning, who for twenty years has lived with his sister in Warwick Crescent, Bayswater, has bought a house in De Vere Gardens, Kensington, and when some alterations are completed will occupy his new property, probably two months hence. He will then have Mr. Henry James and Sir James Stephen for neighbors.

As Picture Sunday approaches, accounts of new pictures begin to find their way into print. Sir Frederick Leighton has two for the Academy: first, The Jealousy of Simaetha, a subject from the second idyl of Theocritus; and second, Hero and Leander, or rather Hero drawing back a curtain and looking for Leander, whose drowned body is visible on distant rocks. Sir John Millais will send the portraits already described. Mr. Burne Jones has nearly ready two pictures of singular imaginative force.

The Oxford-Cambridge boat race is attracting far less attention than usual. Neither crew is thought remarkable, but experts expect the Oxfords to win, as they are the more powerful crew, though both are about equal in point of style. There is very little betting, but Oxford has the call.

Lady Monckton, long a favorite with the British public, first as an amateur and now as a professional actress, returns to the stage under the management of Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who shortly opens the Comedy Theatre with a new drama, "The Red Lamp," by a new author. Mr. Tree secedes from the Haymarket Theatre, partly because no sufficient part is open to him in "Man and Wife," and partly because he is ambitious to manage a theatre of his own. Miss Marion Terry and Mr. Brookfield follow him.

The announcement of Mr. Irving's intention to play "Werner" in Byron's tragedy of that name excites great curiosity. "The Daily Telegraph" is authority for the statement that Mr. Irving, with characteristic generosity, has offered the Lyceum Theatre for a performance in aid of the Westland Marston Fund, and will mount this play and study the part expressly for that charity. Macready's version, now thought clumsy, will be altered, and "Werner," if successful, will take its place in the Lyceum repertory. G. W. S.

FATHER KELLER IN KILMAINHAM.

COMMITTED FOR REFUSING TO TELL WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN, March 19.—Father Keller, who was arrested at Youghal yesterday, was driven to court to-day in the Lord Mayor's carriage, receiving an ovation from the people in the streets. He refused to give any testimony as to his custody of tenants' moneys as trustee under the Plan of Campaign, and was committed to prison for contempt of court. The judge declared that if the priest's action in disobeying the order of the court was permitted the whole machinery of the bankruptcy law would be upset.

The scene in the streets when Father Keller was being taken to court is unparalleled in the history of Dublin. Vast crowds had collected and when the priest appeared, riding in the Lord Mayor's carriage, cheer after cheer greeted him. The noise and excitement, both inside and outside the court room, were so great as to prevent the hearing of the case and the judge threatened to clear the court unless silence was maintained. Finally order was restored and Father Keller took the oath. He refused to testify on the ground that he would disclose confidence reposed in him as a priest. The judge said there was no legal justification for his refusal and said the question had no reference to witness's spiritual capacity.

Father Keller was then committed for contempt and was taken out of court and placed in a cab in the custody of officers. The people immediately made a rush for the vehicle, removed the horses, and dragged it through the streets to Kilmainham Jail, where the priest was locked up.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, was among the spectators in court, and he, William O'Brien, Lord Mayor Sullivan and Timothy Harrington, M. P., followed the priest to the jail in carriages. Father Keller received a continuous ovation on the passage from the court to the jail.

The populace marched to Kilmainham Jail singing, alternately, "God save Ireland" and "We'll hang Judge Boyd on a sour orange tree." The people uncovered their heads upon arriving at the scene of Emmet's execution. Father Keller entered the prison leaning upon Archbishop Walsh's arm. Mr. O'Brien harangued the crowd. He predicted that the conflict which had been begun would end in the destruction of Tory power and "the present infamous system of alien misrule."

FRANCE ANNOYED AT THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, March 19.—It is stated that the new alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy places each of these Powers on an equality. All three will undertake the protection of individual interests, the infringement of which might disturb the peace of Europe.

Annoyance is expressed in Paris that the treaty of alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria was signed while the attention of France was fixed upon Germany. A former foreign minister of France said to the correspondent of *The London Times*: "I should have shrunk from nothing to prevent the signing of this treaty, which I consider the most serious and vexatious event for us that has happened in the past sixteen years."

TRYING TO DISPEL GERMAN FEARS.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—The *Nord*, the Russian organ here, tries to dispel the fears of the German press that Russia will seek to escape from internal troubles by a European war.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, March 19, 1887.

LORD SALISBURY ILL.—Prime Minister Salisbury is ill, but was able to preside at a Cabinet Council to-day which was held at his house.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.—Mr. Penfield, United States Vice-Consul-General in London, has resigned and accepted an executive position with the American Exhibition. In connection with J. Gilmer Speed he has taken charge of the preparations for the exhibition which are making rapid progress. Many exhibits have already arrived.

THE QUEEN AT THE HIPPODROME.—The Queen visited the Hippodrome Olympia to-day and spent three-quarters of an hour looking at the sights. Her Majesty was wheeled through the stables in a chair and appeared greatly interested in the lions, with which the tamer gave an exhibition.

THE PRICE OF BREAD RAISED.—In consequence of the duty recently placed on corn imported into France, the bakers of Nantes have raised the price of a six-pound loaf of bread a penny.

WHAT THE CZAR IS WILLING TO GRANT.

READY TO YIELD TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AS SOON AS RUSSIA IS READY FOR IT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The following is an authorized official declaration concerning the attempt upon the life of the Czar: "It is not believed that the active section of the Constitutional Party has such an extensive and influential following as some foreign journals represent. The Constitutionalists, instead of being wholly distinct from the Nihilists, are nothing but the executors of a milder programme, cloaking the violent methods of Nihilism so as to secure a certain amount of tolerance from the educated, thoughtful classes in Russia. The Czar's advisers are convinced from long observation that the influential classes in Russia do not consider that the time has yet arrived in the political development of the empire for the introduction of a constitutional government by the Czar. Nor do the Panslavist party desire constitutionalism. On the contrary, they declare that an autocratic form of government tempered by a just administration of the codified law is desirable until Russian territorial expansion has reached the limits set for it by Panslavist ideas. State Socialism, recently promoted in Germany by Prince Bismarck, is being carefully studied by the Russian Government, the Czar being well disposed in favor of such progressive economic changes in the territories under Russian sway as shall conduce to the happiness and welfare of the Russian people.

"The Czar was deeply impressed by the terrible circumstances under which his father met his death. The last attempt upon his own life, projected by Nihilists, produced a feeling of horror. Still, it is unlikely that it will lead to a change of his previous policy. He cannot but view with mingled bitterness and regret the position in which he is placed by threats and perils continually besetting him. He deplores the necessity which constantly exists for costly excessive precautions for his personal safety whenever he decrees to travel or even to move beyond the precincts of the palace—restrictions which impede his movements and prevent his seeing his people as they are and judging for himself concerning their needs. His aversion to plunging Russia into a ruinous and fruitless war continues as great as ever. No change in his convictions in this respect is expected by his advisers except in conformity with his views on Russian imperial interests."

Three more students, Stepanoff, Generaloff and Andrejevitz, have been arrested in this city with bombs in their possession. A naval officer has also been arrested. Eighty-two arrests have been made in the Charkoff University.

THE IRON TRADE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Rhenish Westphalia iron market is notably busier. The steel and iron works are fully employed. The conclusion of a price convention in the bar iron trade is producing a good effect, and the engine works and iron foundries all report that a good business is being done. On the other hand the Silesian iron industry is depressed by the threatened increase of Russian custom duties.

HERR SEIDL AT WORK IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 19.—Herr Seidl has arrived at Berlin and entered upon his duties as conductor at the Royal Opera House. It is reported that Herr Radecke, who resigns the conductorship in Berlin, is going to New-York to conduct German opera there.

PROBABLE FORM OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, March 18.—The Press Association believes that the Government Land bill will be almost identical with that which Mr. Chamberlain proposed at the Round Table Conference, and that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley will approve the plan, but will insist that the question of Home Rule ought to have precedence.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET PASSED.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Upper House of Prussian Diet passed the Budget and Loan bills in the form in which they came from the Lower House.

RELIGIOUS WAR IN TONGA ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The steamer Alameda, from Sydney, which arrived to-day, reports that an attempt was made to assassinate the Premier of Tonga Island, the Rev. Shirley Baker, and his son and daughter, while out driving on the evening of January 13. The party was fired upon by several men, white and native, and the Premier's daughter was wounded. Seven hundred native warriors attempted to lynch the suspected persons, but were dissuaded by Mr. Baker. The trouble was owing to religious quarrels between the different sects. Mr. Baker charges the adherents of Mr. Moulton, one of the missionaries, with inciting the natives to civil war. Great excitement prevailed on the island at last accounts and Mr. Baker was barricaded in the King's palace. Mr. Moulton denies inciting the natives to hostilities, and complains of the oppression exercised by his opponent on the island.

IN COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

HALIFAX, March 19 (*Special*).—The steamer Hartville, of West Hartlepool, Captain Bartram, from Norfolk, Va., cotton laden, bound to Liverpool, arrived this morning, having been in collision with an iceberg. When the iceberg was observed ahead the engine was immediately stopped and put full speed astern, but the ship had too much way to avoid collision. A hole about five feet square was knocked in the port bow, and the compartment filled with water. Four of the bow plates were broken. The hole was got above water after 150 bales of cotton, a quantity of staves, spokes and bark were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel forward.

DAMAGES FOR A PROTESTED DRAFT.

MONTREAL, March 19 (*Special*).—Stewart & Co., of London, Eng., and St. John, N. B., have through their attorneys, Geoffrion & Co., taken action for $300,000 against the Bank of British North America. They allege that the bank refused to honor their checks for a balance they claim stood to their credit, and this caused them damage to the extent sued for. The case arises out of the suspension of the Maritime Bank. At the bank it was stated that they refused a check of $1,250 to R. & S. Stewart while the manager left the office for consultation, but the refusal and payment were within an hour and should have been known to the drawers and presenters only.

IS THIS TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT TRUTH?

CHICAGO, March 19.—A *Times* dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: "There is not one word of truth in the lengthy outline of a proposal which it is alleged has been made by the Canadian to the British Government regarding the fishery matter," said a member of the Cabinet last night. "There is too much of this damaging bogus official information being telegraphed from Ottawa and the Government are taking steps to punish the culprit as we have power to do. As there seems to be considerable misapprehension as to the character of the dispatch in question, I may state," added the member of the Cabinet referred to, "that no proposal has emanated from the Dominion Government, the alleged proposal being simply a reply to a proposal made to us by the British Government regarding the settlement of the fishery dispute."

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

PARIS, March 19.—It is expected that the Government will dissolve the Municipal Council of Marseilles, because that body yesterday manifested approval of the Paris commune of 1871.

PARIS, March 19.—The Cabinet have agreed upon the budget for 1888. The sum of 119,000,000 francs will be created to balance the ordinary expenses, and this will be derived in the following manner: 29,000,000 francs from a new assessment tax on personal property; 70,000,000 francs from a surtax of 2 francs per hectolitre on alcohol, and 20,000,000 francs from the surtax on cereals. The extraordinary budget will be maintained. It will be covered with the issue of Treasury bonds to the amount of 42,000,000 francs redeemable in seventy years and by a further issue of bonds to the amount of 8,000,000 francs redeemable in sixty years.

VIENNA, March 19.—The duties from Austro-Hungarian imports show a decrease in 1886 as compared with the previous year of 4,461,072 florins, the falling off being mainly on mineral oils and coffee. The State lotteries during the year realized a profit of 7,999,992 florins.

INVESTIGATING THE ROSLINDALE CALAMITY.

BOSTON, March 19.—The Railroad Commissioners this morning continued their investigation into the causes of the accident at Roslindale. W. E. Lockwood, of Philadelphia, who has made a special study of the power of a hammer blow delivered by the driving-wheels of a locomotive, read a paper prepared for publication in a scientific magazine in which he demonstrates that the driving-wheels of a standard Pennsylvania Railroad engine, the drivers being five feet eight inches in diameter, the cylinders eighteen by twenty-four inches, and the steam pressure 125 pounds, would strike a hammer blow of nine tons at each revolution of each pair of drivers, or at a speed of a mile a minute a blow of eighteen tons every seventeen feet, and this in addition to the weight of the engine. He attributed many of the breakages of rails to this cause. George K. Dennett, of West Roxbury, a passenger on the train, testified that he was in the first car, three seats from the rear. Just as the car got to the Boston end of the bridge it bumped, just as a horsecar will when off the track. The shock was violent enough to throw the witness off his seat, and the car went on bumping until it stopped. The witness noticed no snap before the bumping began and noticed no more than the usual swaying of the cars around the curves. He had no more anxiety than usual that morning for "we all expected to go down with that bridge sometime."

John H. Drayton, of Dedham, who received serious injuries in the recent disaster at Roslindale, died at his home at a late hour last night. This makes the fifth victim in Dedham.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HIS MARRIAGE DECLARED VALID.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—The suit of Dr. Marc Bond, of Aurora, Ind., to set aside his marriage with Miss Jennie Hill, also of Aurora, which has been on trial at Lawrenceburg, Ind., this week, was ended to-day. Bond claimed that he was forced to enter into the marriage by Miss Hill's father and brother, who threatened to kill him if he did not marry her before sunset. A verdict was rendered against the plaintiff.

MEMORIAL HONORS TO CAPTAIN EADS.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—A memorial meeting in honor of James B. Eads was held at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon. Business was suspended during the meeting, which was largely attended. The floor and galleries were crowded.

MR. SHAFER AND KATIE METZ

HER STORY AGAINST CLEARY UNSHAKEN.

THE LAWYER TRIES ALL HIS ARTS IN VAIN—THE JURY BOUND TO GET THE WHOLE TALE.

Katie Metz, whose levelled forefinger doomed McQuade and O'Neil to infamy and a prison cell, told her dramatic story of the Aldermen's nightly gatherings again yesterday, and drove hard and fast the nail of a positive identification into Cleary's coffin. Mr. Shafer stormed and raged and beat the air, but she said: "I saw Mr. Cleary with the others." He stealthily led her this way and that, till he had got her to the very brink of his trap, but when he put the final question her answer came without hesitation, "No, sir; I know I saw Mr. Cleary with the others." He talked to her in language she could not understand, he misinterpreted what she said and distorted it and threw it back at her twisted out of shape, but she smoothed it all out with ruinous candor: "No, sir, you had got me wrong; dot vas not yust vat I say; you don't see vat I tell you; he vas dere, I seen him going in and coming oudt mid de rest."

The day's proceedings began with the technical proof offered by Mr. Nicoll that Cleary was an Alderman from the first Monday in January, 1884, to the first Monday in January, 1885. This fact the defence conceded. Then Mrs. Massett, with whom Katie lives, was called, and testified that she lived next door to the dead Alderman, McLoughlin, in the summer and fall of 1884, in West Thirty-fourth-st. below Ninth-ave. His house and those on either side of it were precisely alike. Katie Metz was her servant and had been with her five years. Mrs. Massett remembered that during McLoughlin's illness in 1884 many persons called at her house asking for him. Katie attended the upper door.

Then Katie herself was called. She is a small young woman, extremely German in appearance, with a plump and unshapely figure. Her blue eyes are not positively crossed, but one of them has a tendency to look the other way. Their expression is frank and remarkably bright.

Mr. Nicoll examined her. He did it carefully and tellingly, without leading her at all. In answer to his questions Katie said that seven years ago she came from Germany, where her father now lives. He was a man of means, keeping horses and servants of his own, but she wanted to do for herself and came to America, where her brothers were. She first went to Germantown, where she obtained employment in a German family whose name she could not remember. She stayed with them a year and then came to New-York and went into service with another family. Then she went to Mrs. Massett, with whom she had since lived. One night in 1884 the bell rang and she went to the door. Several men were on the stoop and asked for Mr. McLoughlin. She told them he did not live there but in the next house, and went outside with them and pointed out the place. She waited, saw them go in and others after them. It was her custom on summer evenings to sit on the stoop or stand by the area gate, and she saw them come out that night by twos and threes. There were about a dozen of them. She saw them again about two weeks later. One of them made a mistake about the house again and came first to Mrs. Massett's. She saw them two or three times again during the summer, often enough to familiarize herself with several of their faces.

Then Mr. Nicoll asked: "Do you see any one in this room whom you saw there?"

"Yes, sir," she said; "I saw Mr. Cleary, who sits there."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir, I know I saw him."

"More than once?"

"Yes, sir, two or three different times. I remember his face well."

Mr. Nicoll then endeavored to show how he had discovered Katie, how she had identified the five faces of Fullgraff, McQuade, O'Neil, Cleary and Dempsey from the pictures in "The Graphic," and how he had secured her for a witness, but the court sustained all of Mr. Shafer's objections to this line of examination, maintaining that those were proper subjects for cross-examination, if counsel desired to bring them out, but incompetent as direct evidence against Cleary.

"She is your witness," said Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Shafer made a brilliant cross-examination. Mr. Nicoll once or twice interfered to protect the witness. But the Judge said he should allow Mr. Shafer the greatest latitude in the subjection of the witness's memory and good faith to tests. The lawyer stretched this judicial permission to its utmost limit.

It was "nuts" for Mr. Shafer that she couldn't remember the name of the German family she first lived with. What! And with them a whole year! Day and night for 365 days and yet unable to recall—Hey? how was that? she did remember! Oh! It had conveniently come to her, has it? The nut was rather wormy. Well, then, it she remembered it, what was it? Hey? It was Heil, was it? Now, what brought it back to her just in the nick of time? Was it the glance she just gave Mr. Nicoll? Now, now, now, stop looking at Mr. Nicoll, and look at him. He desired a monopoly of her attention. He wasn't as handsome as Mr. Nicoll, perhaps, but she must keep her eyes on him. How many Heils were there in the family? Six? What were their names? Hey? What? She couldn't remember? Amazing! Lived with them a whole year and couldn't remember their names, and yet after having seen or pretended to see "Tom" Cleary two or three times at night two years and a half ago she came here and dared to swear that she remembered his face! Hey? She could remember faces better than names? How many people were aboard the ship she came over in seven years ago? Three hundred? If they were to come in here now, would she remember them? Some of 'em, eh? Well, how many? She couldn't say? Well, he guessed not. How many times had she seen Cleary? Several, eh? How many was several? Was he on the stoop when she went to answer the bell that night? She didn't know? Did she see him at all that first night?

She couldn't say about that night or any particular night, but she knew she saw—

Stop. None of that, now. She must answer his question. Now, Mr. Nicoll must not interfere. He would not allow Mr. Nicoll to interfere. It was unfair. This was a serious matter to his client. He repeated it, it was grossly unfair and—

The Judge could not permit Mr. Shafer to characterize Mr. Nicoll's objection.

Mr. Nicoll did not mind it in the least. He did not care a whit what Mr. Shafer—

Mr. Shafer cared as little for Mr. Nicoll as Mr. Nicoll cared for—

The Judge desired this altercation to cease immediately.

And thus it went on for two hours. Finally, Mr. Shafer turned wearily to his associates and wiping his heated face, whispered, "What under God's heavens else is there?"

Katie was about to go, when Juror Currey asked if she had at first identified the Aldermen by means of pictures. The court said that testimony had all been ruled out under the defendant's objection. Several jurors showed that they didn't like this. They wanted the whole story. Mr. Shafer perceived that it would be highly impolitic to insist on his objection and he reluctantly called Katie back. Then it all came out: how Detective Robinson called at Mrs. Massett's and asked about McLoughlin's servants; how she sent for Katie as being more likely to know; how Katie was questioned as to McLoughlin's callers in the summer of '84; how she remembered the bearded Fullgraff and the boyish McQuade; how Mr. Nicoll came to see her and showed her "The Graphic's" pictures; how she picked out the five faces which with the exception of that of the fugitive Dempsey she identified in court. It was a telling story and it greatly disturbed the defence.

Charles B. Alexander, of Alexander & Green, deposed that on August 29, 1884, he handed the papers discontinuing the injunction suit of John H. Lyddy against the Board of Aldermen to James A. Richmond and O. E. Bright, attorney of the latter. The witness had settled the case on behalf of Richmond by the payment of $12,500. At first $50,000 was demanded.

Captain Francis J. Twomey, clerk of the Board of Aldermen, identified records of the Board setting forth the various steps by which the Broadway Surface Railroad scheme was presented and pushed through. Mr. Shafer objecting at every point. The witness related the details of the calling of the special meeting of August 30, 1884. That was the only meeting held at 9 a. m. that he could recall during the thirty years in which he had been connected with the Board. In overruling the numerous objections Justice Barrett said that they had all been raised on the Jachne trial and that his rulings had been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

Osborne E. Bright, one of the counsel of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, declined to state what had been done by him professionally in connection with the carrying through of the railroad scheme except that he had aided in preparing the papers. Cross examined, he said that he regarded the Lyddy suit as a scandalous blackmailing scheme. He assisted in preparing the resolutions passed by the Aldermen. He did not think there was anything in those resolutions contrary to the interests of the city.

Ex-Mayor Edson testified that between August 18, 1884, when he sent his veto message to the Board, and August 30, when the railroad bill was passed over his veto, several Aldermen called and talked with him about the statements in the veto message to the effect that the franchise could be sold for $1,000,000 and should not be given away. Fullgraff and Waite were the only ones who called that he could remember.

The evening session was occupied largely by a repetition of the story so frequently told by ex-Alderman Waite. He said that at the Aldermen's meeting on August 30, 1884, the public entrance to the Aldermen's Chamber was closed and fastened when he took the chair and the Broadway Surface Railroad franchise was passed. Cross-examined, he said that the door was closed by an arrangement between himself and Moloney.

Q.—You never took one dollar for what you did? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You never took a bribe in your life?—Well, I won't press that.

Mr. Nicoll offered to show that as a result of his (Waite's) knowledge that Mr. Richmond, who lived at his hotel, wished a railroad on Broadway the witness entered into a combination with Tammany Hall to organize the Board so as to carry out this scheme. Mr. Shafer objected to this. He was opposed to dragging in anything about arrangements between the witness and Richmond and Tammany Hall for controlling the organization of the Board. Justice Barrett allowed this line of inquiry and in reply to questions the witness said that Richmond had asked him to join with Tammany Hall in electing Kirk president of the Board. The witness went to Mr. Kelly's house and agreed to this and constituted the railroad committee in accordance with Richmond's suggestions. There was no direct understanding between the witness and Richmond that if the latter's scheme went through the former should profit by it, and there was no promise made, but the witness felt and it was understood that if it was successful it would be beneficial both to Richmond and to the witness. Richmond said that if it went through they would both be in the same box and he would see to the witness. Waite said he did all he could for the scheme. Richmond loaned him money in August, September, and October, 1884. He owed Richmond this money yet.

Q.—Have you not told many people that you would pay them money after you received your share of the profits from the Broadway Railroad scheme? A.—No, sir; I have not said that. I do not say that Richmond advanced the money to me out of simple good nature. I knew that I was to have an interest in the scheme if it was successful, but not that any specified sum was to come to me.

Q.—Were not those advances made on that account? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Has he ever asked you for that money? A.—No, sir; I gave him due bills?

Justice Barrett—How much was it? A.—I should think altogether about $12,000.

The trial will be resumed at 10 a. m. to-morrow. Cleary was taken back to the Tombs and the jury were conducted by Captain Ricketts and his men to the Astor House.

MR. VLASTO ANXIOUSLY SOUGHT.

CREDITORS UNABLE TO FIND HIM.

HE OWES $60,000 AND SAYS HE "WILL RETURN IN HALF AN HOUR"—BUT HE DOESN'T.

Fifty or more creditors of S. J. Vlasto climbed two flights of stairs at No. 16 Beaver-st. yesterday afternoon to present their claims. They read on the glass door of room No. 12, under the printed name of "Vlasto Brothers," "Will return in half an hour." At sundown the notice was still there. Mr. Vlasto is a Greek, and he alone constituted the firm of Vlasto Brothers, whose legitimate business was ship brokerage. But he has for two years speculated in wheat options and is said to have been "long" on the market, which has gone down. Yesterday morning Colonel Edward Hincken, chairman of the Complaint Committee of the Produce Exchange, received a notice from J. D. Platt, president of the Central Refining Company, that Mr. Vlasto was unable to meet his engagements. Mr. Platt inclosed a check for $5,000 on the Seaboard National Bank, given in payment of a consignment of case oil shipped to Alexandria, Egypt, which had been returned protested. Mr. Vlasto had given the check to secure the bills of lading, which he afterward negotiated. He was last at his office on Thursday. He owes about $60,000. The other claims are smaller than that of the Central Oil Company. Paul Worth, of the Produce Exchange, has one of $3,000. He contracted this debt on a grain transaction about two years ago.

Mr. Vlasto made himself prominent during the Russian-Bulgaria war excitement a year ago, and many of the sensational dispatches distributed in the grain ring are said to have emanated from him. He was generally to be found in the "wheat ring" or at the "ticker," and one day he caused a dispatch to be published that the port of Odessa had been closed. Upon this wheat went up and he sold many boat loads on the advance. The next day the rumors were contradicted; wheat went down and he bought back. Upon this little speculation he is said to have turned about $12,000 profit. Lately he sold considerable wheat for shipment to Marseilles and at a lower figure than others realized. An investigation will be held by the Complaint Committee to-morrow.

Mr. Vlasto has been in the Produce and Maritime Exchange about five years and was popular among business men. He was of medium height, stout, and had side whiskers and a mustache. He lived at the Dakota flats. He took his lunch daily with associates at "The Hoffman" in Beaver-st. His brother, Demitrio Vlasto, who was a clerk in his office, refused to say anything about the matter, although he seemed much excited.

Mr. Vlasto paid $1,800 a year for his apartments in the Dakota. The rooms are furnished in costly style. He had a lease for three years and had lived there about a year and a half with his wife and a son about eleven years old. His brother also had a room with him. They kept three servants. The life of Mr. Vlasto and his family was secluded. They went to drive frequently and attended the theatre often. During the last week the outer door of Mr. Vlasto's apartment has been kept closed, which caused comment. On Thursday evening he and his wife and child and the servants, carrying several valises, went down in the elevator and thence to the elevated station at seventy-second-st. The servants returned in about an hour. No directions were left with the servants as to where letters might be forwarded. One of them said yesterday that Mr. Vlasto and his family had gone away, but she said that she expected them back in a day or two.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

FOUND DEAD AFTER A LONG SEARCH.

MIDDLETOWN, March 19.—Alexander Cummings, a well-known manufacturer of Walton, Delaware County, suddenly disappeared in November, and all efforts to trace him were unavailing. Many reports were since started that he had been seen in Kansas and later in Pennsylvania. On Thursday the mystery was partially cleared up by the finding of his body on the flats along the Delaware River, four miles south of Walton. The body, face downward, was frozen fast in the ice and badly disfigured. It had evidently entered the river at Walton, going out with the ice and lodging on the flats. Mr. Cummings was in the habit of carrying considerable money. He was forty years old and leaves a family.

ILLNESS OF JAMES SHANAHAN.

AMSTERDAM, March 19.—James Shanahan is reported as a little better to-day. His condition, however, is serious. He has been confined to his bed for a week or more and has done no business except signing papers brought to him from Albany.

WILL MR. EDSON VOTE FOR HIGH LICENSE?

BINGHAMTON, March 19 (*Special*).—The news that Assemblyman Edson, of Broome, had failed to vote on the High License bill on Tuesday evoked much sharp criticism here, many of his own party condemning him. Mr. Edson was here to-day, and stated that sickness prevented his attendance at the Assembly Chamber at the time this vote was taken, but he says he shall surely vote for the bill on its passage.

CHASING A BOMB-THROWER.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Since the Haymarket affair Captain Schaack has spent a good deal of time in chasing down rumors about Rudolph Schnaubelt, the bomb-thrower. Schnaubelt is a brother of Mrs. Michael Schwab, and to her one day about the middle of February he wrote from Munich, Bavaria, that he was on his way to Wiener-Neustadt, in Austria. A hint of this correspondence escaped, but in the rumor the town was merely Neustadt. Before it reached Captain Schaack it became Neuburg, and then Newburg, which again through some leak gave currency to a report that Schnaubelt had been located at Newburg, N. Y. The captain shortly struck the truth. Before Captain Schaack's communication to the authorities of the arsenal and town had reached Wiener-Neustadt, however, Schnaubelt was up and away, leaving no trace of himself. A response to that effect reached the Captain this week. August Spies, when asked about the truth of the rumor that Mr. Solomon had been dismissed from the Anarchist trial, said it was entirely without foundation.

A TEXAN FARMER OF PLUCK AND LUCK.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—A dispatch from Texarkana, Ark., says: "Two weeks ago Walter Ridgely, a wealthy farmer, living twenty miles north of here, shot and killed two ferrymen who were trying to force exorbitant charges out of a St. Louis drummer for putting him across the river. Upon examination Ridgely was discharged. John Murphy, a brother of one of the men killed, and an uncle of the other swore to kill Ridgely on sight. Last night Ridgely on horseback was returning home from a neighbor's, and on entering a strip of woods was fired on from ambush. The horse fell dead, but its rider escaped unharmed and rolled over on the opposite side of the horse to that from which the firing proceeded. Two would-be murderers, who were the uncle and brother mentioned, thinking that Ridgely was dead, approached. When within about ten feet Ridgely suddenly raised up and shot both assailants dead in their tracks.

MORMONS RELEASED FROM PRISON.

DETROIT, March 19.—This morning ten Mormons, sent to the House of Correction from Idaho on cumulative sentences, were released by Judge Severens in the United States Circuit Court, with the District-Attorney's acquiescence under the Supreme Court's ruling that cumulative sentences are not legal. The names of the liberated men are: Rasmus Nelson, Hans Rasmussen, Christopher Gardiner, Nels Jansen