The Sun.

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NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

ONLY SUCH AS SENATOR CONKLING APPROVED OF, HOWEVER.

A New Postmaster for Albany, but Mr. Robertson's Name Still Before Mr. Conkling's Committee—Proceedings of the Executive Session—Mr. Dawes Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—As usual, the Vice-President laid before the Senate, when the session began to-day, the unfinished business, which was the following resolution for the election of Senate officers:

Resolved, That the Senate do now proceed to the election of its Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper, Chief Clerk, Principal Executive Clerk, and Chaplain.

The resolution was the one that had been pending since the 24th of March. Mr. Dawes, its author, paved the way for the retreat of the Republicans in a speech. He said that up to the 24th of March it had been supposed that every Senator who desired to invoke the voice of the Senate had secured to him the right, under the rules, not only to invoke that voice, but to obtain it. Under that impression he (Mr. Dawes) had introduced this resolution. He had not asked any Senator to support it to whose judgment it did not commend itself. He had merely asked Senators to consider it and pass upon it. It had encountered opposition, and that opposition had held the United States Senate here for more than six weeks. The opposition had not been directed against the merits of the resolution, but it had been distinctly stated on this floor by Senators that the Senate should never pass upon it. He had but to state what had been the opposition that the Senate had encountered under its rules—to state, in other words, a question of graver import and importance and scope and consequence to the institutions of the country than any other which had come up for consideration in this hall. It mattered very little what should be the fate of this resolution. If it should be extinguished in a half-hour, provided it were extinguished by the methods pointed out by the Constitution, which sustained the whole fabric of this Government, not a ripple would be discovered, and the Government would move on as if the resolution had never had any existence. But if it were extinguished in the fulfilment of an avowed threat from Senators that this body should not be permitted to pass its own judgment on any matter legitimate for it to pass upon, it would be extinguished by a blow that would be felt when it fell and where it fell in this body, paralyzing it, cranging it, cripping it, destroying it; and, further and beyond, it would demonstrate to dissatisfaction and to faction and to rebellion a method and an instrumentality and a power beyond any which in open field and in open warfare could shake the institutions of this country. If a Senator could declare to the Senate of the United States, "You shall never pass this measure," and had power to carry out that threat, it would be so done at the other end of the capital, at the other end of the avenue, here, elsewhere, everywhere, in a Government whose vital breath and power were the rule of the majority, and left in such a position that the locomotive would be thrown from the track as soon as it struck the rail.

When the train stopped, the passengers flocked out of the cars, and were astonished at the danger to which they had been exposed. The rail was spiked down, and the train proceeded on its way. The people around here say the switch was imperfect, and that the key was left out, and that the 4 o'clock train from New York had jarred against the switch, which is of the kind known as a "Butt" switch, and thus thrown the bolt out. This is improbable, as the conductor and passengers searched the ground for a hundred yards in every direction, but could not find the missing bolt. The spot were the track had been tampered with was on a down grade, and just beyond a sharp curve.

A DISPUTED MEDICAL DIPLOMA.

The First Presentation in New York Under the Law of 1880.

Under the law of 1880 requiring the registry of practising physicians at the County Clerk's office, and an inspection and certification of their diplomas by a committee of medical men, Dr. A. E. Purdy, President of the County Medical Society, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to prosecute Abraham E. Cox of 202 East Sixteenth street. This is the first prosecution in this city under the law referred to. Dr. Purdy said it had long been common for half-educated men to procure from casual persons written diplomas, duly sealed and decorated, and purporting to have issued from some long defunct medical school, of which the records were either lost or difficult to find. Proof, therefore, could not be furnished that the men who presented such a diploma as alleged to have been received in 1837 from the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, which existed from 1819 to 1862, were the same persons named in it. Benjamin H. Clark, formerly Secretary of that college, who says that all its records are in his keeping, and that no Abraham E. Cox was ever registered or graduated at the college.

Cox told the officer that about the same years ago, in order to fortify himself, he applied through a tax office clerk, whose name he did not know, to a clerk in the County Clerk's office, whose name he had forgotten, who offered for $100 to provide him with a certificate, gave him a blank to sign, and made him write his name in a book of registry. He did not produce the certificate. The case was adjourned for further inquiry.

The Coming Catholic Convention.

Delegates from the Catholic societies of this city met in East Twelfth street last evening to complete arrangements for going in a body to the annual Convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union in Chicago next week. The idea of the union originated with Vicar-General Doane of Newark, who, in 1879, issued the first call for a national convention. Its object is to promote the interests of the Catholic Church in the United States. The societies of Chicago will formally welcome the delegates from different parts of the country. On the morning of May 11 there will be a mass in the Cathedral. After that the delegates will assemble in the Library Rooms, where, an address of welcome will be made by Judge Moran, President of the Chicago United Association. The Convention will then be organized. Reports will be made by committees appointed at the last Convention. On the evening of the first day a reception will be given by the Chicago associations, and on the evening of the 12th there is to be a banquet at the Palmer House.

The Killing of Little James Donohue.

Coroner Knox impanelled a jury early yesterday morning in the case of the killing of James Donohue, the eight-year-old boy who died from a stab wound in the breast at the hands of William Emperor on Sunday night. Daniel Egan, 42 Oak street; John Breen, 19 Catharine slip; Frederick Hass, 67 Catharine slip; Denis O'Rourke, 9 Rutgers street, and Terence Byrd, 40 Water street, all boys under eighteen years of age, gave testimony that corroborated the previous story of William Emperor. For forty-five minutes' deliberation, the jury rendered the verdict that "James Donohue came to his death by an accidental stab wound in the breast at the hands of William Emperor."

The former declared the prisoner with a warning against swinging a knife around carelessly while standing in a crowd.

A Sharp Swindler and Two Stupid Knaves.

A man who gave his name as William Johnson was arrested on Tuesday by Inspector Byrnes's detectives for trying to sell to Cornelius C. Ellis of 60 South street a quantity of spurious gold on the pretence that it was bullion which had been stolen from a California bank. Two men called yesterday at the Police Central office and identified Johnson as having swindled them by the same trick which he had attempted to play on Mr. Ellis, out of $7,000 and $2,000 respectively. They refused, however, to give their names for fear of exposure. When Inspector Byrnes asked the one who had lost $2,000 to prosecute Johnson, he said, "How can I? I'm as bad as he is." Johnson will probably be discharged.

A Contented Bigamist.

William Baynard, a carpenter, pleaded guilty of bigamy in the General Sessions yesterday. He married Dinah McFadden of 274 Gold street on March 2 last, having at the time an older wife at 402 West Thirty-seventh street, whom he had married on July 15, 1875. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to State prison for one year and six months. As he turned from the bar Baynard faced his wives, who sat in the enclosure for witnesses. "I am satisfied," he said with a wave of his right hand toward his first wife. "It is worth ten years, madam, to get away." Here the officer hurried Baynard into the prisoners' box.

A Lingering Farewell.

At the hour appointed for the regular meeting yesterday of the World's Fair Executive Committee, seven members of the Executive Committee and eight newspaper reporters assembled in the committee rooms at 317 Broadway. There was an informal meeting of the seven Commissioners on one side of a locked door, and another informal meeting of the eight reporters on the other side of the door. The regular meeting was then postponed for another week. Commissioner A. S. Sullivan said that he was in favor of applying to Congress for a discharge of the Commissioners from the duties accepted by them under the statute.

A Run Nearly Run Out.

The Franklin Savings Bank, Eighth avenue and Forty-second street, paid out $14,000 yesterday to seventy-two depositors who closed their accounts. Many who had drawn their money earlier called and redeposited it. Among those who drew their money yesterday were people from distant New Jersey, who on hearing of the run had just reached. The bank officers say they are ready to pay all comers on demand.

YOUNG CAPT. TEMPLE'S DEATH.

Lying Helpless at Sea for Eleven Days Before Securing Surgical Aid.

"It's a sad case," said First Officer Gustav Schmidt of the steamship Lessing yesterday. "We're all badly cut up about poor Capt. Temple's death this morning. He'd been getting along nicely, and we'd been hoping that he'd come around all right in the end. We'd never laid eyes on him before we took him off his ship in mid ocean last month, but he'd suffered so and he was so young and quiet that we hated to have him go.

"At 8 o'clock on the morning of April 25 we saw a bark bearing down on us. When she got quite near she signaled for a surgeon. We lowered a boat and went to the bark with our surgeon, Dr. Gustav Vogel. As we approached we saw the men aboard leaning over the bulwarks eagerly watching. I guess nobody was ever hauled up more quickly into a vessel than we were. They didn't waste any time talking, but called to us to hurry down to Capt. Temple's cabin as quickly as possible. 'He's been waiting eleven days,' said one of them.

"We found the Captain lying in his berth, hardly able to move. 'Thank God, you've come,' he said. 'I've been lying here eleven weary days. Every time my men hailed a sail I hoped aid would come, but we didn't hail a vessel with a surgeon aboard till we ran across you.' Eleven days before there had been a heavy gale, and a large beam had been thrown on his foot, crushing it. Mortification had set in. He was only 27 years old, and must have been a handsome fellow, though when we first saw him his features were pinched with pain. He took it quietly when we told him we'd have to take him to the Lessing, and that his leg would have to be amputated. It wasn't till he took leave of his men that he gave way a little, for the men were pretty badly cut up. One of them begged hard to go along with him, and they all watched us as we pulled away. That day Dr. Vogel, assisted by Dr. Townsend, one of the passengers, amputated the leg. He got along nicely until yesterday, when lockjaw set in. We left him at Quarantine, and hoped to hear that he would get better, but he died this morning.

"We don't know his history. In his papers there was nothing to show who he was except a psalm book, on the fly leaf of which 'Capt. William Temple of Maryport; from his mother,' was written in a woman's delicate hand."

Capt. Temple's vessel was the Mary Graham, from Maryport, England, bound from Pensacola to Hull.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

The Narrow Escape of a Long Branch Train Filled with Passengers.

HOLMDEL, May 4.—An attempt was made to wreck a crowded Long Branch train a few minutes before 6 o'clock last night at Siding No. 5, a few miles south of this station. The track walker, who was making his regular trip over the road, noticed that a switch bolt had been removed, and that the key of the bolt was missing. He hastened back to Middletown Station, and telegraphed to the train despatcher what he had discovered. Then, with a red flag, he hastened toward Hazlet to flag the 5:30 P. M. Long Branch train, which was due. By hard running he succeeded in reaching the switch before the train did, and signalled it to stop. An examination showed that not only was the switch bolt removed, but the rail on the other track had been pulled out and left in such a position that the locomotive would be thrown from the track as soon as it struck the rail.

When the train stopped, the passengers flocked out of the cars, and were astonished at the danger to which they had been exposed. The rail was spiked down, and the train proceeded on its way. The people around here say the switch was imperfect, and that the key was left out, and that the 4 o'clock train from New York had jarred against the switch, which is of the kind known as a "Butt" switch, and thus thrown the bolt out. This is improbable, as the conductor and passengers searched the ground for a hundred yards in every direction, but could not find the missing bolt. The spot were the track had been tampered with was on a down grade, and just beyond a sharp curve.

QUEER ACTS IN A TRANCE.

LADS IN THE INTENSE EXCITEMENT OF FIGHTING A DUEL.

Horrible Dreams in which were Illustrated the Despondency of a Suicide and the Terror of an Escaping Thief—Yarn for Money.

In a discussion of Dr. William A. Hammond's paper on "Syggignoscism," also called hypnotism, which was read before the Medico-Legal Society a month ago, Dr. George M. Beard gave some illustrative experiments with four subjects at a meeting of the society last evening. On the wall of the lecture room were three charts, which Dr. Beard referred to in explaining the theory of trance, the varieties of trance, and the six sources of error in experimenting with living human beings, such as intentional or unintentional deception, intentional or unintentional assistance of third parties, and chance or coincidence. He designated fourteen varieties of trance, among which were intellectual, or absent-mindedness, somnambulistic, cataleptic, alcoholic, epileptic, and induced or mesmeric.

Lawyer Riddle, First Vice-President, in introducing Dr. Beard, struggled twice with syggignoscism before he could pronounce it, and Dr. Beard confined himself to the plainer and simpler word, trance. The Doctor said that his first theory of trance was the concentration theory. He had read a paper on it in 1876. He illustrated it by saying that the mind, when in a normal condition, is like a brilliantly lighted room; when in in the condition of sleep, like a partly lighted room, and when in the condition of trance, like a room in which only one light is burning dimly. With a wooden rod he touched one of his subjects, a lad of about 18 years of age, with a sleepy appearance, who sat in front of him, and the subject started up and followed the point of the rod wherever it was moved. By snapping his fingers sharply and slapping the subject's face, Dr. Beard caused the lad to come out of the state of trance. The lad was bewildered for a few seconds at finding himself standing in full view of the audience.

"I don't do that," Dr. Beard said. "It is done for him because he expected it to be done. An earthquake would have done it, or a fire near him, or any sudden excitement, and he could not help it, unless he tried to resist it."

His next experiment was to cause three young men to fall asleep by dropping a small ball of iron on the floor. They slept soundly for several minutes, and a physician, who was called to assist, tried in vain to arouse them. Dr. E. C. Spitzka, who had been moving nervously in his seat, rose at this point, and tried to interrupt Dr. Beard by suggesting a point of order. He was so persistent that at length the presiding officer recognized him, and he said: "My point of order is that this is not a discussion of the medico-legal relations of trance. It is a new thing in the form of a new paper by Dr. Beard."

"I must rule that your point of order is overruled," Lawyer Riddle said. "Go on, Dr. Beard."

Dr. Spitzka and a friend picked up their hats, and went out muttering to each other.

Dr. Beard continued saying that the subjects were simply acting out a dream, the suggestion of which came merely from outside. In order to show how one could be conscious but in a state of trance with difficulty, he caused three of the subjects to think of some of their relatives, and the other to think of a table, and then tried to influence them. In only one case was he successful after trying several seconds. He said that only a very few persons will be good subjects. Perhaps only one person in a hundred could be found. The subjects that he experimented with, he said, have been trained in the same way that dogs, horses, and birds are trained to perform. When he first tried his experiments on them he could not do anything. He asserted that the subjects were not humbugging the audience, and he explained how he had proved it. Nevertheless he acknowledged that what had been done could be pretended by a good actor.

After explaining how he had proved that a lady, blindfolded, had read cards when in a trance, he described how another lady had written a poem on "Nervous Exhaustion" at the rate of 100 words a minute when in a trance which, he said, was a feat that few poets could perform when in a normal condition.

In regard to the medico-legal aspect, he said: "If I should tell any one of these subjects to murder any one here, he would do it, provided he could get at him. I can kill the subjects and they cannot prevent me, and I can cause any one of them to kill himself. My taking a few passes of the hand before the face of one of the lads the Doctor put him in a trance, and, after telling him that he had lost all his money, asked him if he desired to kill himself. The lad sleepily answered 'Yes,' and the Doctor put into his hand a broken and corroded pistol, saying: 'It might as well be a barrel of potatoes.' The lad cocked the weapon, and when the Doctor said 'Now place it at your heart,' he pulled open his coat, and placing the muzzle against his breast pulled the trigger. Instantly he fell back, apparently stone dead. A few seconds of confusion followed, and then Dr. Beard aroused the lad by pulling him up and shaking him briskly. Staggering to his seat, the lad looked silly and arranged his necktie.

The next experiment was to cause two of the subjects to quarrel and then shoot at each other, one using the broken pistol, and the other a handkerchief as a firearm. Both fell, apparently dead among the chairs. One of the lads was told to steal some money on the reading desk and run away with it. The lad grabbed a bunch of yarn, thrust it into an inside pocket of his coat, and ran out of the room before anybody heeded Dr. Beard's call of "Somebody catch him!" While the Doctor was saying that, the lad was acting out a terrible dream, and that he saw no one, and that if forty policemen had been at his side it would have made no difference; the lad was brought back by two gentlemen who had chased him two blocks before catching him, and even then he had not been aroused.

After Dr. Beard had concluded, Dr. Birdsall claimed that any well-trained person could do what had been done by the subjects, and he asserted that Dr. Beard's experiments had not prove that the phenomena are not feigned.

Dr. Gardner asserted that nothing had been done that he could not do with a little nerve.

Dr. Abbott asked whether persons in a trance would reveal what had done when in a normal condition, and referred to the case of little Annie Crawford, who was punished so severely by her father because it was thought that she had stolen valuables. He desired to know whether the servant girl, who was the guilty person, would reveal anything in a trance. Dr. Beard replied that persons when in a trance remember what they did in a trance before, but they have no memorable consciousness, and that they will not be likely to reveal what they did before being in a trance.

This Year's New York Yacht Club Cruise.

The New York Yacht Club will probably abandon this year its time-honored custom of starting from Glen Cove on the annual cruise, and the tedious drift across the Sound will be avoided by basking the rendezvous further east. A committee consisting of Commodores Waller, Smith, and Gelnichs, Secretary Minton, and Mr. John Bird has decided to recommend that the start be made from New London. It is proposed to sail from there Aug. 2, a week earlier than usual, to stop at Newport for a day, and then to spend the Eastern Yacht Club at New Bedford. At the old hospitable sailing town there will be three days of racing and festivity, and then the united squadrons will sail for Vineyard Haven, and would lie there for a day, just as they did that time in ten years. In Boston Harbor there will be more racing, in addition to the numerous matches already made up. Mr. E. A. Boit has offered $500 extra for schooners and sloops to be sailed for in a handicap race on the cruise.

Park Commissioners as Sheep Farmers.

Commissioner Salem H. Wales presided at the meeting of the Park Department yesterday. A letter was received from a gentleman offering to exchange a yak for twenty lambs, also a suggestion that a Duke of Sutherland ram be purchased for the flock. On motion Commissioner Olliffe was given power to fix the time when one ram, five ewes, and thirty-two ram lambs, the overplus of the Central Park flock, should be sold.

A letter from Mr. Joseph Dreyfus was read, in which the writer complained of being excluded from season passes, on the ground that he is a married woman. He said that an exception should be made to the rule excluding men, viz., when husbands have lost their wives and have no nurse. The Commissioners decided it was inexpedient to change the rule.

Gen. Woodford and his Client.

William J. Farrell, who said he was foreman in J. C. Streeter & Son's clothing house in Watertown, N. Y., testified in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday that his employer was about to be sued at Hurley by S. Elmore of 17 Moore street, and has had him arrested on the charge of abandonment, went to Watertown in 1871, and worked for tailors; that she told him she had been married to Valalla, and had borne one child, and that in Watertown she was married to a man named Leer. Gen. Woodford said that his client, the complainant, was recommended to him by residents of this city, and out of respect for them he would have to look into the case further before proceeding with the trial. He asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

Dying in the Street.

A woman, apparently about 65 years of age, was found lying at Summit and Newark avenues, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. A policeman picked her up and tried to get her to the station, but she died before reaching there. The woman was poorly clad, and she wore a blue cloth dress, red and black shawl, black cloth cloak, and black felt hat. The body is at Speer's Morgue.

LAND AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

Peasants of the Baltic Provinces Demanding Equal Laws and Land Rights.

BERLIN, May 4.—There is much agitation in the Baltic provinces of Russia among the peasants who desire absolute ownership of the land now held on lease. The Lutheran pastors in many parts of Esthland have refused to administer the oath of allegiance to the Czar, or did so with manifest reluctance. The local press freely expresses the opinion that the Government is incapable of contributing to the prosperity of the country, and regrets that the former advocates of separation have left no worthy successor. A handbill has been distributed at Dorpat calling upon the inhabitants of the Baltic provinces not to swear allegiance until the Czar has granted them laws and land rights equal to those possessed by the Russian people. It urges the people to remain united, but to refrain from open rebellion. A manifesto circulated at Vindau, Courland, says: "Let the people refuse to swear allegiance to the Czar before Russian officials, and only swear before the local officials. We cannot longer be deceived like dogs. We must remain firm. We despise and denounce the nobility that they may disappear from Esthland like the snow in spring. Whoever tears down this notice risks his life." The above documents are composed in the local dialects, presumably by peasants.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "The continued weakness in Russian bonds is now traceable apparently to the more permanent effects of the Czar's murder and serious fears of revolution in Russia which are now entertained."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The *Golos* announces that it is intended to abolish public executions. A person has been arrested for posting revolutionary proclamations appealing to the workmen in the Krementschug (Poltava) Railway workshops. The Governor of Moscow has considerably increased the stringency of the regulations relative to Dvorniks, so as to prevent lodgers from harboring any persons without the knowledge of the police.

THE INVASION OF TUNIS.

Preaching a Holy War Against the French—The Object of French Occupation.

TUNIS, May 4.—The Prime Minister, on learning of the French occupation of Biserta, summoned the principal religious bodies to a conference, and they afterward proceeded to Kerouan with the object of preaching a holy war. The Tunisian police closely watch Taid Boy, brother of the Bey of Tunis, whose French sympathies are well known. Several sheiks who were preaching a holy war have been arrested and brought to Tunis.

LONDON, May 4.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says he is assured that nothing will be done to force on Tunis a French civil or military administration. The object of the French protectorate will be not to subject Tunis to France, but to create another power friendly trying to secure a foothold with a view to its eventual absorption. There will probably be a permanent military occupation of some strategical points.

The principal operations of the French forces in the Kroumir territory, as described by English and French special despatches, is the destruction of crops and huts, and the looting of whatever property is left by the Kroumirs, who have mostly fled to the mountains, taking their cattle. There is no fighting, but an occasional exchange of shots at long range with a few Kroumirs who are courageous enough to try to ambush foraging parties. Accounts from Tunisian sources represent that the French troops are behaving with extreme ruthlessness. The French officers deny this.

KERCHENARA, May 4.—The French camp on this peninsula, which is the middle of the Kroumir country, has been evacuated. The column thence has united with the two other columns of Gen. Delbecque's division at Djebarba. This movement is thought to be preliminary to an advance further into Tunis.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Subjects for Discussion to be Submitted by the Committee.

PARIS, May 4.—The committee of the Monetary Conference has adopted the following programme, submitted by M. Vrolik, the Dutch delegate:

1. Have the diminution and great oscillations in the value of silver, which have occurred especially in late years, been injurious to commerce and consequently to the general prosperity? Is it desirable for the ratio of value between the two metals to be fixed by law?

2. Are the phenomena indicated in the first part of the foregoing question to be attributed to the increase in the production of silver or to legislative measures?

3. Is it probable or not that if a large group of States accepts free and unlimited coinage of legal pieces of both metals, the latter will have power in a sufficient proportion for the gold and silver contained in the monetary unit of each metal, a stability, if not absolute, at least very substantial, will be obtained in the relative value of the two metals?

4. In case the preceding question is answered affirmatively, what measures should be taken for reducing to a minimum the disturbances in the relative value of the two metals? For instance: Would it be desirable to impose on chartered banks of issue the obligation of alternately purchasing at a fixed price ingots of gold and silver offered to them, and would it be useful that the public be invested with the same privileges in countries where there is no chartered bank of issue? Should the mintage be maintained, or at least maintained in a certain proportion? Should there be an understanding to leave free of all obstruction international commerce in the preceding metals?

5. In adopting bimetallism, what should be the ratio between the weight of pure gold and silver contained in the monetary unit?

This programme will be submitted at a plenary sitting on Thursday, when Messrs. Seidlitz and Fremantle will make declarations on behalf of Germany and England respectively.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We hear that Lord Reay will attend the International Monetary Conference as the second delegate for India. His experience in connection with the working of the double standard in Java is likely to prove valuable."

Opposition to the Beaconsfield Memorial.

LONDON, May 4.—It is understood that the opponents to the Beaconsfield memorial have represented to Mr. Gladstone that a vote on the measure ought to be postponed until after the second reading of the Land bill. Some Conservatives believe that a postponement is desirable in order to give an opportunity to the radical committee to make favorable terms with the Ministry.

The *Morning Post* says: "The resistance of the section in the House of Commons which owes peculiar loyalty to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield, and is a piece of discipline, or indicates a double alienation, which we should be the last to attribute to Mr. Gladstone. It would not be decorous that the qualifications of the late Lord Beaconsfield for the peerage should be absolutely the subject of a panegyrical discussion between Mr. Gladstone and the influential section of his following who were insistent in demanding the honor in question.

"Some Conservative prints assert that Mr. Gladstone himself is opposed to the memorial, and that the motion for the erection of a memorial was introduced at the wish of Mr. Gladstone. It is officially known that the Queen expressed such a wish."

John Dillon's Arrest.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons today the Speaker said he had received official notice from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland of the arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M. P. Mr. Healy (Home Rule), member for Wexford, gave notice of his intention to move to add Mr. Dillon to the Committee on the Conservancy of Rivers.

The general belief exists that Mr. Dillon will to-morrow vacate his seat in the House of Commons, and that Mr. Patrick Egan will probably succeed him.

Michael Breen has been arrested under the provisions of the Government act for the Kilmainham Jail, on the charge of inciting to murder. He was conveyed to Galway.

A manifesto of the National Land League of Great Britain to justify the arrest of Mr. Dillon has been issued. It is signed by Mr. Justin McCarthy. It urges the freeholders of Great Britain to evict their landlords as they themselves have been evicted, and to wreak vengeance on those who have taken Land Commission lands from tenants who helped to raise to power.

One Hundred and Forty-three Lives Lost.

LONDON, May 4.—Later advices from Montevideo assert that the British sloop of war Dotterel, which was blown up in the Strait of Magellan on April 26, was totally destroyed and sunk. The explosion occurred in the forward magazine at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed that the boiler burst and exploded the magazine. The victims number eight officers and 135 men killed. Three officers and fourteen men were saved.

The Royal Marriage.

AUGSBURG, May 4.—The Queen of the Belgians and her daughter, Princess Stephanie, who is to be married on the 10th inst. to Prince Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria, have arrived here en route to Vienna.

Cable Notes.

The Duke of Avila and Bolama, Portuguese Councillor of State, is dead.

The results of the municipal elections in Spain are favorable to the supporters of the Ministry.

The London *Truth* says that Lord Carlingford is to marry Miss Gertrude Blood in the last week of June.

The Government of Greece has been officially informed that Turkey has accepted the proposals of the powers for the solution of the Greek frontier question.

In the Commons yesterday the bill for the closing of parrooms in Wales on Sundays was read the second time by a vote of 163 to 17. Mr. Gladstone supported it.

The Hon. Thomas Uniugton, Attorney-General of Cape Colony, has resigned office because he is unwilling to support the violent policy of the Hon. John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier.

The Grand Jury in London has found a true bill against Herr Johann Most, publisher of the *Freiheit*, Socialist journal, for inciting to murder, with a rider that such publications are un-English, and ought to be vigorously dealt with. The case is to be tried on Friday or Saturday.

It is asserted that Mr. Bradlaugh will again enter the House of Commons and demand that he be sworn if the bill for the amendment of the Parliamentary oaths act is considerably delayed. The bill is not likely to pass quickly, as the House is much pressed with other affairs.

M. TOURNIE AND MME. AMBRE

THE STRANDED OPERA TROUPE MOURNING THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

The Tenor Writes to his Wife that he is on the Seas and will Meet her at Havre—Why It is Supposed the Soprano is with Him.

The members of the De Beauplan opera company are strongly of the opinion that Mme. Ambre, the prima donna, has eloped with M. Tournie, the tenor. What gives them their keenest interest in the case is that Mme. Ambre, as they believe, had a pecuniary interest in the opera enterprise, and that more than 120 persons were looking to her for payments on account of arrears of salary due them. Many are absolutely destitute, and some of them are said to have passed Tuesday night in Union square.

Madame Ambre, with her husband, M. De Beauplan, and M. Tournie and his wife have been staying at the Westminster Hotel. On Monday afternoon Madame Ambre went to the Gramercy Park Hotel and engaged rooms for the party, who, she said, would come that evening or the next morning. On Tuesday Madame Ambre drew a check for $3,000, which the cashier of the Westminster Hotel sent to the bank and had cashed for her. With this money M. De Beauplan paid the bill of the whole party, and received the remainder in cash. At about half past 6 the whole party left the Westminster.

Shortly afterward M. and Mme. Tournie appeared at the Gramercy Park Hotel, accompanied by a friend, who acted as their interpreter. The clerk told them that the rooms had not been reserved for them, and that there were then no rooms left. They then went away. The members of the company had been told that M. De Beauplan would be at the Gramercy to pay them, and they flocked there to see him, but could get no tidings of him.

Mme. Tournie says that her husband took her to another hotel, and told her that Mme. Ambre and M. De Beauplan were going to leave the city that night, and that he was going to see them off, and would then return to her. After waiting till midnight Mme. Tournie became alarmed. She aroused some friends, and an excited party came into the office of the Westminster inquiring after M. Tournie. Mme. Tournie was weeping, and she and friends declared their belief that M. Tournie had eloped with Mme. Ambre, and would sail for Europe by one of the morning's steamers. The party next went to Police Headquarters to ask that the steamers should be looked through the next morning. Then they rang up Justice Morgan at 3 o'clock in the morning to ask for a warrant for the arrest of the couple. The Justice told them to come to the Jefferson Market Police Court at 8. Mme. Tournie, accompanied by a lady friend who acted as interpreter, appeared at court at that hour, and detectives were sent down to the wharf of the French steamer Amerique, but the missing couple were not to be found.

At about 11 o'clock a letter for Mme. Tournie was received at the Westminster. It was enclosed in a Fifth Avenue Hotel envelope. When Mme. Tournie read it in the hotel office there was another scene of grief and excitement. The letter was written by M. Tournie, and said that when she received it he would be on the high seas. He asked her not to say anything to the other artists about his disappearance, but to take the next steamer for Havre, where he would meet her. It is stated that $200 were enclosed in the envelope.

Mme. Tournie is now at Larru's Hotel, 17 University place. She is a stout little blonde woman, a Belgian by birth, and now that she has heard from her husband, has regained her cheerfulness of demeanor. She will soon follow him to Europe.

No one seems to know what has become either of M. De Beauplan or Mme. Ambre. For a week past M. De Beauplan has been uncertain in his movements, a host of importunate creditors constantly bring in vouchers for him. He is kindly spoken of by members of the company, but Mme. Ambre is bitterly assailed.

Mme. Ambre, who was at one time, it is said, famous for the influence she exercised over the King of Holland, is said to have had M. De Beauplan completely under her influence in everything. His family, it is said, is shocked at disfavor upon his marriage with her, which was performed by a civil magistrate in London, and is not valid under French law. She was 36, not pretty, and is said to have a temper, while he was fond of a quiet life. Members of the company think that he fully intended to make use of the $3,000 to pay them, but that when Mme. Ambre took the money and departed, he had no other resource than to take himself off too.

The opinion that Mme. Ambre accompanied M. Tournie seems to be based on the observations of the company as to the relations between them. They say that the ardor that was infused into their stage love-making was a matter of talk in the company long before Mme. Tournie's displeasure was incurred by the proceedings. It is said that Mme. Tournie, when the company was at Hoboken, left the Girard House, where she was living with her husband, and went to the Brigham House, because of her husband's attentions to Mme. Ambre. Mme Ambre is several years older than M. Tournie.

The letter to Mme. Tournie at the Westminster was brought by a boy in the uniform of the Rapid Telegraph Company, who has an office at Broadway and Twenty-third street. Although a Fifth Avenue Hotel envelope was used, the clerks at that hotel cannot identify M. Tournie or Mme. Ambre with any of the persons who stopped at that hotel Tuesday night.

The members of the company are divided in opinion as to whether M. De Beauplan has left the city or not.

Mme. Lablache of the company is under engagement to Col. Mapleson for the London season, beginning the 7th of June, and has engaged passage by the Amerique, but, not being able to find Mme. Beauplan, was compelled to give up her berth, and will await remittances.

Anna Eickhoff's Ante-Mortem Statement.

Upon the ante-mortem statement of Anna Eickhoff taken on Tuesday night at the Presbyterian Hospital, Coroner Herriman caused the arrest of August Schierke, a grocery man at 104th street and Lexington avenue. In Schierke's possession was found an agreement signed by the girl releasing him from all claims on her behalf for the consideration of $15. H. Benwood, who made the agreement, is a witness, and, as the girl alleges, induced her to sign it. Benwood, who is an electric physician of Morrisania, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of malpractice made by the girl, who died on Wednesday. The girl said that she followed Benwood. Benwood declares that the charge is a conspiracy to extort money, and that he procured the girl's sanitarium for her honest motives, as a disinterested third party. Both prisoners were committed to the Tombs without bail. Anna Eickhoff is a dressmaker, and lived at 1,007 Third avenue.

An Attempt to Rescue a Prisoner.

Andrew Barnes, alias Sullivan, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve, in the General Sessions, to imprisonment for one year on the Island. He was given in charge of Court Officer John Bermingham, who placed a handcuff on one of his wrists, telling him he should handcuff the other to a handcuff. While walking at Avenue street on the way to the Tombs at 4 o'clock, a number of men gathered around the officer and Barnes. At the corner of 3d street and Avenue A a man threw himself on the officer and tried to throw him, at the same time crying out, "Now, Sullivan, get away!" Officer Bermingham, who was almost blinded by the blows showered on him by Barnes's friends, kept his grasp on the prisoner, and, assistance arriving, Barnes was lodged in the Tombs. Bermingham's clothes were badly torn, and he was severely bruised on the face and kicks about the head and body. Barnes will be rearraigned to-day.

A Woman's Curious Hiding Place.

A policeman saw a woman's body stretched upon the ledge over the door of Henry Miller's saloon at Imlay and Van Brunt streets, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and forcing his way into the house, he pulled the woman into the second story room through the window. She proved to be Miller's wife. She said that while her husband was drunk he pointed a revolver at her and threatened to shoot her. She escaped through the window and climbed down the ledge to the narrow ledge. Miller was arrested, but when he was taken before Justice Bergen yesterday, his wife refused to make a complaint, saying that he was one of the best of men in the world. He was discharged.

Two Victims of a Vicious Horse.

Henry McArdle of 209 Hart street, Brooklyn, who was kicked on Sunday by a vicious horse, died yesterday in St. Peter's Hospital. He was the second victim of the animal. The horse belongs to Joe Scott, a grocer at 209 Hart street. Last night he was held at noon on Sunday by George Lyons, a clerk in Scott's employ, it kicked Mary Scott, aged 10 months, fracturing her skull. As Lyons was trying to rescue her, the horse kicked him and broke his leg. The screams of Lyons attracted McArdle, who ran to the stable, and as he was dragging the horse out of the stable, the horse struck McArdle a kick in the side and on the leg. The child died in a few hours after the kicking.

Highwaymen in Lower Fifth Avenue.

Carlos de Rojer of 746 Broadway charged Charles Lutz and George Nelson in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday with highway robbery. The two men had attacked him, he said, in Fifth avenue, near Eighth street, soon after midnight on Tuesday. Lutz knocked him down and held him while Nelson robbed him of $2 in cash and a gold watch and chain valued at $125. He called for the police, and the men were arrested by Policemen Joseph Ivory and Philip C. Eich. They were held for trial.

A Tramp's Mistake.

Martin Rose of Newtown, L. I., while working in a lot near his house on Tuesday afternoon, was accosted by a tramp who demanded money. Rose told him he had none, whereupon the tramp demanded his watch, and advanced as if to take it from him. Rose struck the tramp with his massive fists, knocking him senseless. When he recovered Rose took the tramp to the lock up, and preferred a complaint against him.

JAMES M. SCOVEL.

Convicted of Obtaining Money Under False Pretences—Appealing for Mercy.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 4.—James M. Scovel, a noted Camden lawyer, was to-day convicted in the Burlington County Court for obtaining money under false pretences. The case has attracted much attention, owing to the prominent position Mr. Scovel has occupied in past years. He entered the field of politics at an early age, and being possessed of abundant oratorical powers, soon occupied a seat in the New Jersey Senate as a representative from Camden County. Soon after taking his seat he was elected Speaker. It was while occupying this position that he incurred the enmity of many prominent men who had always befriended him, owing to his strong antipathy to the old Camden and Amboy Railroad faction, which at that time was the ruling power in New Jersey. He joined the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, and was a candidate in the National Convention for Vice-President on the Greeley ticket. Of late years, although he is one of the most widely-known men in New Jersey, he has never been able to obtain any political office of honor or profit. He was continually changing in politics, but always failed to turn up with the winning side. The charge of which he has been convicted was inducing one Jno. Christopher of Medford to endorse two promissory notes, amounting to $650, promising in return to obtain his release of a note for $600, made payable to a person to whom one of the two notes in question was drawn. This he failed to do, and Christopher was obliged to pay all. When the jury rendered the verdict, Scovel asked the court for mercy, and petitioned for a new trial. A hearing for argument will be heard on the 20th inst.

BILLY THE KID AT WORK.

Ambushing and Killing Two Men while Making his Escape from New Mexico.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A telegram to the *Times* from Santa Fé says: "Billy the Kid has added two victims to his already long list, making a total of nine. After escaping from the Lincoln jail he met William Matthews and another man on the road from Lincoln to the Rio Penasco, and ambushing them, killed both. Matthews had evidently not heard of the Kid's escape, or he would have been on his guard, as the Kid and he were enemies. Matthews three years ago was deputy sheriff, and shot the Kid in the leg in the Lincoln County war, and