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LIBERALS BECOME RESTLESS.

A HOME RULE ORGAN DIRECTS ITS FIRE AGAINST A HOME RULE LEADER.

TORIES IMPROVING THE OCCASION—MR. GOSCHEN DISHONORED—MR. PARNELL'S HEALTH—BUFFALO BILL LIONIZED BY NOBLES AND COMMONS—A GREAT ENGRAVER—THE NEW PLUNGER.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, May 10.—Signs are not wanting of a certain amount of discontent, almost disorder, in the Liberal ranks. This is probably only momentary, but the Tories make the most of it. They say the Irish are playing the game of obstruction too low down and the Liberals are staying away from the House of Commons rather than take a hand in it. Only 140 could be whipped together last night to support one of Mr. Healy's numerous amendments to the Crimes act, the Government in a small House having a majority of 87. Mr. Gladstone himself intervened with a protest against protracting discussion; alarmed, say the Tories, by disaffection in his own ranks. The disaffection is generally imaginary. Hot weather has come, and proceedings in Committee, though important, are undeniably tiresome. Mr. W. H. Smith thought he was getting on well yesterday, a large number of amendments being disposed of. Yet the committee in nine hours finished off only seven lines of the first clause.

If disorder be anywhere visible among the Liberals, it is in the columns of "The Daily News," which turns upon Mr. Healy this morning in a style usually reserved for Lord Salisbury. The Irish champion is told by his ally that his manner was truculent and offensive, his speech a diatribe, and his topic selected with characteristic awkwardness, and that he succeeded in bringing himself under the just rebuke of the Chair. "The Daily News" however, is supposed to be again in the throes of an editorial crisis.

Mr. Parnell's health is again reported to be in a critical state, this time on high medical authority. Cancer of the stomach is named as the malady from which he is suffering. Urgent telegrams from his colleagues in the House have failed to bring him back to London. They strenuously deny all stories of his illness, the effect of which on the political situation is nevertheless considerable. The Tory leaders rightly or wrongly believe Mr. Parnell is not likely to reappear in the House at present if at all.

Saturday's dinner to Mr. Goschen was a very remarkable one in the numbers and character of those present. Lord Salisbury's testimonial in behalf of his new Cabinet recruit was extremely cordial. Mr. Goschen betrayed no particle of regret at his own presence in the Tory Government. The Duke of Westminster's speech was as bitter as brief: bitter, that is, toward Mr. Gladstone, to whom he owes his Dukedom and whom he now describes as the author of the rack and ruin of the Liberal party.

Orders seem to have gone forth from the Liberal headquarters for Liberals to show Mr. Goschen no more favor. "The Daily News," which pronounced his Budget when produced st king and brilliant, now describes it as shuffling and shambling. But Mr. Goschen is none the less the only real debater of Cabinet rank whom the Tory Ministry can oppose to the Liberal front bench.

The verdict of the English press on the American Exhibition is pronounced in decisive terms. It is essentially, says "The Times," a tradesmen's exhibition. In no sense can it be held representative of the industries of the States, as the Canadian Court last year was representative of the Dominion. This is, continues "The Times," entirely a private enterprise, the main purpose of which is to pay those who have risked their money. "The Daily Telegraph" thinks people will hardly undertake a tour to West Brompton to gaze with ecstacy into a case of grinning false teeth or liquid fish glue, or at an ironclad bran-duster. Other papers write in similar tone, all, however, agreeing that there is a great deal worth seeing now and will be more still when the exhibits are all ready.

They agree still more emphatically that the real show is Buffalo Bill's. Americans really owe something to him. He has redeemed from something like contempt an exhibition to which a British speculator has attached the name American. It was Colonel Cody who drew most of yesterday's immense throng, computed at over 20,000, to Earl's Court. The number of people who went to the opening ceremony was small compared with the multitude who rushed to see the Wild West. Archdeacon Farrar's prayer, which the English thought an incongruous element in the proceedings; Colonel Russell's speech, which they pronounced that of a born orator; Mr. Whitley's address, of which they say nothing; Mlle. Nordica's singing, and all the rest of the platform performances were but little regarded. Invitations to the opening, which had been sent literally by thousands., were treated simply as invitations to the Wild West show. Nothing struck me as more remarkable than the cool way in which Mr. Whitley and his colleagues in the ceremony were ignored.

The number of really distinguished and fashionable people who came was really extraordinary. Most of them made their way at once to the boxes or reserved seats in the grand stand and never went near the main building. The papers publish no lists of celebrities, but a column could easily be filled. I saw no Royalties. The Royal box was occupied by Madame Waddington, wife of the French Ambassador, Count and Countess D'Aubigny, Rustem Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, and Cardinal Manning. The American Legation was wholly unrepresented. The invitation sent to the American Minister, though printed on satin with a fringed border, was declined, Mr. Phelps rightly thinking his presence might be construed as lending official sanction to the enterprise with which the promoters so long tried to connect the American Government. Mr. Lowell was invited but declined. Near the Royal box were Countess Spencer, the Countess of Rosebery, Mrs. Phipps, Countess De Grey, Lady Charles Beresford, Viscountess Curzon, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Arthur Post and Lady Dorothy Nevill, while in the boxes at the other end were visible the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. James Brown Potter with Mr., Mrs. and Miss Urquhart. Then came Colonel Colville, Mr. Edgar Vincent, Mrs. Jeune, Lady Thurlow, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Mackay, the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Sir Charles Tennant and his daughter and scores more of the best known people in London. Carriages lined both sides of the street in every direction for a quarter of a mile.

There was and is but one opinion about Buffalo Bill and the whole Wild West show. It is an enormous success. The managers of the exhibition have done a great deal to attract people to the grounds, where amusements of many kinds are provided, but the American Exhibition means thus far to Loadoners just Buffalo Bill, who is in some danger of being lionized out of his saddle.

The last of the famous English engravers in mezzotint is gone with Mr. Samuel Cousins, who died on Saturday at the age of eighty-six after sixty years' work. Many of his most famous plates have been done within the last twenty years, especially mezzotints af er Sir Joshua Reynolds. "The Strawberry Girl" is the first best of these, artists' proofs now fetching $200. None of his work is equal to the best of the last century, but none of our time compares with Mr. Cousins's. He made a fortune and gave $75,000 to the Royal Academy for the benefit of poor artists.

Bendigo's victory in the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park yielded $80,000 to young Mr. Benzon, the newest "plunger" on the turf. His losses the week before were reported to reach $45,000. Mr. Benzon came of age a few weeks since and into the possession of a fortune of $1,500,000. His father was well known in America as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Naylor, Benzon & Co. The son is welcomed to the turf by the noble army of bookmakers, who consider the transfer of his million and a half to their own pockets only a question of time, and short time, too. Mr. Benzon is buying as well as backing horses. Report credits him with having just handed over $50,000 to Sherard's stable to invest in horseflesh. He has already become a familiar figure on racecourses. Money-lenders think themselves entitled to a share of the plunder. They are supposed to have got hold of Mr. Benzon while he was a minor and to have lent him very large sums.

The streets of the West End, which were crowded yesterday with pilgrims to the Wild West show, are still more crowded to-day. The Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace fills all this quarter of the town with stir and animation. G. W. S.

MR. HEALY'S AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

LATE SITTING OF THE HOUSE—MILBANK PRISON GETTING READY FOR PARNELLITES.

LONDON, May 10.—The House of Commons sat unti 5:30 o'clock this morning. On a motion being put by Mr. De Lisle (Conservative and Unionist) for an adjournment, Mr. Bradlaugh said he desired a division on the motion simply to show who were opposed to his motion for the second reading of the Oaths bill. Mr. De Lisle's motion was rejected by a vote of 185 to 104.

After several further ineffectual attempts to adjourn Mr. Bradlaugh said he was satisfied that a large majority of those present were against adjourning and agreed to withdraw his motion. The House then adjourned.

To-day in committee on the Coercion bill Mr. Healy moved an amendment that a person committed for contempt of court be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. He argued that witnesses committed for refusing to answer questions ought not to be subjected to the same punishment as criminals. When the last coercion act was in effect, he said, the mere detention of many persons shortened their lives ten years. [Cries of "Hear, Hear!"]

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that persons committed could avoid punishment by answering questions.

Mr. Healy's amendment was rejected—195 to 144.

Mr. Healy then moved to limit the penalty for contempt in the case of witnesses to seven days' imprisonment. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 138 to 111. Another motion referring to witnesses was negatived, and the House then adjourned.

The Congregationalist ministers of London at a meeting held to-day adopted, almost unanimously, a resolution offered by Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, protesting against the Irish Coercion bill now before Parliament; demanding that the Irish people shall be treated with justice, and urging the Government to adopt a policy of conciliation in dealing with the Irish question.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" publishes a rumor that the Government have ordered to be prepared sixty first-class cells in Milbank Prison for the accommodation of Parnellite members of Parliament whose arrest they may deem necessary. The report is discredited.

PLANNING AGAINST THE OPPOSITION.

OVERTURES TO MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. MORLEY FOR AN INQUIRY INTO "THE TIMES'S" CHARGES.

LONDON, May 10.—An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day to discuss plans for expediting the passage of the Coercion bill. It was decided to abandon the attempt to effect a wholesale application of the closure rule at a fixed date. The refusal of the chairman of the committee to put closure until each clause has been fully discussed has compelled the Ministers to adopt the plan of asking for closure after bona fide amendments have been heard. The Ministerialists now calculate that the discussion on the Coercion bill in committee will last three weeks longer.

A committee of leading Conservatives has made unofficial overtures to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley with the view of finding out whether those gentlemen will assent to the appointment of a commission consisting of two English judges and one Scotch judge to inquire into the charges against the Parnellites. The Gladstonians are opposed to troubling themselves any further with the question unless the Government takes definite action, while the Government is not disposed to make a move until the Coercion bill shall have passed.

The Unionist members of the Eighty Club have been summoned to attend a meeting called for the purpose of declaring the position of the club on the Home Rule question. The Gladstonians, being in a majority, will outvote their opponents and compel the withdrawal of the Unionists from the club.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

PARIS, May 10.—The *Temps* says that an agreement has been made between Lord Salisbury and M. Florens defining the sphere of action of England and France in East Africa. England recognizes the rights of France over the Obock territory and the Gulf of Tadjourah and cedes the island of Mashab to France. The frontier of the French territory extends from Cape Djiboujeh to Harrar. France admits the authority of England over the territories east of Cape Djiboujeh.

SEQUEL TO THE SCHNAEBELES CASE.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to *The Times* from Paris says: "The Leipsic Supreme Court has prepared an indictment covering 500 pages against the persons arrested for connection with the case in which the French Commissary Schnaebeles was implicated, and the trial of which will begin a fortnight hence. The indictment covers all the evidence in detail collected during several months past regarding barracks elections, M. Deroulede's trip, M. Schnaebeles and his emissaries, the Patriotic League and its newspapers and letters, and in short," says the correspondent, "it is an indictment as much against France as against the prisoners."

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, May 10.

BUFFALO BILL WILL OBEY.—The Queen has commanded that a private performance be given by the Wild West show at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

CONGRESS OF CATHOLICS.—A congress of English-speaking Roman Catholics will meet in London shortly to discuss religious progress, labor and capital, temperance, theft, and other subjects. It is expected that American prelates will attend. Cardinal Manning is the leading spirit in the movement.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.—The value of imports into India during the past year was $364,300,000, against $355,650,000 during the previous year. The value of exports was $450,000,000, against $424,900,900 during the previous year.

AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

LONDON, May 10.—The Queen held a drawing-room this afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Mrs. Arthur Post and Miss Louise Morgan were among the presentations to Her Majesty in the diplomatic circle. The following Americans were present in the general circle: Mrs. H. Horton, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Ames Van Wart and Miss Van Wart, of New-York; Mrs. Whitewright Stuart, of New-York; Mrs. Ezra Warner and Miss Warner, of Chicago; Madame von Zollikofer, of Virginia; Miss Gallup, of Providence, and Miss Florence N. Smith, of New-York.

NO TARIFF WAR WITH SPAIN.

MADRID, May 10.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Congress to-day that it was improbable that a commercial treaty between the West Indies and the United States would be arranged. He said that the Government was not inclined to enter upon a tariff war.

BELGIUM TO PROTECT HER CATTLE INDUSTRY.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill imposing import duties on cattle and meat.

GOING TO GIVE THE FISHERMEN A CHANCE.

OTTAWA, May 10.—It is reported that instructions have been forwarded to the fisheries cruisers to remain in port until further orders are received.

WHAT BECAME OF MR. EGAN'S LETTER?

CHICAGO, May 10.—The following telegram was received by the Associated Press to-day:

HARVARD, Neb., May 10.—Referring to the Hon. King-Harman's statement in the House of Commons last night regarding me, will you kindly say that my letter as published was mailed to Harman to Dublin Castle on April 25 and must have reached its destination before now. PATRICK EGAN.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—The bill fixing the duty on imported cattle was passed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day with amendments exempting cattle intended for reexportation. The vote was 69 to 54.

HAVRE, May 10.—The cargo of the steamer La Champagne, which was beached on the coast of Calvados after having had a hole stove in her side by collision with the steamer Ville de Rio Janeiro, is being recovered by salvers.

CONVICTING THE THIEVISH BRAKEMEN.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—This afternoon the jury in the case of W. T. Lavelle, the Panhandle railroad brakeman on trial for robbing freight cars, brought in a verdict of guilty. J. C. Dunlap, another of the alleged thieves, was called up for trial and plead guilty. The trial of John Haggerty is now in progress. It will be closed to-morrow and no more railroad cases will be tried until the June term of court.

AN ERRATIC YOUNG BANKER.

COMPROMISING HIS LOVE AFFAIRS BY THE PAYMENT OF THOUSANDS.

SCRANTON, May 10 (*Special*).—About two months ago Franklin Howell, age twenty-four, vice-president of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, of this city, disappeared. After a tedious search his friends found him at the house of David Thomas, a wealthy resident of Pittsburg and a distant relative of Howell. The latter's friends informed the Thomas family that Howell's mind had partially given way, caused by the use of opium, and requested the Thomases to take care of him as long as he wished to remain. Howell stayed in Pittsburg for about six weeks longer and eventually became engaged to be married to a member of the Thomas family, Miss Margaret Thomas, who is about twenty. A date, about the middle of April, was fixed for the marriage and then Howell came back to Scranton. On the day on which the wedding was to have taken place Howell did not appear in Pittsburg, nor was any word received from him explaining his absence. Miss Thomas's brother and brother-in-law came to Scranton, where they found that Howell had again disappeared. They came on again last week and engaged State Senator L. A. Watres as their attorney in the case. It was learned that Howell was visiting relatives in Tonawanda, Penn. Miss Thomas's brother and brother-in-law, accompanied by their attorney, went to Tonawanda, where they met Howell, who agreed to pay the young woman $50,000. He assigned to her 600 shares of stock in the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, together with numerous mortgages and checks. Then he gave a judgment note in $75,000, as collateral security.

When Miss Thomas's relatives presented the assignment at Howell's bank the papers were dishonored, for the reason that the guardian of Howell's sister had directed the bank officials not to honor any checks signed by Howell. Howell is worth between $200,000 and $300,000.

In June last Howell was to have been married to Miss Ephie Coslett, of this city. A few days before the wedding he went to New-York and remained there for several weeks. Miss Coslett sued him for breach of promise. He settled the case for $10,000.

He is now engaged to a young woman in Tonawanda. A commission is to be appointed to inquire into his sanity.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

TO BE SUED UNDER THE INTERSTATE LAW.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A dispatch from St. Louis says: "A case under the Interstate Commerce bill will be brought against the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway. The line contracted to take several hundred cars of corn from East St. Louis to seaboard points. Subsequent developments, it is charged, proved the through billing to have been made for the purpose of concealing the real point of delivery, which was Louisville. The railroad engaged to deliver it at a less rate a ton than its own published schedule of tolls, which was the tariff agreed upon between itself and competitors, and which was made to conform to the requirements of the long and short haul feature of the Commerce law. It is asserted that two charges will be filed against the traffic manager in the Federal Court, one for false billing, which discriminated in favor of the owner of this particular lot of corn, and the other for lowering the rate from East St. Louis to Louisville for the benefit of certain individuals, and then advancing it to the former tariff without giving public notice of such purpose, as required by the Interstate Commerce law."

FAILURES DUE TO THE INTERSTATE LAW.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Two barb wire fence manufacturing firms failed in this city to-day. Sherman & Marsh, No. 51 Dearborn-st., made an assignment to Noble B. Judah. The liabilities are estimated at $448,000 and the assets at $256,000.

Schnabel & Co., next door to Sherman & Marsh, also made an assignment to Mr. Judah. The liabilities are $303,000, the assets $183,000. The members of the firm are Eben J. Schnabel and Eben J. Marsh (the same Marsh that is in the firm of Sherman & Marsh). Mr. Marsh gave as the immediate cause of the failure the operations of the Interstate Commerce act. The two firms have made no preferences and will await the action of their creditors before deciding on any plan of procedure.

The principal creditors are the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, the Commercial National Bank, American Wire Company, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, the H. P. Nail Company, Iowa Barb Wire Company, New-Haven Wire Company, John A. Roebling's Sons' Company and the Cambria Iron Company. A large share of the unsecured debts are due to the Washburn & Moen and the Roebling Companies.

WABASH TO PAY DISPUTED INTEREST.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The lawyers who appeared before Judge Gresham for and against a motion to have Receiver McNulta pay $73,000 of interest on two coupons of the first mortgages of the Wabash Railroad finished their arguments to-day, and the court directed that an order be drawn requiring the receiver to pay the interest on June 1, or as soon as he found he had sufficient surplus to leave a margin for exigencies. The receiver is expected to have $400,000 of surplus by June 1. The principal opposition to the order came from the Pacific Car Trust Company.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

At the annual meeting of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday the old board of managers was elected as follows: Abiel A. Low, James M. Halsted, Le Grand B. Cannon, James R. Taylor, John Jacob Astor, James Roosevelt, Abraham R. Van Nest, David Dows, Robert M. Olyphant, Benjamin H. Bristow, John A. Stewart, Frederick Billings and R. Suydam Grant. The board will meet to-day and re-elect the old officers.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The shipments of eastbound freight from Chicago by all the lines for the week ending May 7 amounted to 29,899 tons, against 25,014 tons during the preceding week, an increase of 4,885 tons. The percentage carried by the different roads was as follows: Wabash, 1.5; Big Four, 10.4; Michigan Central, 10.1; Lake Shore, 16.1; Fort Wayne, 12.4; Panhandle, 9.3; Baltimore and Ohio, 10.5; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 10.2; Nickel Plate, 8.3; Chicago and Atlantic, 11.1.

The Times this morning says: "After the late meeting of the Transcontinental lines, Mr. Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific, and party, went on to New-York, stating before they left that the Southern Pacific would meet the competition of the Canadian Pacific, Pacific Mail and clipper ships in its own way. It was discovered that there was no possibility of arranging with the outside lines on the basis of a differential, as the American roads would not listen to any such compromise. The Stubbs party has gone East to labor with the trunk lines, in an effort to get a reduction of the pro rate now demanded east of Chicago, in order to secure if possible some of the freight originating on the seaboard for the all-rail routes."

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (*Special*).—It is now conceded that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will take action at an early day upon an allotment of stock in sufficient amount to secure funds with which to make improvements. This amount is estimated at $6,000,000 and it is thought that action upon the matter may be taken to-morrow.

Master George M. Dallas to-day took testimony regarding the necessity for a number of improvements and extensions on the line of the Reading Railroad, for which the receiver petitioned the Circuit Court.

John B. Garrett was elected to-day third vice-president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He is chairman of the Reconstruction Trustees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad properties.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., May 10.—The Boston and Lowell Railroad Company filed a bill in the Supreme Court today replying to the bill of the Boston, Concord and Montreal road, stating that it believed the lease of June, 1884, by which it operates the Boston, Concord and Montreal road, is valid, and asking to have the case transferred to the United States' Circuit Court.

HARTFORD, May 10 (*Special*).—The Railroad Committee has reported a substitute bill extending the time for completing the building of the Hartford and Harlem Railroad and for taking bonds therefor to three years from the passage of the act, providing that at least $500,000 shall be expended before December 30, 1888, by said railroad in the actual construction of its road in this State.

Henry L. Goodwin has entered a remonstrance against the acceptance by the Legislature of the Railroad Committee's report on his memorial, and asks that the matter be considered by the Judiciary Committee.

PRODUCT OF A DRUMMER'S BRAIN.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The bloody details of how Walter Ridgeley, an Eastern college graduate and wealthy planter of Texarkana, Ark., had recently been obliged to slay all the members of a family of desperadoes named Murphy to protect an inoffensive Northern drummer from imposition has been published. Certain persons went to the trouble of sending telegrams of inquiry about Ridgeley to Texarkana. The result was a dispatch reading as follows:

In regard to Walter Ridgeley's killing half a dozen men, the story is all a canard. There never was any such man, or such affair in this part of the country.

J. H. HENDERSON, Mayor of Texarkana.

Further investigation brought the information that the story was first told at Texarkana by a drummer on a wager that he could outdo Munchausen.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

AN INSANE DYNAMITE APOSTLE.

CHICAGO, May 10.—William E. Fitzpatrick, who was arrested while distributing dynamite circulars at the anti-Coercion mass meeting last night, was fined $5 to-day, which was afterward suspended, it being represented that the prisoner was of unsteady intellect.

ESCAPE OF A CHILD MURDERER.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., May 10.—Thomas Dizan, who was confined in the jail here for killing his infant child, escaped last evening. During the day he assisted Sheriff Sulloway in whitewashing in the jail and managed during the time he was thus employed to pick a lock and with the aid of his bed cord he made his escape.

LIGHT SENTENCE FOR A BIGAMIST.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 10.—Jennie A. Frost Manton, of Watertown, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Carpenter, at the Superior Court to-day, for bigamy. The statute allows a sentence of five years in State prison for this offence.

NO STAIN ON THE STANDARD.

ROGERS, ARCHBOLD AND McGREGOR FREED.

NO EVIDENCE SHOWN CONNECTING THEM WITH THE ALLEGED BUFFALO CONSPIRACY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUFFALO, May 10.—The Standard Oil stock is quoted high to-night on account of the partial victory in the criminal suit brought to punish men interested in it for an alleged attempt to injure trade and commerce. This was the eighth day of the trial and the prosecution rested late in the afternoon. Counsel for Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold and Ambrose McGregor, the three New-York oil magnates, asked that they be acquitted by order of the Court on the ground that no evidence had been produced connecting them with the alleged conspiracy. Judge Haight granted the request. Notice was given by Lawyer Coggswell that he would tomorrow make a motion to dismiss the indictment against Hiram and Charles Everest, of Rochester, on the same ground. Should this be denied, the defence has a host of witnesses to show that Charles B. Mathews, president of the Buffalo Company, wanted to sell out to the Standard Oil Company. Some interesting developments are expected if the judge is willing to let the jury decide the case of the Everests. An important witness to-day was John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company.

The forenoon session of the trial was not fruitful. Detective John Byrne was recalled and examined regarding his employment as a detective in the works of the Buffalo Company. The contract recited the fact that Mr. Dodd, the New-York counsel for the Standard Company, had suspected that the Buffalo Company was infringing on patents owned by the Vacuum and he was to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The contract gave details of the information wanted.

Complainant Mathews was recalled and admitted having said something within a week about selling out to the Standard Oil Company. He also spoke to Editor Allison of *The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, on the same subject in the court-room.

Eldon H. Hamilton testified that he worked for the Vacuum Oil Company in Boston as a shipping clerk in 1881. He saw Miller around the store. Miller did no work, but came and went as he pleased.

Frank N. Beach, secretary of the Vacuum Oil Company at Rochester, testified that he had held that position since 1880. He went there from Titusville, where he was an oil broker. Before that he was connected with the Enterprise Pipe Line Company. The witness produced a statement of the account of Albert W. Miller with the Vacuum Company as well as the books of the company when meetings of the directors were held. At one of them a dividend of 40 per cent was declared.

Judge Haight ruled out the amounts of subsequent dividends. The object was to show that the five defendants participated in the meetings and were engaged in managing the business. The incorporation certificate of the Vacuum Oil Company was introduced as evidence. To save time the attorneys for the defendants admitted that Messrs. Rogers, McGregor and Archbold had bought three-quarters of the Vacuum's stock.

At the afternoon session when President Rockaseller of the Standard was sworn the spectators manifested much interest in the oil king. He testified that he lived in New-York city, but had formerly lived in Cleveland. He went to New-York about ten or twelve years ago for the winter season and changed his residence permanently about five years ago.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am engaged in the oil refining business at Cleveland.

Q.—Where besides Cleveland? A.—I am engaged in it nowhere else.

Q.—Or ever have been? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know such an institution or corporation as the Standard Oil Company? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known it? A.—Since its formation.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was earlier than 1870, but cannot positively speak. I should say about twenty years.

Q.—You were an incorporator? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Rockefeller said that the Standard Oil Companies had been incorporated in the States of Ohio, New-York and Pennsylvania. Asked what the Standard business is, he said:

"Refining oil."

"Anything else?" was asked.

"Incidentally manufacturing with the refining, such as making barrels and work about the stills."

"Does the Standard own any pipe lines?"

"No, sir."

"Are there pipe lines under the control or management of the Standard?"

"No, sir."

"Either directly or indirectly?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Rockefeller testified that he knew Messrs. McGregor, Archbold and Rogers; they were also engaged in the oil business; they had some connection with Standard and Mr. Rogers was vice-president of the Pratt Refining Company. Personally the witness knew that they contemplated buying the Vacuum Company, but the Standard had no interest in the sale; the defendants were members of the Standard Trust Company.

This ended the case for the defence and the District-Attorney asked the Court to instruct the jury that all evidence except Hiram Everest's deposition should apply to all the defendants.

"I can make no general ruling at this time," said Judge Haight, "but I will give the jury proper instruction. The declaration made by a co-conspirator when acting in furtherance of the wrong is evidence as against his co-conspirators, but the evidence cannot be received until a prima facie case of unlawful agreement is made."

"We claim that we have established a conspiracy," said Assistant District-Attorney Mary, "and we would like the ruling, now the case for the people is ready to be closed."

"You are at perfect liberty to close at any time," said Lawyer Bacon.

Judge Haight again declined to rule on the question at present.

Ex-Judge Frank Brundage then made a motion in behalf of the three New-Yorkers that the indictment as against them be dismissed, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to put them upon their defence. Mr. Brundage conceded that there might be evidence on which to go to the jury with the two Everests. The only evidence against the New-Yorkers was that they had bought stock in the Vacuum.

Assistant District-Attorney Mary combated the motion to acquit the three New-Yorkers, and a long argument followed.

After examining some evidence Judge Haight decided as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I shall advise you to acquit the three defendants, Archbold, Rogers and McGregor, upon the ground that I deem the evidence insufficient to convict them of the crime charged. If there should be a conviction against them it would be the duty of the court to interfere and set aside the verdict. The indictment charges conspiracy and certain overt acts are alleged. One of these is enticing away the witness Miller, a servant of the Buffalo corporation; another is to destroy the works of that company; another is the charge of bringing false suits against the Buffalo Company. So far as enticing the servant away, these three defendants never knew anything about that, and there is no evidence that they even heard of it; so far as attempting to blow up the Buffalo Company's works is concerned I am unable to recollect any evidence connecting them with it. The only doubt I had was about the patent suits was whether Rogers acquiesced in bringing them. The evidence is barely sufficient to warrant a conviction. It does not appear that these actions were brought without probable cause. The fact that actions were brought and that the plaintiffs were defeated is not sufficient to warrant a jury in finding that the actions were false. Holding stock in an oil or any other corporation is not a criminal act. While conspiracy can be shown by facts and circumstances, they must exist so as to prove the guilt of the defendants beyond a reasonable doubt. We cannot presume that a man is guilty of a crime, and that result can only be established by evidence proving it is beyond a reasonable doubt.

The trial of the Messrs. Everest will be resumed tomorrow.

SCATHING WORDS FROM THE BENCH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (*Special*).—The Camden County Grand Jury was severely rebuked by Judge Parker this morning. They had failed to take any notice of the election frauds of last fall which caused the election of a Democratic United States Senator, and for this omission the Judge said:

"I regret being compelled to bring to your attention again the outrageous frauds perpetrated upon the ballot-box last fall, when the ballots of Waterford and Centre were deliberately taken from the boxes and altered. For these crimes no Grand Jury since has ever indicted anybody. . . I regret very much to be compelled to make such a statement, but I must say—my duty to justice and law-abiding citizens of the county demand it—that if this Grand Jury permits this state of things to longer exist it would be better to dispense with Grand Juries in future."

The jury was composed of Democrats.

A YOUNG WOMAN SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.

BALTIMORE, May 10 (*Special*).—William Ritter, superintendent of a large brick works in Canton, a suburb of Baltimore, killed his wife this morning by firing a load of buckshot into her head. He was twenty-six years old, she but twenty-three, and they had not been married long. Various theories are advanced as to the cause of the tragedy. The couple were not known to have had any serious quarrel. At the inquest the fact was developed that this morning Ritter arose in a bad humor. "Lily," said he angrily, "I'm going to kill some of those negroes about here, I'm tired of them." "Oh don't, Will," pleaded the wife, but her efforts to calm his wrath angered him the more, and turning toward her with the exclamation, "Well, then I'll shoot you," he raised the gun and fired. Ritter is in custody.

KILLING THE WRONG MAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (*Special*).—Jarvis Griffin, colored, was shot and killed shortly after 2 o'clock this morning by George Duvall, also colored, in front of a liquor store at Twelfth and Lombard sts. Duvall and Werren Williamson had been gambling and a dispute followed. At the conclusion of the game, Griffin, who was looking at the play, left the room in company with Duvall and Williamson to get some oysters. While eating the quarrel was renewed by Williamson, and Duvall pulled a revolver and fired several shots at Williamson. Instead of striking him they lodged in the head of Griffin, who fell dead. Duvall ran away. The victim was a barber and of peaceful disposition. This afternoon the police searched Duvall's house and found a general outfit of gambling implements. On a card in a valise was the name, "William Suldam, 67 Nassau-st, New-York, agent for sporting goods, cards, etc."

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

SHOCKS STILL CONTINUE AT URES—NO ONE INJURED—LARGE FISSURES REPORTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A dispatch to *The Call* from Guaymas, Mexico, dated to-day, says: "Shocks continue at Ures. Many buildings have been cracked and rendered unsafe. Nobody has been hurt, but the inhabitants are leaving as fast as possible. A large slice of the mountain near the town fell down with a terrible crash. The friction of the rocks ignited the woods, causing the belief that a volcano had broken out. At the Delicias Santa Elena Mine a whole hill fell down, scattering the rocks among 150 persons, but nobody was hurt." A dispatch to "The Call" from Tucson, Arizona, dated yesterday says: "R. J. Kerr has returned from his trip to Tres Alamos, in the San Pedro Valley. He reports the earthquake fissure to be not less than twenty-five miles long. It extends from a short distance below Benson to fifteen miles below San Alamos. At the surface the fissure varies in width from six to eighteen inches and in many places is still open to the depth of several feet. From the Empire ranch, seventy miles south of here, a fissure is also reported. Trustworthy information states that when the earth opened water and mud were thrown to a great height."

MURDERED FOR HER MONEY.

AN OLD LADY STRANGLED AND ROBBED—A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

NEW-HAVEN, May 10.—Mrs. Margaret Ernst, age seventy two, was murdered some time last night. This morning a milkman was surprised to find the front door wide open, and entering the house found the old woman on a sofa, bound hand and foot. A hasty examination convinced the milkman that Mrs. Ernst was dead, and he immediately informed the police. When found Mrs. Ernst lay on an old-fashioned lounge in the front room of the house, which was used as a barroom. Her hands were tied across her breast with a handkerchief and her limbs were bound together with another. Still another was stuffed into her mouth and a sheet was round her throat so as to completely envelope her head. Dr. White made an examination and found that death was caused by strangulation. The room directly in the rear of the barroom was occupied by the old woman as a bedroom. In the room everything was topsy turvy.

The bosom of Mrs. Ernst's dress had also been torn open, and it is probable that a considerable amount of money was found on her. The murdered woman was worth at least $20,000. It transpired that she was to make a new will this week, and it is thought possible that some one interested in her will made two years ago might have had something to do with the murder.

UNMOVED BY THE THREATENED STRIKE.

COAL COMPANIES WILLING FOR THE MINERS TO BEAR THE BLAME OF A SUSPENSION OF WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (*Special*).—Prominent coal dealers in this city in referring to the proposed strike of miners said to-day that the miners are well aware that a suspension of mining has been talked of for some time, and that the companies are willing to permit the miners to bring about the suspension if they wish it, and bear the brunt of the blame therefor. There will be a meeting to-morrow at Mahoney City of the Joint Committee of the Knights of Labor and of the Amalgamated Association to receive the answer to their demand from the coal companies. All of the companies will refuse to grant an advance of ten per cent. The companies deny that they will send representatives to the meeting.

WILKESBARRE, May 10.—*The Record* has made an investigation of the strike outlook and finds that there is no prospect of any trouble in the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal fields, the agitation being limited to the Schuylkill and Carbon regions.

Officers of the leading anthracite coal companies said yesterday that they had no special information or opinions in regard to the threatened strike by the miners. One of them remarked:

The difficulty seems to be confined to the Schuylkill field, where the wages are a little less than in the other coal regions. I do not think there will be a strike there, or if there should be, that the strike will extend to other districts. There is a continual danger, however, and for one I shall be sorry to see any disturbance. I am not one of those who think a strike would be a benefit to the companies, because there is a surplus of coal which they might sell at good prices. I have seen several strikes in my time, and I am sure that every one has been a permanent injury to the companies.

The president of another prominent company said that his advices from Philadelphia convinced him that there would be no general strike, and he added that he did not care much whether these advices were correct or otherwise.

INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST STRIKERS.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 10 (*Special*).—The strike of the Knights of Labor at the works of the American Tube and Iron Company has assumed a new phase, the company taking the case into the courts. This afternoon Judge Welter, of Cleveland, granted an order against nineteen of the strikers, restraining them from interfering in any manner with the business of the company. The company asserts that the defendants have unlawfully conspired together to break up their business, and have intimidated by threats of boycott all persons who transact any business with the men now at work, and that in carrying out the boycott, defendants are meeting those who come in search of employment and by threats and intimidation driving them away. The complainant asserts that unless restrained by law, the defendants will wreck its plant and throw out of employment many who are willing to work. The order issued this afternoon will be served on defendants to-morrow morning.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 10.—A large number of striking bakers to-day set upon a few of the men engaged by A. Trudel, of Cote St. Louis, and seriously injured one of them named Guyon. They next proceeded to the house of M. Trudel, broke open the door and frightened Madame Trudel so badly that serious consequences may follow. From there the rioters went to the bakery, into which they forced their way, and one of the ringleaders discharged several shots from a revolver at the proprietor and his foreman, none of which took effect. The mob then rushed upon Trudel and beat and kicked him till he was almost insensible. The whole gang then left the premises and made off in different directions.

NEW-JERSEY MASONS WILL STRIKE TO-DAY.

The masons and bricklayers of Newark and its vicinity will strike to-day on all buildings on which stone is used in construction. The strike was decided on last night as a means of compelling the boss stonecutters to yield to the terms of their striking employes. Among the buildings affected