

THEIR REQUEST REFUSED.

PARIS AGENTS OF CHILIAN INSURGENTS UNSUCCESSFUL.

MINISTER REID DECLINES TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

IN REGARD TO THE CASE OF THE ITATA.

Paris, May 21.—Whitehead Reid, the United States Minister, in an interview to-day was asked if it was true that at the request of the Chilean delegates he had communicated with the United States Government asking that the orders sent to the Charleston be countermanded and that the United States Government had acceded to the request.

"I have had no negotiations with the agents of the Congressional party. They called upon me. I listened to what they had to say, but I refused to hold any official communication with my Government in regard to their request."

The Chilean agents in this city who represent the Congressional or insurgent party declared to-day that an arrangement has been made between the Congressional party and the United States authorities by which the insurgent steamer Itata, which is now being chased down the west coast of America by the United States warship Charleston, will not be seized by force by the Charleston or by any other vessel of the American Navy.

By the terms of this arrangement, the agents here state, the fugitive craft will be handed over by the Chilean insurgents to the United States authorities pending a settlement of the question in dispute as to whether or not the Itata has violated the neutrality laws. This action, it is said, will be taken without prejudice to the Congressional party, inasmuch as the Itata has enough start to the Charleston to enable her to reach Valparaiso in time for the Congressional party to unload there before she is surrendered to the United States.

London, May 21.—The Times' Lisbon dispatch says that President Balboa broke off the mediation negotiations because he hoped to borrow money from Germany and succeeded in procuring a loan from England for the cruiser President Pinto.

THE ITATA WILL BE SURRENDERED.

CHILIAN INSURGENTS WILL NOT OPPOSE AMERICAN VESSELS—STATUS OF THE REBEL TRANSPORT.

Washington, May 21 (Special).—It seems to be well understood, despite the reticence of officials of the Navy Department, that the Itata will be promptly surrendered to the United States Navy if she should succeed in making a Chilean port before she is captured by the Charleston or one of the other United States cruisers in the Pacific.

Of course, the State Department has no direct official information that such is the purpose of the insurgents, because there has been no official communication with or recognition of the Chilean insurgents by that Department, but that such is their purpose there can be no doubt that it is in the mind of the time being in the United States for the use of the insurgents, as seems to be the disagreeable expectation of the Navy officials, a new question would at once arise. Would the Chilean Government be content with such a result, or would it have a just ground of complaint against the United States?

There is another phase of the matter which has not yet been discussed. It appears that as soon as it became known that the Itata had been ordered to be surrendered, a commercial and navigation company—formerly notified the United States Consul at Valparaiso that said vessel was their property; that she had been seized by force and without their consent was held and used by the insurgents against a Power with which the United States is on terms of peace and friendship.

If the Itata shall be taken back to San Diego, it is believed that the rights to her will be considered ready to be proved actual ownership and resist confiscation on the ground that they cannot be proved for an offence of which they not only were not guilty but the instrument to commit which had been taken from them by force and used without their consent. If that contention should be sustained by the United States Court there could be no escape from the conclusion that the officers and crew of the Itata are guilty of acts of piracy, and liable to prosecution and punishment as pirates.

Does anybody suppose that if the Itata should be taken back to San Diego, a recent decision of the District Court for the Southern District of New York is most instructive (25 Fed. Rep., 409). The Ambrose Light was a brigantine sailing under the American flag, and was captured by the Itata and taken to the high seas, a recent decision of the District Court for the Southern District of New York is most instructive (25 Fed. Rep., 409). The Ambrose Light was a brigantine sailing under the American flag, and was captured by the Itata and taken to the high seas, a recent decision of the District Court for the Southern District of New York is most instructive (25 Fed. Rep., 409).

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THE TARIFF QUESTION IN FRANCE.

A DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS—THEIR EFFECT AND THAT OF THE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

Paris, May 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, defended the Government tariff proposals, which, he said, increased the duties 80,000,000 francs with the minimum tariff, and 137,000,000 with the maximum tariff.

The committee's proposals made an increase of 141,000,000 with the minimum, and 242,000,000 with the maximum, tariff. On most articles the committee has doubled the Government figures. If France wished to increase her exports, she must rely upon a moderate tariff in order to maintain good relations with foreign customers. Other Powers were busy concluding treaties, and France must not be behind them.

The Government, added M. Roche, hoped to arrange an understanding with the committee which would result in a tariff worthy of the confidence of the country.

TO LISTEN TO MR. MORINE. HE WILL TELL THE NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE TO-DAY WHAT THE DELEGATES IN LONDON HAVE DONE.

St. John's, N. F., May 21 (Special).—Mr. Morine left before the Legislature to-day on a special train to Newfoundland to deliver a lecture to the delegates to the Imperial Conference in London to state the colony's case, also a confidential letter from the delegates to the Legislature, in which they describe the steps that have been taken by them, and the present situation.

Tomorrow both branches of the Legislature will meet in conference to hear Mr. Morine's explanations. There is no certainty yet that any bill will be submitted here, but if the delegates press the matter, an attempt will be made to pass a temporary tariff bill.

Lord Knutsford are the delegates, who have turned to the Liberal. Lord Herschell drafted a bill for them to pass here.

MR. REID ENTERTAINS MANY GUESTS. Paris, May 21.—Mr. Whitehead Reid, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner at the American Legation to-day evening. Among the forty-six guests were Minister de Freycinet, with his wife and daughter, Minister Fallieres and wife, Minister Roche and wife, Minister Guyot, wife and daughter; Minister Rouvier, M. Floquet and wife, M. Magnin, governor of the Bank of France, and his wife; M. Jules Simon, M. Spuller, M. Richard Waddington, Mrs. Don Camille, M. Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Colonel John Hay, Dr. O. Mills and Mrs. Truxton.

The dinner was followed by a reception and ball, for which 1,400 invitations had been issued, including all the Diplomatic Corps and the most prominent members of the American colony. In spite of the wide range of the invitations to the reception, Mr. Reid was compelled to refuse many applications from newly arrived Americans, in order to avoid a crush.

The first and second floors were thrown open to the guests, and supper was served at midnight on both floors. The house was brightly decorated with plants and flowers and was lighted throughout with electric lamps. The guests moved about without any difficulty.

The French Foreign Office, to which the point of precedence was referred, has decided that the wife of the American Vice-President shall rank after the wife of the President of the Chamber of Deputies and the wife of the President of the Council of Ministers. The decision of the Foreign Office had reference to the presence of Mrs. L. P. Morton, the wife of Vice-President Morton.

MR. GLADSTONE ON PROTECTION. London, May 21.—Mr. Gladstone has made reply to a bookbinder of this city, who made a complaint against the American tax of 25 per cent of the net value of the volumes, which the writer said, would exclude valuable old volumes which had been rebound in England from exhibition in the World's Fair to be held in Chicago.

Mr. Gladstone says: "I sympathize with you in your exclusion from the United States by a regulation which is so peculiar as to be almost a caricature of the idea of protection. On the other hand, I hope that you will be able to get your goods into the United States by some other means. As a rule, you will find that the system of protection adopted by the United States disables that country in competing with us or any of the other markets of the world."

PARNELL SUPPORTS BALFOUR'S MOTION. London, May 21.—The House of Commons, which adjourned last week for the Whit Sunday holidays, re-assembled to-night in committee of the whole and discussion of the Irish Land Purchase bill was resumed.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the insertion of a new clause to regulate the mode of purchase money among different classes of tenants. He said that the clause would be supported by the Government, but that it would be opposed by the Opposition. The clause was carried by a vote of 111 to 26.

IT WASN'T DYNAMITE OR GUNPOWDER. GAS MADE A GOOD SUBSTITUTE, HOWEVER, AND STARTLED THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

People passing along One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-street, near Lexington-ave, last night were startled by an explosion of gas which blew the cover off a manhole about twenty-five feet into the air. A gas-pipe runs under the street and crosses the cable line at One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-street, and Lexington-ave. For the last two or three days people living in the neighborhood have complained strongly of an escape of gas. No official notice was taken of the circumstance, however, until shortly after 7 o'clock last night, when a big jet of flame shot up from the ground and the cover and sides of the manhole were blown to pieces. Some of the fragments were hurled a distance of thirty-five yards. There was a wild scattering of these near to places of shelter. No one was hurt, however, and the damage was slight.

SCHOOL TEACHERS HAVE A QUARREL. THE PRINCIPAL CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING AGAINST HER SUBORDINATE.

The school trustees of the Twenty-second Ward have been called upon to decide an unfortunate dispute which has arisen between Miss F. H. Solomon, one of the popular teachers of the girls' department of Grammar School No. 69, and Miss Annie M. Hoffmann, principal of the girls' department of that school. For several months Miss Solomon's class has been notorious for its lack of discipline, though it was formerly looked upon as a model class. The pupils have refused to obey, in many instances, Miss Solomon's orders, and have given as reasons that they were contrary to the instructions of the principal.

Miss Solomon for a time was at a loss to understand the change which had taken place among her pupils. She finally became convinced, however, according to her statements, that the insubordination was due to the influence of Miss Hoffmann. Acting upon that conviction, Miss Solomon about two weeks ago preferred charges against Miss Hoffmann, and accused her of interfering with the discipline of her class. In her statement she alleged that the children had confessed that Miss Hoffmann had told them to obey her and not Miss Solomon. Miss Hoffman alleges that she has been persecuted by her principal and that she is blameless for the state of affairs in her class.

Miss Hoffman denies these allegations, and declares that her interference in the government of the class was necessary, owing to Miss Solomon's inability to control her pupils.

The trustees, in all probability, will reach no decision in the case for a week or ten days. Although they have given important attention to the dispute, it is understood that they are inclined to support Miss Solomon's side. Miss Hoffmann had been before the Board of Trustees a number of times on account of trouble with her subordinates. Similar charges to those of Miss Solomon have been made against her before.

A BARE CATCH OF MACKEREL. Some fishermen who went out to raise their nets yesterday morning surprised at Keyport, N. J., found a great surplus awaiting them. They had expected a school of mackerel had wandered in on this part of the Jersey coast, and the men captured over 500 of the delicate fish. Such a thing rarely happens. They are the ordinary, not the Spanish, mackerel, and weigh about a pound and a half each. Fulton Market dealers yesterday sold them at 50 cents each.

LOTS OF DEAD WOOD THERE.

REPORT ON THE XIIIth DISTRICT. THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE'S WORK—STANDING COMMITTEES NAMED.

The Republican County Committee, at its regular monthly meeting in the Grand Hotel House Hall last night, received the reports of special committees appointed to investigate the affairs of the Vth and XIIIth Assembly Districts, and adopted both without dissent. President Brookfield announced the standing committees for the coming year as follows:

Committee on Resolutions—Elliott Ross and Daniel G. Rollins, XIIIth Dist.; S. H. Randall, XIIIth Dist.; and James W. Hayes, XIIIth Dist. Committee on Finance—Nathaniel P. Van Wyck, III Dist.; Edwin Emanuel, XIIIth Dist.; W. L. Strong, XIIIth Dist.; Horace Russell, XIIIth Dist.; J. Langdon Ward, VIII Dist.; Nicholas Fish, III Dist.; and C. Volney King, VIII Dist. Appeals—Henry Grass, XIIIth Dist.; E. D. Hawkins, XIIIth Dist.; John C. Carter, Dier, Thomas J. Bush, Twenty-third Ward; W. H. O'Brien, XVIIIth Dist.; John Collins, VIII Dist.; Benjamin Oppenheimer, XIIIth Dist.; John S. Phillips, XIVth Dist.; David Robinson, XVIIth Dist.; Charles K. Leach, XIIIth Dist.; William H. Fisher, XIIIth Dist.; Hiram Merritt, III Dist.; L. L. Van Allyn, VIII Dist.; George P. Seward, XVth Dist.; and William H. Cross, IXth Dist. Committee on Printing—Charles G. Cronin, XIXth District; H. C. Parley, XXth District; and Rudolph Roberts, Xth District. Committee on Naturalization—Robert A. Green, XXth District; George S. Sager, XIIIth District; Thomas Broadhead, VIII District; John Moran, IXth District; Speakers—Edward T. Barlett, III District; Job E. Hedger, XIII District; Donald McLean, XIIIth District; Gustav A. Schurman, VIIIth District; William Hook, VIIIth District; Public Meetings—Eben Demarest, XVIIIth District; P. R. Van Wyck, III District; E. D. Collins, XIIIth District; and Jeremiah Pangborn, IXth District.

Much satisfaction was expressed at the composition of these committees. It was generally agreed that all elements had been duly recognized. The last two committees, those on public meetings and speakers, have been created by amendment to the constitution.

The address of the committee that has been trying to straighten out things in the XIIIth is a voluminous document, and Secretary Bellamy looked tired when he had finished reading it. Its main points have already been foreshadowed in this paper. A record of the committee's labors is given at length and the irregularities discovered are touched upon. After the first correction of the roll the names of 2,210 persons remained having a prima facie right to membership. But when the committee attempted to find these by mail no less than 996 of the circulars sent out were returned unopened. The addresses of these were afterwards discovered, but after careful consideration it was agreed that no less than 555 names, of which the committee terms "the dead wood of the organization," should be dropped. Twenty-four Democrats were also discovered and dropped; likewise the names of sixty-one dead men. To enable all who desire to do so to join in the proper reorganization of the party in the XIIIth, the committee advises a new enrollment under the direction of a committee appointed by President Brookfield, to be followed by a primary election.

Mr. Curtis expressed satisfaction at the report, and his assistant, Gibbs, who was present, made no rejoinder. The report was signed by all the committee, Messrs. Raymond, Nassau, Ten Brock, Nugent and Stearns.

Messrs. Murray, Wampanoy, Hillcock, Collins and Green, the committee on the Vth District, arose upon what ought to be done with that organization and their recommendations appear to be satisfactory to all elements in the XIIIth. The names of the members of the XIIIth as given by the previous committee of the County Committee, 134 were stricken off by consent of both sides. The report closes as follows:

"The committee has endeavored to prepare a new alphabetical roll-book of the said district, and have caused the pledge-books and roll-books to correspond with the new roll-book. It is believed that the roll-book on the same to be stricken off, that the new book be considered the authentic roll of the XIIIth, and that the names of the members of the XIIIth be appointed from the County Committee."

THE PASTOR MADE AN APOLOGY. FRIENDS AND FOES OF THE REV. MR. SOMMER HAVE A STORMY MEETING.

The trouble which has existed between the Rev. Gustav Sommer, pastor of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in North Fifth-st., Brooklyn, and the board of trustees culminated last night in a stormy meeting, concluding in an apparent reconciliation. The pastor's feeling has existed before, but the attack on the latter received from the pulpit of the church. The attack on Trustee Rau was due to the annoyance the pastor had received during his illness from Mr. Rau and Henry Kress, another member of the board, and an alleged attempt on the part of those two men to oust him and secure a new pastor.

Several attempts had been made by Mr. Sommer to leave the church, but he was prevented by the board. He then sought refuge in the home of a friend, but he was brought back to the church by the board. He then sought refuge in the home of a friend, but he was brought back to the church by the board. He then sought refuge in the home of a friend, but he was brought back to the church by the board.

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