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THE TORIES EXASPERATED

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S CRITICISMS ON GOVERNMENT POLICY.

THE PRIME MINISTER RAISES A STORM BY CALLING AN INDIAN A BLACK MAN—DARK PROSPECTS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL COMPANY—MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN—PHILISTINES IN ART—MR. BRIGHT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
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London, Dec. 6.—Once more has Lord Randolph Churchill supplied the political sensation of the week, and for more than the week. Critics describe him as engaged in the operation known as burning his boats. His attitude toward the Ministry of which he was once a member has been growing steadily more hostile since his Paddington speech, and his criticisms more damaging. He has attacked his former colleagues on the Civil Service, on Land Purchase and on Egypt. His motion to adjourn the House in order to protest against sending English troops to Suakim has angered them more than all else; perhaps because they are not quite sure they are right. But right or wrong, they say, Lord Randolph took the wrong way to set them right. He insists that a single battalion is not enough, and declares that the highest military authorities at home told the Government it was not enough. Mr. Stanhope's answer was plain. The generals on the spot say one battalion can do the work. If the generals at home think otherwise and told Lord Randolph what advice they had given, they were guilty of breach of confidence. Nor is it the duty of the House of Commons to conduct military enterprises. The Ministry are responsible, not the House. Worst of all, in Mr. Stanhope's opinion, Lord Randolph had sprung this debate on the Government without notice, a proceeding which they thought neither friendly nor civil. The Tories accuse him of having told the Opposition what was coming off, and Mr. Labouchere is named as his confidant. There is no evidence of this but suspicion. The effect is, however, to exasperate the Tory leaders and the Tory party and widen the breach between them and Lord Randolph—already wide enough. The real truth is, neither Mr. Labouchere nor anybody else was told, nor could have been told, for Lord Randolph himself did not know that he should speak. Had Mr. Stanhope's answer to his question been different, there would have been no motion and no speech. He walked down to the House with a friend who wished to hear him, but who was told that he did not intend to speak.

Hot as Tory anger is for the moment, the Tory party cannot afford to quarrel with its only leader who has a strong hold on the country. Lord Randolph, on the other hand, is perhaps testing rather severely the attachment of Tory Democracy to its real chief. He does not care for office, and does not wish to rejoin this Ministry, but certainly does wish to retain the power he wields outside the Ministry.

Lord Salisbury has got himself into a fresh difficulty by calling the former Indian candidate for Holborn a black man. In fact, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is not black, but tawny or swarthy. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is displeased with Lord Salisbury, whom he considers singularly rude and insulting. He told the Liberal Club at Luton he knew both Mr. Naoroji and Lord Salisbury, and of the two Lord Salisbury was the blacker. "At any rate," continued this censor of the Prime Minister's manners, "Lord Salisbury has a black beard and his hair is dark, while Mr. Naoroji's countenance is European and his hair and beard gray."

Cooler critics than Mr. Herbert Gladstone think Lord Salisbury made a mistake. Black is a term of offence to Indians, partly because the average Anglo-Indian is in the habit of referring to 200,000,000 of the Queen's subjects as "damned niggers." The Anglo-Indian press is horrified, or one section of it is, by Lord Salisbury's slip. The Radical press of London, which invariably uses moderate and decorous language, is still more horrified. "The Daily News," that model of good manners in print, calls Lord Salisbury's expression infamous and Lord Salisbury himself a buffoon. "The Star," which never dips a pen into anything but mother's milk, sorrows over Lord Salisbury's phrase as a wanton and stupid insult. "The Pall Mall Gazette," by way of making things pleasant all around, publishes a caricature of another Cabinet Minister as a blubber-lipped negro. On the whole, the black man may be grateful to Lord Salisbury for the interest he has excited.

The belief in London is that the latest Panama loan is already a failure. If it fails, the last hope of averting the bankruptcy of the company disappears. Little regret is felt here. There is sympathy with M. de Lesseps, but no liking for the methods by which he has financed this enterprise. Shares are down to one-third their par value. When M. de Lesseps fixed the figure at which the new lottery bonds were to be issued the Bourse put down the price of old bonds, and the new had to be lowered, or issued at a lower price.

Mr. Chamberlain's townsmen are bent on giving him and his bride a cordial welcome when they reach Birmingham, which they seem in no great hurry to do. There will be a public ceremony, in which all parties will join, or may join; there will be a gift to Mrs. Chamberlain, accompanied by an address from her husband's political associates; and still other greetings are proposed. Meantime bride and bridegroom are seeking the sunshine of the Riviera.

The election of Mr. Burgess to the dignity of a Royal Academician is but one more proof that the Philistines are still a majority of the Academy. Mr. Burgess belongs to the old guard—a painter of Spanish life in the English manner, painstaking, commonplace, prosaic, incapable of interesting any human being.

Steadily growing worse is the true meaning of all telegrams about Mr. Bright. To-day's news is slightly better, but not enough to build hope upon. Mr. Bright is all the while perfectly conscious of his condition. He suffers little pain, and takes his usual keen interest in public affairs. The papers are read to him every morning, or as much of them as his physician will allow, including reports of the Parnell Commission, and even Lord Salisbury's Edinburgh speech.

G. W. S.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

MASSOWAH NOT TO BE ABANDONED—ON CORDIAL TERMS WITH FRANCE.

Rome, Dec. 6.—In the Senate to-day General Corti asked what the intentions of the Government were regarding Massowah and for information as to the relations between Italy and France.

Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, in reply to General Corti's interrogations, said that the expedition to the Red Sea was undertaken when he was not in power. Still he did not think the Government would abandon Massowah. Should it do so the place would be immediately occupied by another power. Italy desired solely to exercise a civilizing mission, and did not aspire to conquests.

In regard to the relations between France and Italy, Signor Crispi said: "Our relations with France, which lately were not entirely satisfactory, are now not only good, but cordial and friendly. Nothing justifies the supposition that a war with France is probable or near. Nevertheless, in view of the situation throughout Europe, Italy cannot dream of disarming. On the contrary, owing to her special position and her engagements, she must labor to perfect her armaments."

M. WILSON TO HAVE ANOTHER TRIAL.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the report of the committee recommending that M. Wilson be prosecuted for libel. The members of the Right did not vote on the question.

THE KILLING OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

A WITNESS BEFORE THE PARNELL COMMISSION TRIES TO CONNECT THE LEAGUE WITH THE MURDER.

London, Dec. 6.—Upon the reassembling of the Parnell Commission to-day Patrick Molloy, who had been arrested in Dublin for refusing to obey the subpoena calling upon him to give evidence, was brought before the Justices, who committed him to prison until further orders. Justice Hannen intimated that the Commission proposed to take Molloy's evidence to-morrow.

A laborer named Burke was called upon to testify. He stated that at meetings in Clonbar of the branch of the League of which he was a member, it was decided that Lord Mountmorres should be done away with. A proposal to do away with Lynch was rejected. On the day of the murder a member of the League named Sweeney asked the witness to assist in killing Lord Mountmorres. The witness refused. On the evening of that day another member of the League told the witness that he expected Lord Mountmorres would be put away that night. The witness afterward promised Sweeney, Mulroe, Fallon and Murphy, all members of the League, that he might assist them in doing away with Lord Mountmorres, but he suddenly missed them. Later in the night he saw Mulroe, who had been wounded in the hand. Mulroe said that he had done away with Lord Mountmorres.

On cross-examination witness said he couldn't swear that there was a branch of the League at Clonbar before the murder. There was some kind of a branch, but it might have been a secret society, the same which the witness had joined fourteen or fifteen years ago. He could not remember the name of the society. He promised that he might assist in the murder because he did not like to give a bad answer, but he could not say that his promise was owing to an oath which he had taken.

The Commission decided to adjourn from December 14 for one month instead of from December 7 to January 15, as was agreed upon yesterday.

The subscriptions to the fund to aid Mr. Parnell in his litigation with "The Times" amount to 24,500 pounds.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUSINESS BLOCKED BY FLOODS OF OPPOSITION ELOQUENCE.

London, Dec. 6.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Edward Harrington asked Mr. Balfour whether there was any guarantee that persons collecting evidence in Ireland for the Parnell Commission would not be interfered with by the police. Mr. Balfour in reply guaranteed that no one would be prevented from collecting evidence.

Mr. Labouchere moved an adjournment in order to discuss the bad state of public business. It was a disgrace, he maintained, that Parliament was still debating the estimates. He denied that it had been due to obstruction, for there had been none by the Opposition.

Henry Chaplin, Conservative, said that it was not surprising that Mr. Labouchere felt it necessary to revert to the matter of blocking public business. The real cause of the block was the fact that certain members insisted upon talking to such an extent that if all availed themselves of the same right it would render business impossible. Five members of the Opposition had within twenty-three working days of the session made 183 speeches. Mr. Labouchere himself made forty-three speeches, and those illustrious members, Messrs. Conybeare and Tanner, made thirty and thirty-eight respectively. ("Hear, hear!")

Mr. Smith declared that the discussion on the estimates had exceeded all previous experience, and that the Government would be compelled to make new arrangements in order to take up the estimates earlier in the session.

The motion was withdrawn.

ALARM AMONG THE BOULANGISTS.

THE GOVERNMENT PREPARING MEASURES, IT IS BELIEVED, FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION.

Paris, Dec. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening Premier Floquet announced that the Ministry were engaged in drafting a bill of the highest importance, which would soon be introduced. This statement created anxiety in the Boulangist ranks. The Boulangists believe that the proposed bill is a measure for their suppression.

MR. BRIGHT GETS WEAKER DAILY.

London, Dec. 6.—Mr. John Bright rallied somewhat this morning from his dangerous condition. But he was worse to-night. He has been growing steadily weaker daily and a doctor is with him night and day.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—The "North German Gazette" denies that German officers are acting as spies in France. The paper mentions the thirteen French officers who were staying in Germany on the pretence of studying the language and who were expelled between September 22 and November 17, it having been discovered that their real object was to gain information concerning German military affairs. The French Government, the "Gazette" declares, had been officially informed that the presence of the French officers in Germany was not desired, and expresses the hope that in the future there will be a better compliance with the notification.

GERMANS CAPTURE A SLAVE DHOW.

Zanzibar, Dec. 6.—The German warship Carola has captured a slave dhow.

The rising among the natives along the coast is increasing.

CANADA MUST ASK PERMISSION.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 6.—Senator John Sherman, writing to the editor of "The Free Press" regarding the Congress of Nations at Washington in 1889, says:

I think there is no doubt that the presence of delegates from the Dominion of Canada at the proposed Conference of American States would be very acceptable and very proper, but I don't see how it can be done, except with the consent or appointment of Great Britain. Our Government could not, with due respect to Great Britain, hold any formal political relation with the Dominion Government—a necessary result of the dependence of Canada upon Great Britain, but which, no doubt, could be waived by the parent Government.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT DEAD.

London, Dec. 6.—Henry John Trotter, member of Parliament for Colchester, is dead.

STRIKERS USING DYNAMITE RECKLESSLY.

Brussels, Dec. 6.—The strike movement is increasing and the strikers are everywhere becoming reckless. An attempt was made to-day to wreck a train on the Halouviere Juste Railway, dynamite cartridges being placed on the track. Fortunately the cartridges were discovered in time to prevent a disaster. An attempt to blow up a factory at Morlanwels with dynamite also failed.

CHANGING THE NAME OF A PARIS STREET.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The Municipal Council has decided to change the name of the Boulevard Haussman to the Boulevard Baudin.

SEVENTEEN ENGLISH SAILORS DROWNED.

London, Dec. 6.—The British steamer Hartlepools has been wrecked at Egersund, Norway. Only four of her crew of twenty-one were saved.

TO STUDY AMERICAN MINING LAWS.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 6.—John Charlton, M. P., William Coe and Archibald Blue, members of the Mining Commission, have left here for Washington, where they will spend some time investigating the mining laws of the different States. Their information will be incorporated in suggestions they are expected to make in their report to the Government.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL ILL.

Lisbon, Dec. 6.—The King of Portugal was attacked with a chill to-day.

LORD RANDOLPH TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICA.

London, Dec. 6.—Lord Randolph Churchill will in a short time start on a visit to South America.

JACKSONVILLE'S CHEERING BULLETIN.

Jacksonville, Dec. 6 (Special).—President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night is: New cases, none. Deaths, none.

The work of fumigating houses in the streets running east and west has been completed. To-morrow morning the fumigating brigade will begin work upon the streets running north and south. Dr. Porter says that the task will be finished by the end of the week. Dr. Porter now wears a handsome diamond medal as president of the Volunteer Corps Association.

A. I. Bidwell, originator of the famous Bidwell peach, and a recognized authority on fruit, died at Orlando yesterday morning.

IMITATING BOTH SIGNATURE AND STAMP.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—A number of forgeries of checks on the American Exchange National Bank of this city, amounting to about $4,000, have been detected. Samuel S. Ford, of Kankakee, is said to be the offender. Obtaining blank checks on the American Exchange National Bank, of this city, he is said to have forged the signature of T. W. Harvey, lumber merchant, and then to have imitated the certifying stamp of the bank on the check. These checks he is said to have cashed at banks in Kankakee and Champaign, Illinois. Ford's father is a large stock raiser in Champaign County.

NINE DAYS IN DANGER OF DEATH.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE AT THE PUMPS OF A LEAKING VESSEL.

Baltimore, Dec. 6 (Special).—The schooner James A. Garfield arrived here to-day with the crew of the abandoned schooner Albert H. Cross. Captain Henderson, of the lost vessel, says that his crew consisted of five seamen and a cook. They sailed from Charleston on November 15 for Petersburg, Va. On the night of November 17 they encountered a gale. The following day the wind split the foresails. All sails were lowered and the boat rode safely until November 21, when heavy waves swept over her decks, carrying away her boats. The schooner labored considerably and it was found that the vessel had sprung aleak. The captain ordered the men to the pumps, but the waves were sweeping with such force over the deck that they had to be lashed to the pumps. For nine days the seven men battled with the sea for their lives. The captain worked with his men and the pumps were going constantly, thus keeping the schooner afloat. No assistance came, and only the strength of desperation enabled the worn-out seamen to keep up the struggle. They were covered with salt water sores and every movement of their bodies gave them intense pain. On November 30 Captain Henderson examined the schooner and found that she could float only a few hours longer. She was fast sinking when the schooner Garfield answered the frantic signals of the crew and rescued them.

TROUBLE AMONG COAL-CARRIERS.

ALL SETTLED NOW, AND COAL NOT LIKELY TO BE CHEAPER AT PRESENT.

It has been predicted that the price of coal may be lowered to the consumer because of trouble in the coal-carrying trade in and about this city. The trouble consisted of a rupture between the International Boatmen's Union, a trade organization of employes, and the New-York Brokers and Freightage Exchange, composed of owners of boats engaged in transporting coal about the harbor from the coal docks to the consignees. The Boatmen's Union complained that several employers had cut down the wages of the boat captains from $50 to $40 and that discrimination was made against the International men. After hearing the men's grievances stated the executive boards of the two organizations held a meeting on Wednesday, at No. 1 Broadway, and in a short time the trouble was all settled and the likelihood of cheaper coal to the consumer vanished.

"Coal won't be cheaper till the coal-mining companies make it cheaper," said a member of the Exchange yesterday. "This little trouble between our organization and the boatmen all grew out of a lot of canal boats, whose owners, not having any canal business in the winter, intrude on us and carry coal about the harbor for little or nothing. They are a lot of pirates, and two of our members were compelled to cut down their men's wages to compete with these outside tramps. But the Exchange as a body will continue to pay the old wages."

CRIES AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The County General Committee of the United Labor party held its monthly meeting in Clarendon Hall last night, Cornelius Donovan presiding in place of John McMackin. It was a lively meeting from beginning to end, the subjects of James J. Coogan's charges and the expenditure of campaign funds affording a splendid opportunity for disagreement and debate. The County Executive Committee made a long statement, which was in part as follows: "That on account of the somewhat strange utterances of James J. Coogan directly after the last election, the committee concluded to investigate the matters involved in said publications, and after a thorough inquiry, we find that the district leaders of the Executive Committee of the different districts have completely vindicated their actions."

William B. Clark also made a statement that he had been charged with receiving $450 from Mr. Coogan, whereas he had never received a cent. A motion was then made that the Auditing Committee should report, and when the chairman of the committee said he was not prepared to report the storm broke. In vain the chairman called for order. The excited delegates would speak, and it was some time before quiet could be restored, and then a resolution was passed calling a special meeting for December 20, to hear the report on finances, and as to who authorized the printing of County Democracy ballots with Coogan's name on them. Another storm was raised by the presenting of a resolution thanking the New-York newspapers for their services in aid of ballot reform, but this resolution was howled down with indignant cries against the Democratic press, and an amendment leaving them out was not acted upon, although words of commendation were spoken in behalf of those papers who upheld the purity of the ballot.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Pittsburg, Dec. 6.—The third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held at St. Louis, beginning on Tuesday, promises to be one of the most important labor meetings held this year. A couple of years ago, with only a few members, it was alluded to as the infant rival of the Knights of Labor. To-day it has 625,000 members and it is thought nearly 100,000 will be added at the coming convention, by the admission of all the organized miners. It was learned to-day that an important resolution regarding assessments is likely to be passed. This will provide that each member be assessed five cents a week, which would in a short time amount to a large fund. It is proposed that a law be passed that, if a trades union is in trouble and needs assistance the general head of the Federation be appealed to and this fund be drawn upon for aid.

NO FEDERATION CONTEMPLATED.

Cleveland, Dec. 6 (Special).—A dispatch from Pittsburg says that about January 1 a meeting will be held in that city of representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, firemen, switchmen and yardmen, to consider a plan of federation of all railroad employes in the United States. Chief Arthur was not in his office to-day, but Secretary Everett said when he saw the dispatch: "You can put this down as a hoax, so far as the Brotherhood of Engineers is concerned. We have no knowledge of the intentions of other unions and brotherhoods, but we can assure you that the engineers are not thinking of uniting with anybody."

TROUBLES OF THE FEATHER-WORKERS.

The State Board of Arbitration met yesterday at No. 28 Lafayette Place, to investigate the causes of the strike of the two score feather-workers of Lowenstein & Gray's factory, No. 153 Bleecker-st. Evidence was given that the girls were forced to work at night in order to keep their positions, and even with night work were unable to make more than enough to live on. The evidence also went to show that after the girls struck against a reduction of wages by the firm of Lowenstein & Gray they were unable to secure positions in other shops, owing to an agreement among some of the manufacturers not to employ strikers. The investigation will be continued this morning.

COMPOSITORS CHANGE THEIR OFFICERS.

The result of the annual election of officers of Typographical Union No. 6 is a victory for the anti-administration ticket, headed by W. E. Boselly for president, all their candidates being elected with one exception, George H. Moore, of the administration, being elected treasurer. About 2,500 votes were cast. The successful candidates were: President, William E. Boselly; vice-president, Duncan McLeod; secretary, Everett Glseklin; treasurer, George H. Moore; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas J. Robinson.

ARRESTED FOR OPENING A LETTER.

Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 6.—Charles T. Yale, the mail carrier between Waterbury and Middlebury and a Grand Juror at Middlebury, was taken to New-Haven to-day by United States Marshal Lovejoy on a charge of opening a private letter addressed to Birdsey B. Atwood, the object being to pry into the complainant's private business. The defence is that the letter was in a United States envelope and was supposed to contain matter bearing on the carrying of the mails and of interest to the accused man. Atwood was the mail carrier some time ago, but he let the route to Yale.

TO ASK THE PRESIDENT TO PARDON SIM COY.

Indianapolis, Dec. 6 (Special).—The friends of Sim Coy, the Joe Mackin of Indianapolis politics, who is now serving a term of eighteen months in the Michigan City Penitentiary, for his connection with the tally sheet forgeries in 1886, are strenuously endeavoring to procure a pardon for him before Cleveland retires from office. The term of Bernheimer, one of Coy's associates in the conspiracy, will expire on January 3, and a petition is in circulation here for Coy's pardon at the time. Many prominent Democrats have signed it, among them W. H. English. It was presented to-day to Governor Gray for his signature. He is considering the matter.

MR. COLE'S STRONG LEAD.

OVER FIFTY VOTES PLEDGED HIM IN THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

GEN. HUSTED AND HIS ALERT YOUNG RIVAL REACH THE BATTLE GROUND—THE EX-SPEAKER ON BALLOT REFORM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Dec. 6.—The train from New-York which arrives here at 10 o'clock brought with it last night a bright-looking man of martial appearance, who scrawled on the register of the Delavan House "James W. Husted, of Peekskill." The clerks of the hotel, supposing that General Husted had come to Albany to push his canvass for the Speakership of the Assembly and would need all his strength to-day when he should come to a grapple with the Albany Assemblymen, gave him Room No. 304, which is situated in a quiet part of the hotel. A little later in the night, at 11:30 o'clock, a slender young man jumped off the train which had just arrived from New-York and inscribed upon the Delavan register the name "Fremont Cole." The clerks of the hotel decided to give the rival candidates for Speaker an even chance for the votes of the Assemblymen and assigned Speaker Cole to Room No. 302, adjacent to that of General Husted.

The rivals slept peacefully all night. General Husted did not know of his opponent's presence in Albany, but it is suspected that Mr. Cole had deciphered General Husted's odd signature and resolved to keep guard on him over night. This morning General Husted was peacefully eating his breakfast in the hotel dining-room when Mr. Cole entered the room to get his breakfast. General Husted was profoundly astonished to see Mr. Cole, but recognizing swiftly the humor of the situation, he called out "Good morning, Mr. Speaker." Mr. Cole smiled as he heard General Husted's words, and advancing to the latter he shook his hand warmly.

A little later in the day General Husted and Speaker Cole had a long conference in the latter's room, and the gossips were confident that some important conclusion in respect to the Speakership had been reached. Speaker Cole frankly told General Husted that in his opinion the Speakership contest was decided.

"I have over fifty votes," he said. "Over fifty Republican Assemblymen have given me their written pledge that they will vote for me for Speaker."

Mr. Cole then with equal frankness gave the names of his supporters. All of the Republican Assemblymen of Western New-York, with one exception, he said, would support him. The Republican Assemblymen from the great cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica were all for him, and he had the almost unanimous support of the Assemblymen of Central and Southern New-York. Mr. Cole acknowledged that General Husted had some support in the counties along the Hudson River.

General Husted listened calmly to the demonstration, but did not disclose his own strength. Reporters afterward vainly endeavored to learn from him the number of his supporters. "I do not hunt for ducks with a brass band," he said. He continued:

"I shall be on hand in Albany on December 27 and will have headquarters in the Delavan House, where my friends can see me. I have just hired a house on Lancaster-st. for the winter, and expect to entertain my friends there frequently throughout the winter."

Speaker Cole was cheered during the day by receiving a visit from Assemblyman-elect Yates, of Schenectady County; Assemblyman-elect Dunlop, of Montgomery County, and Assemblyman-elect Mead, of Delaware County, all of whom informed Speaker Cole, in the presence of several Albany politicians, that they should support him for Speaker. Another caller was Assemblyman-elect Leroy, of Albany, who early announced his intention of voting for Mr. Cole for Speaker, and who recently accompanied Mr. Cole in an electioneering tour through Western New-York. It was at that time that Speaker Cole received a dispatch at Buffalo from the three Monroe County members, saying that they should support him for Speaker. This action brought to Mr. Cole's support that of the three Buffalo Assemblymen.

Speaker Cole and General Husted chatted for a moment on the subject of ballot reform. "It seems to me," said General Husted, "that you cannot make men moral by legislation, and therefore we must not expect too much from the various patent devices now discussed for preventing bribery. But, for all that, we should strengthen the laws against bribery. I think we should disfranchise, for at least five years, every man who accepts a bribe. That was one of the defects of the Saxton bill; it did not punish the man who sold his vote. Nor should we permit any one except voters to be anywhere near the polls. But I doubt if it would be well to give the inspectors the right to deal out ballots. I should fear in that case in some districts of New-York City that a solid Democratic vote would be reported. We must preserve the 'vest pocket vote,' or, in other words, the secret ballot. In this last election I told the Republicans of my district in Westchester County that we would not expend a cent upon brass bands, parades or uniforms. We saved the money we would have spent in that direction until a few days before election, when we used it in sending ballots by mail to every voter in the district. As a consequence hundreds of Democrats had Republican ballots in their vest pockets when they came to the polls. I think, therefore, that we should preserve the right of a man to vote independently if he chooses to do so."

General Husted also said that early in the session of the coming Legislature he would introduce a bill for the appointment of a commission to remove Sing Sing Prison to some other locality. "The residents of Sing Sing," he said, "fear an outbreak some day in the prison. The convicts now are in bad humor owing to their not being given any work. I would transfer the prison to some wild spot in Sullivan County, and employ the convicts in cutting stone."

COLLAPSE OF A BUFFALO MALT-HOUSE.

THREE EMPLOYES BELIEVED TO BE BURIED IN THE RUINS—THE FLOORS WERE WEAK.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6 (Special).—A great crash startled people at Niagara and Maryland sts. at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Six big iron malting-tanks, on the fifth and sixth floors of Diehl's malt-house, came thundering through to the ground, carrying most of the front wall with them. For an instant the air was filled with flying bricks and timbers.

After a few minutes' vigorous work by the malt-house employes Stephen Anse, a maltster, who had been at work on the sixth floor, was pulled out of the mass of iron and timbers. He was unconscious, but brandy was given him, and it was found that he had almost miraculously escaped serious injury. Another maltster, Fred Meyer, is known to be in the ruins, but his body has not been found. Two other employes are as yet unaccounted for. The loss will be about $10,000. The malt-house had been rebuilt recently, and the floors were not made strong enough to support the great weight of the malting-tanks.

THREATENING GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—Since the conviction of Hrozek, the Chicago Anarchist, each mail has brought threatening letters to the Governor of a character similar to those received during the time the petition for the lives of Spies, Lingg and the other Anarchists was pending before him. The letters not only come from Chicago, but from cities in the East, and are anonymous. The Governor is not in the least alarmed by the letters. They are filed away with the ones sent a little over a year ago, newspaper correspondents being refused the privilege of perusing them.

ARGUING A SUIT ARISING FROM THE WAR.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—During the war the firm of Cobb, Christy & Co., of Cincinnati, contracted to deliver a large amount of corn to the United States Army in the South. The firm bought extensively along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. When ready to ship, the railroad company was unable to take the freight, as its capacity was exhausted in transporting troops and munitions of war. Finally, when the road was ready to accept the freight, a considerable portion of the corn had spoiled, and the Government refused to accept the rest on account of the delay in shipment. Cobb, Christy & Co. brought suit against the Illinois Central to recover damages, alleging that their loss exceeded $1,000,000. The case went through the courts in Iowa, and the Supreme Court of that State decided finally for the company. It was brought again in a new form in the McLean County Circuit Court, in this State, and is now in the Appellate Court here, where it is being argued.

GREEN IS NOT A MURDERER.

ACQUITTED BY THE JURY LAST EVENING—GENERAL SATISFACTION AT THE VERDICT.

The trial of Charles W. Green for the murder of Nicholas Goldenkirch, at No. 156 Rodney-st., Brooklyn, in March last, was concluded yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions. General B. F. Tracy made a strong plea for the prisoner, justifying him in his actions under the circumstances and showing that he had the right to use force to eject an intruder from his house. He also argued that the shooting was unpremeditated and accidental.

Assistant District-Attorney Clark presented the case against the prisoner, alleging that the dead man was foully murdered. Judge Moore charged the jury, defining the degrees of murder and manslaughter. The jury retired at about 4 p. m.

The jury returned to the court-room early in the evening and asked Judge Moore some questions in regard to the degrees of manslaughter, and then retired to deliberate again. At 10:30 o'clock the announcement that the jury had agreed filled the court-room with persons waiting for the verdict. The foreman announced that the jury found the prisoner not guilty. The sentiment of those present was evidently one of great gratification at this result, and there were some slight demonstrations, which Judge Moore quickly repressed. The prisoner appeared overjoyed, although he had been confident of acquittal. J. A. Wernberg, his counsel, moved for the discharge of the prisoner, and it was granted by the court. Mr. Green went out of the Court House amid the enthusiastic cheers and applause of the assembled crowd.

ANOTHER LEAK IN THE TREASURY.

TEN SHEETS OF $5 NOTES MISSING AND CANNOT BE FOUND.

Washington, Dec. 6 (Special).—According to "The Washington Evening Post," considerable excitement has existed in the Treasury Department since Tuesday on account of the mysterious disappearance of ten sheets of $5 notes—$200 in all. It appears that the bureau made its usual delivery of money to the Treasurer on Tuesday morning, the various packages having been counted and reported correct in every particular prior to their leaving the bureau. After the packages are received by the Treasurer they are again counted and receipted for, when they are handed over to the sealing division. This division also subjects all money coming into its hands to a careful scrutiny, and if it be found correct a receipt is given, which, in the ordinary course of routine business, is returned to the bureau, thus closing up the account.

On Tuesday afternoon the officials were much surprised and considerably excited to learn that the sealing division declined to receipt for a certain package of money because it was ten sheets short. The chief of the bureau immediately hurried to the Treasury to find out what it all meant, and ascertained that the sealing division counters had found that ten sheets, numbered in regular order, were missing from the middle of a package. The package had passed the counters of the bureau and of the Treasurer's office and had been reported "O. K." Where is the money? either carelessly misplaced or deliberately stolen. As soon as the loss was discovered a vigorous search was instituted both in the sealing division and the bureau, and all employes through whose hands the money had passed were subjected to a rigid examination, but no clew to the missing $200 was found.

The search was resumed yesterday and continued to-day. The scene in the numbering division of the bureau since the discovery of this loss has been quite picturesque, everything turned topsy-turvy by the assistant chief and a corps of helpers in a vain effort to find the money. Of course they may yet be successful, but it looks as though the $200 would not be recovered. The loss of this small amount is not so startling as the facility with which it was taken.

A CRIME CONFESSED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 6.—A most sensational confession, made in Chicago last May, by a German named Heinrich Schance, to William Radiger, of this place, has just come to light. It was the dying confession of Schance, who was a well-to-do bridge-builder. He said:

"In 1844, my partner, 'Sugar' Schultz, and myself robbed a barn in Colverte, Prussia, and to throw off suspicion, we set fire to the barn. A strong wind was blowing, and soon, to our horror, 100 houses and stores were in flames. The village was burned to the ground. The suffering that night was horrible, many women and children perishing in the flames. Large rewards were offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of the deed, but we were never caught. As people gathered at the fire we stole away through the woods. I immediately took a steamer for America, came to Chicago, and have been here ever since. My partner was a braver criminal than I. He remained and is still living in Colverte, Prussia, where he is a wealthy merchant. Now, I feel better, but be sure and communicate this confession to the German officials."

The confession was sworn to by Radiger before Justice Jannasch, and has been sent to the German Consul at Cincinnati.

TYPHOID FEVER IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Dec. 6 (Special).—Typhoid fever is prevalent in this city. The disease was first observed in November. About 150 cases have been reported. On Monday of this week there were ten new cases, on Tuesday eighteen, on Wednesday twenty-two, and to-day thirty-one new cases were reported. The cases are scattered all over the city, but are most numerous in the Fifth Ward, on the west side of the river. Opinions differ as to the cause. The Superintendent of Health, Dr. Chapin, believes that the germs of the fever are in the city water supply, and he urges the people to boil the water before drinking it. Other physicians think that the remarkable fall of rain, thirty-two inches in three months, has so saturated the ground as to breed the fever. The hill portions of the city are almost free from the disease. The doctors do not consider the disease contagious. The Health Department is earnestly searching for the definite cause of the epidemic, and hopes to find it. The cases do not appear to be especially virulent, although there are so many cases that deaths are numerous. There were four deaths from the fever in Friendship-st. on Wednesday. The last epidemic of typhoid here was in 1882.

CANNOT EXPLAIN WHY THE GREAT GUN BURST.

Pittsburg, Dec. 6 (Special).—Pittsburg generally, and the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company in particular, was greatly dissapointed over the bursting of the Hainsworth cast steel gun during the test at Annapolis yesterday. It seems to settle permanently the relative merits of cast-steel and built-up guns. John Irwin, jr., of the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company, who witnessed the test, said to-day: "So far as we were able to discover by a superficial examination, the metal contained no flaw, and we really do not know in what the actual cause of the failure lies. The test was a severe one, but, of course, no more so than for any other gun. The explosive force was enormous. The Government, however, treated us in the fairest manner possible—in fact, acted as if the gun was their especial pet. We propose now to make a most thorough examination of the whole matter.

PITTSBURG DRUGGISTS TO FIGHT BLUE LAWS.

Pittsburg, Dec. 6 (Special).—In answer to a call from the committee appointed to take to the Supreme Court the cases in which druggists were prosecuted for selling soda water on Sunday, about sixty prominent druggists of Pittsburg and Allegheny came together this afternoon. The report of the committee developed the fact that all the cases had been decided against the defendants according to the laws at present existing; and the committee recommended that "the only way to remedy matters was to have the obnoxious blue laws either repealed or amended, so as to allow druggists to sell non-intoxicating beverages on Sunday." After a long discussion a committee of five was appointed, with instructions to frame a bill, to be presented at the next session of the Legislature, which will secure the desired end. The street railway companies and the newspaper proprietors of the state will be invited to co-operate in the work.

THE CORTLAND WAGON WORKS TO REBUILD.

Cortland, N. Y., Dec. 6 (Special).—The Cortland Wagon Company, half of the works of which were burned yesterday morning, have decided to rebuild in brick, and in the meantime will perfect temporary arrangements and resume operations at once. State Treasurer Fitzgerald is president of the company.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bond offers: Four and one-halfs, registered—$155,000, $250,000, $122,250, $60,000, $14,000 and $6,000, all at 108. Fours, registered—$2,450 at 125. Total acceptances—$608,700.

VICTIMS OF THE PIRATES.

TWENTY-FIVE SUFFERERS IN ONE HOSPITAL.

AN INTERSTATE QUESTION IN THE OYSTER-DREDGING OUTRAGES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY—MANY VESSELS FROM PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—Twenty-five miserable specimens of humanity are now lying in the Bay View Hospital afflicted with diseases caused by exposure, ill treatment and insufficient food, while at work at oyster-dredging in Chesapeake Bay. The stories of some of these men show that many of the dredging-boats on which the men received cruel treatment hail from New-York and Philadelphia and a large number from Virginia. In several instances it has been proved that the men were shipped from New-York. The dredgers work through the whole winter and return to New-York and Philadelphia in the spring. They ship their oysters North from points on the eastern shore of the Bay. When new hands are wanted they are obtained in New-York on the pretence that they will receive good pay and fair treatment. The superintendent of Bay View Hospital said to-day that of the twenty-five sufferers above referred to, not one had sustained ill-treatment on a Baltimore vessel. Secretary Fairchild, to whom the committee of the German Society of Maryland appealed for a revenue cutter to watch the dredgers, has given the committee encouragement, but at the same time intimates that he is not sure of the law in the case. As soon as he is sure that he can legally do so, he will detail a special armed revenue cutter to cruise in Maryland waters to protect the dredgers from the cruel captains and the brutes who boss the dredging machines.

Surgeon Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, in a special report prepared for the German Society and submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, tells of the number of cases treated by him last winter. His report also contains these significant statements:

The surgical statistics I have given you are not so dreadful as are the other facts which have been brought out—that men are "shanghaied," taken to the oyster fields without proper clothing, kept there against their will, allowed to remain for days in the cold forepeak, when sick and wounded, without any attention, beaten to make them submissive, and knocked overboard to prevent a troublesome claim for wages, or a report of brutality when they get to port. Another very important matter is the dilemma in which they find themselves with regard to the law. The vessels on which they serve are registered, and they are seamen within the meaning of the United States Statutes. If they disobey their brutal and piratical captains, they are subject to fine and imprisonment for mutiny. If they obey, they are made to violate State laws and are exposed to bullets from the State Navy. You need expect nothing from the State of Maryland regarding this matter, and I will tell you why. The oyster captains supply and are interested with the oyster packers. Oyster-packing is one of the chief industries of Maryland. The packers are, therefore, a very important political factor. They stand by the captains and have a great deal of