The Sun.

VOL. XLVIII.--NO. 260. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW YORK SENATORS.

STALWARTS AND ADMINISTRATION MEN PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

The Fight Transferred to Albany, and the Anti-Machine Men Confident of Preventing the Re-election of the Resigning Senators—Conferences and Caucuses Lasting into the Night—An Improbable Rumor that Mr. Conkling will Not be a Candidate for Re-election—Gov. Cornell's and Chauncey M. Depew's Names Mentioned.

ALBANY, May 17.—There was little inclination for business in either House of the Legislature to-day. The air was full of rumors, some of them of the most improbable and ridiculous nature, but all finding believers in either one faction or the other, as it coincided with their wishes. About noon a momentary sensation was created by the false announcement that Senator Conkling had arrived, accompanied by Mr. Platt, and would take command of the Stalwarts during the impending struggle. Local political leaders began to pour in from all parts of the State. They came to strengthen the backbones of their representatives in the Legislature. The friends of the Administration were numerous. They were more aggressive than the friends of Mr. Conkling. The fact that they had behind them the Federal patronage, and the prospect in the near future of the State patronage, was not allowed to be forgotten for lack of frequent reference to it. That it has had its effect upon many of those who have stuck to Conkling in the past only because he controlled the patronage is beyond a question. Rumors (many of which, upon investigation, proved to be well founded) of changes of front on the part of certain men who had thus far acted with the Stalwarts continually filled the air.

Late last night the half breeds determined to prevent the reading of the joint letter of Senators Conkling and Platt in the Senate this morning. When the Governor sent in the communication, as it was expected he would do, the ground on which they proposed to resist its reading, and also the spreading it upon the journal, as was done in the Assembly last night, was that its language was disrespectful to Judge Robertson, the presiding officer of that body. The report that this was to be done, and that a lively tussle between the half breeds and the Stalwarts was likely, had the effect of drawing a large number of spectators to the Senate chamber; but as the Senate turned the tables upon the Governor last night by adjourning before his private secretary could get an opportunity to present the letter, so the Governor this morning spoiled the half-breed programme by not sending in the letter. It is now said that the Governor takes the ground, with the other Stalwarts, that a notification of the vacancies to one house of the Legislature is sufficient, and that the election to fill Conkling's and Platt's places must take place one week from to-day.

On this point the half-breed Senators will join issue with the Stalwarts. It is understood that the Democratic Senators will be a unit with them on this point if not on all others. They will claim that the Senate has had no official notification that any vacancies in the office of United States Senators from this State exists, that under the Constitution they cannot act until they have had such notification. Should the caucus committee of the Assembly, a majority of which are Stalwarts, call a caucus with a view to holding the election next Tuesday, The half breeds will not attend it. In fact, it is positively asserted by such leaders as Judge Robertson, Senators Woodin, Wagner, and Sessions, and Gov. Alvord that the half breeds will not attend any caucus so long as there is the least probability of Conkling and Platt being candidates for reelection.

As to the question at issue between the Governor and the Senate, I have it on good authority that the Governor has not yet fully determined as to whether the sending of the letter to the Assembly last night was a sufficient notification to the Legislature. That matter he now has under advisement. He is in consultation with Judge Folger and others. As soon as that point is determined the time for the election will be fixed and the real fight will begin.

During the day a canvass was made among the half breeds in the Assembly to ascertain how many would pledge themselves to stay out of any caucus at all, and insist that when the election did take place they should go into the Convention unpledged. It is claimed that twenty-seven pledges were made, and that several more asked for a little further time before deciding what they would do. I have seen the list of these twenty-seven names, and some of them were men who have heretofore acted with the Stalwarts. Telegrams and letters kept pouring in upon the members from the political leaders' friends in their districts. These are having an effect upon many members, and it is this that dictated the action of the half breeds last night in the Senate in adjourning so suddenly. They want to give the members an opportunity to hear from their constituency at home. If they can put off the election until a week from Tuesday it will give ample time for action in every Assembly district in the State. A part of the programme is said to be to hold meetings in all the districts, pass resolutions endorsing the action of the President.

After a careful examination of the situation, the position to-night seems to be about this: In order to nominate Senators the Republican caucus it requires fifty-four votes, there being 106 Republicans in both branches of the Legislature. There is no question but the Stalwarts can get this number of votes in a caucus, but in order to elect the candidates must have eighty-one votes, a majority of all the members of the Legislature in case of a full attendance. Now, the Democrats have fifty-four votes in both branches, which leaves twenty-seven votes for the half breeds to control in order to prevent any choice. No one will dispute that they will have at least twelve of these votes in the Senate, the probability being that they will get fourteen. In the Assembly, after a careful canvass I am satisfied that at least twenty-five Republicans will join with the twelve half-breed Senators in refusing to go into any caucus. This will give them ten more than the necessary number to prevent an election, providing the Democrats put up and support candidates of their own, of which there does not seem to be the slightest doubt now. The only terms upon which the Democrats could deal with other factions would be the surrender to them of one of the Senators. This neither of the Republican factions can afford to do. Taking this view of it, the result must be, if the Legislature goes into an election, a deadlock similar to that in the Pennsylvania Legislature last winter. The only way in which it could be broken would be by the withdrawal of Conkling and Platt.

Speaking of this reminds me of a rumor that is whispered about to-night to the effect that within the next forty-eight hours a letter from Senator Conkling will be sent to Gov. Cornell, in which he will positively refuse to allow his name to be used for a reelection. Of course, should this be done it will at once greatly simplify matters, though a leader of the half breeds to whom I mentioned it said that the friends of the Administration would not consent to send any Senator to Washington who would be in antagonism to the Administration.

There is a good deal of talk about forcing an adjournment before any action is taken on the senatorial question. This is the only way that most members see out of a very embarrassing position. The time is much against it, however, in view of the sentiment in both the half-breed and Stalwart camps, and should nothing occur within the next two days to change the present outlook I should not be surprised to see the rank and file pass a resolution for an adjournment next week, whether the leaders liked it or not.

Midnight.—The Administration Senators and their friends have been in consultation all the evening in the rooms of Senator Wagner at the Delavan. A paper which has been circulated among the members of the Legislature pledging the signers not to be bound by the action of any caucus that nominated either Senator Conkling or Senator Platt for reelection was said to have nearly forty signatures, and the leaders confidently predict that before to-morrow night they will have forty-five or more members pledged to this course.

As yet there has been but little canvassing as to candidates to be supported by the half breeds. In about all the combinations talked of, however, Chauncey M. Depew is one of the candidates. Among others named are Chief Judge Folger, Sherman S. Rogers, William A. Wheeler, and Reuben E. Fenton. But the combination most frequently spoken of is Depew and Gov. Cornell. There is no question but this would be a very acceptable outcome to the situation for the half breeds, but the trouble is to get the Governor to go into it. Those who are generally supposed to have the best right to speak for the Governor declare that he will never desert Mr. Conkling in this fight. So long as he remains in the field the Governor, they say, will not listen to any suggestion of being a candidate himself. But somehow his name is kept to the front with a persistency that indicates that there is not an improbable contingency in which Gov. Cornell will give his consent.

There is no disputing the fact that at midnight the half breeds are the most jubilant and sanguine of success. They confidently predict the complete defeat of Mr. Conkling if he stays in the fight. The rumor that he will withdraw entirely from the contest, and refuse to allow his name to be used, is reasserted with even greater positiveness.

While the half breeds were in consultation the Stalwarts were in caucus just across the way in the rooms of the Grant or John F. Smith Club. Their session lasted from 9 o'clock until near midnight. The members were very reticent as to what was done. About fifty members of the Legislature were present. They were all pledged to secrecy as to the proceedings, but it is certain that the sentiment was strongly in favor of standing by Senator Conkling so long as he was in the field.

The Republican General Committee to-night elected officers, choosing the Hon. Andrew S. Draper as President. Resolutions endorsing the action of Messrs. Conkling and Platt were unanimously adopted, and copies ordered to be sent to President Garfield.

The names of Assemblymen Congdon, Sheldon, and Fenner are mentioned among those who have come out against Conkling.

BUFFALO, May 17.—The *Commercial Advertiser* of to-day states upon authority that the Hon. Richard Crowley will not under any circumstances be a candidate for United States Senator, and he thinks that, under the circumstances, both Messrs. Conkling and Platt should be unanimously reelected by the Republicans of the New York Legislature.

THE STRUGGLE IN WASHINGTON.

What Republicans are Saying of Garfield and his Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—No one subject is so much talked about as Garfield's want of faith—his habitual deceit, his chronic habit of telling falsehoods. Nearly every day furnishes new proofs. The returns, so to say, are from all quarters, embracing a variety of things, all proving that it is apparently impossible for Garfield to keep his word like a man of honor. Sherman, though now Garfield's champion in the Senate, has known ever since the Chicago Convention—how much longer he does not specify—that Garfield was wholly untrustworthy, could not be depended on to keep his promise, would betray his best friend; in fact, was naturally disposed, even without excuse, to be false and treacherous. Only as the dispenser of patronage Sherman regards Garfield. There are plenty of reasons why Sherman should not quarrel with Garfield, and as many why he should not trust him. This is no secret. One need not go for proof of Garfield's characteristics to the narrative of his betrayal of Sherman at Chicago—an act none the less discreditable because it was John Sherman who was betrayed. His career in Congress need not be sought out to refresh the mind as to well-known acts proving his want of honesty. Nor yet need the lies he told to Conkling be adduced, though, taken as a whole, they are without a parallel. There are hundreds of other instances only less conspicuous than all showing the perfect consistency of Garfield in what all men of honor detest. The atmosphere of the White House is laden with the odor of falsehood and deceit. Take a simple case. A gentleman from Kansas, received his appointment to a local office. It was conceived by the act of Garfield, done over the head of the department to which the office belongs. Soon others who wanted the office came with protests and petitions. Garfield's mind took the natural shoot. He desired the defeat of his own nominee, but had not the manliness to withdraw his name. He intrigued with the Senate committee to have the appointment strangled, that is, not reported. This was in the second week of his administration. Ever since then the gentleman has been here waiting for the moving of the waters, never mistrusting Garfield's treachery, because the latter has all the while worn the same pleasing smile, uttered the same kindly words, and had the same winsome ways. To have promptly withdrawn the appointment would have been the manly—the only honest course. But Garfield preferred to cheat the gentleman who relied on his friendship—who had, as he supposed, received the sure token of it, while, in fact, he was the object of a conspiracy that would make the lowest politician blush. There are other similar cases.

The gentleman the circumstances attending Garfield's treachery bring strongly toward whom I have before related—the gentleman whom Garfield enjoined to pick out something good and he should have it, and who nevertheless has got nothing, although he has picked out several things he would like, Garfield always having some excuse ready for so many regrets—this gentleman is here yet. He has been perusing the baser side of human nature as displayed in the latest American President, in fact, completing his education in this particular. He has ceased to have expectation that Garfield will not deceive him in the end, which may be four years, for the gentleman means to keep it up to some sort of culmination. He simply regards Garfield as a chronic liar now: a phenomenon in the higher range of falsehood; a character confounding experience and philosophy; a profitable though painful study. He is not alone in this.

Curiously enough, I met another Republican worker from another State, waiting in much the same way. "I went to see Garfield when I first came," said he, "and he was right down sorry the thing I wanted was promised, wished he had known and I wanted it, but he told me to select something else I would like and let him know. I did this, but was a day too late, unfortunately; for Garfield said he had only the day before promised that very office, and I know he had, for an Ohio man has got it since. But I'm all right, though, for Garfield took me aside and just told me he meant to do something handsome for me." And the simple-minded man showed in his face how really he believed he was going to have something nice. "Do you think he will?" I asked. "Oh, yes; but I wish he would hurry up, for it is confoundedly expensive living here waiting."

That man, I said to myself on leaving him, is one of a considerable number bound to be wiser and poorer for having trusted to the word of Garfield. Let no one suppose that these are not literal cases, narrated in moderation.

There must be an explosion of the deluded and disappointed before long. The Senate is about to adjourn, and many persons who have been waiting here will then have their eyes opened. One of this class said to me only yesterday: "I begin to think there has not been good faith. Had Garfield or Blaine told me at the first they could give me no office, I would have gone home. If not satisfied, better off by some hundreds of dollars. The position I wanted, and for which I am qualified, and which I know I have earned, has been filled by an Ohio man. When I spoke to Garfield he said, 'Never mind; I intend to do something for you.' Only a few days ago I saw half a dozen others from different quarters accidentally meeting together, who, having had similar experience, had been told the same thing. If I thought Garfield would lie I should say he had lied to me."

The man evidently believed there was a lie out, without daring to manifest "the courage of his convictions."

The Senators all know but speak forbearingly of this blemish on Garfield's character. The experience of some of them, however, has been such as to render silence impossible. "What astonishes me," said a gentleman of cultivation, lately connected with Government, "is that Garfield makes little distinction between right and wrong, and is never repelled by the odious features of what is proposed for him to do; for instance, the appointment of Stanley Matthews. If he ever had scruples, they were quickly and easily overcome. That is a case that ought, at the very least, to have caused him to hesitate. On the contrary, as I am able to say, Garfield brushed the objections aside as idle, apparently unable to comprehend the question of right or wrong inhering in the appointment. I suspect the breach between him and Conkling has mainly resulted from a similar reason. He preaches well, but does not observe in his conduct what he preaches." This gentleman proceeded to relate instances of Garfield's moral obtuseness, to illustrate this proposition or fact. "Blaine," observed he, "makes a distinction between lies personal and lies of state. As between man and man I would trust Blaine; but where he is now, in matters relating to appointments and acts running back to his office, I cannot implicitly trust him. He is tricky naturally. He has the sense, however, to know that there are certain things one cannot afford to be crooked about. But you can never know precisely the things in regard to which he will be crooked or straight."

The Wharton Barker case, brought out by a Philadelphia paper, is by no means an isolated one. Should the whole truth ever come out at least a dozen gentlemen would be discovered in whom expectations of Cabinet places were created only to be disappointed. Gentlemen having this description of experience are necessarily loath to speak; but enough is known to render it certain that Mr. Barker's condition is by no means peculiar; in fact, it is not so bad as that of some other gentlemen, who steadily decline to have anything said about it. It is evident now that Mr. MacVeagh was brought into the Cabinet to be ungraciously shoved out the first moment, for he had not been in office two weeks before Blaine caused to be taken the step on Chandler's appointment that would be such an insult to that high-spirited gentleman as to cause him to resign. I have it on such authority that there can be no doubting the statement that this was the studied purpose. Although MacVeagh was Garfield's appointment, he readily gave his assent; in fact, he relished the operation, for it suits his natural fondness for doing mean things.

The possibilities of the Garfield-Conkling complication gradually come into view. For instance: the Republican majority in the House of Representatives as well as in the Senate is little more than nominal—three or four at best. Now it is well understood that the Republican plan is to admit half a dozen or more contestants from the South, and thus gain something like a working majority. I could name six or eight districts already selected. The plan is to make a tolerable case, relying on the cry of intimidation, by strict caucus drill put the Republicans contesting through, placed in seats to which some of them at least will have no right. It will readily be comprehended that to do this will require solid action by the Republicans in the House of Representatives. It will be in the power of three or four to defeat the scheme and throw the Garfield Administration into a minority. I have heard pronounced the names of a sufficient number of Republican members who can be depended on to take revenge on Garfield and Blaine for the treatment Conkling has received. Of course, nothing definite can be said to have been determined on yet; the purpose, however, has been seriously broached, and the names of the men willing and capable of executing it written down. As things are going—that is, the lying, conspiring, and the like—the Administration is in danger of losing the Senate. Indeed, it is quite probable that the Republicans will lose the Senate organization; while the House organization is in the keeping of those who may conclude that even that will not be too costly a revenge on Garfield and Blaine. "I'm for taking the bull by the horns the first opportunity," observed a member of the next House. "Garfield must take blows in equal force and number to those he has dealt on the heads of others."

I do not now affirm that this will be done; I only say it can be, and I believe it will be if Garfield does not give indemnity for the past and security for the future. I am not to be understood as saying that this is one of the organized plans of Mr. Conkling; he has alert friends, however, who thus early are talking over the chances of the game which the Administration has undertaken to play.

MR. ROBERTSON'S NAME REPORTED.

Confirmation Recommended by the Committee—The Outlook in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The excitement of yesterday over the resignation of the New York Senators has been succeeded by a day of quiet comment. The centre of interest has been transferred to Albany.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Frederick Douglass to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. There was some opposition and considerable debate, but he was confirmed by an overwhelming majority. The nominations of Judge Robertson, Gen. Merritt, and Gen. Badeau were then reported back from the Committee on Commerce and placed on the calendar, with the committee's recommendation for confirmation. They will be called up for action by the Senate to-morrow.

In the open session Mr. Bayard offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to wait upon the President and inquire if he had any other business to lay before the Senate. The Senate voted to lay the resolution on the table.

Although Robertson's confirmation is spoken of here on all hands as a foregone conclusion, yet down beneath the surface to-night it is ascertained that there is some basis for doubt whether action will be taken on the nomination at all this session. There are only forty-five unpaired Senators in this city. It will require thirty-nine votes pro and con to make a quorum for confirmation. If seven of the forty-five Senators refrain from voting there will be no confirmation. It is said to-night that there is a probability that a sufficient number will refrain from voting. If this policy should be persisted in for a day or two, Robertson's nomination will likely be left undisposed of, for a majority of the Senators are determined to adjourn sine die this week. The policy thus foreshadowed is not confined to one side.

One of the most prominent Republicans of the country who is now here, and who sympathizes with Mr. Conkling in his fight against the Administration, declares positively that since last Saturday the President has had in his possession a letter from Robertson resigning the New York Collectorship, in the event of his confirmation, and leaving it to the discretion of the President whether to accept the resignation or not.

Persons who called on ex-Senator Conkling to-day report him to be in fine spirits. He entertained his friends with social conversation, and recited choice bits of poetry. He will leave for Utica in a day or two. Mr. Conkling's sympathizers express no doubt of his return to the Senate. They point to the declaration in his letter to Gov. Cornell that sixty out of eighty-one Republican members of Assembly have, by letter or memorial, protested against Robertson's confirmation. That is regarded as an indication that the majority of the Republican caucus at Albany will nominate Conkling and Platt. In case Conkling should be reelected by caucus, what will Robertson and the half breeds do? That question troubles the friends of the Administration. If the half breeds should bolt the caucus they would put themselves outside the regular Republican organization, and put the Administration in the plight of aiding and abetting bolters, whose action would result in giving direct strength and probable victory to the Democrats.

Senator Logan said to-day: "I think Garfield and Conkling are both acting like small boys, and if they keep on in this way, it is my opinion they will both be as dead as herring within four years."

In Senator Conkling's letter he says: "Mr. Fish, son of the former distinguished Secretary of State, had in deference to an ancient practice placed his position at the disposal of the new Administration, but was ready to remain at his desk if desired to do so." The diplomatic bureau of the State Department to-day gave the following as the fates in the case of Mr. Nicholas Fish, late Minister to Switzerland. On the 13th of February, 1881, he wrote Secretary Evarts that he had decided to remain longer at his post, and enclosed his resignation, dated the 7th of March. Mr. Fish addressed a letter to Secretary Blaine asking to be relieved from duty. Learning a short time afterward that while Mr. Fish was unwilling to stay in Switzerland, he might possibly desire to still remain in the diplomatic service, Secretary Blaine telegraphed him April 4, asking him if it would be agreeable to him to go to Denmark, Gen. Badeau having declined that mission. Mr. Fish replied by cable declining Denmark for the reason that he desired promotion. In reference to Mr. Cramer's appointment as Mr. Fish's successor in the Swiss mission, it is said that this was done in answer to the personal request of Gen. Grant, who asked that his brother-in-law might be sent to a more southerly climate, his long residence at Copenhagen interfering with his health.

OPINIONS ON THE RESIGNATIONS.

Gossip in Hotel Corridors—Resolutions of an Anti-Conkling Faction—Guns.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night Senator Platt was quoted by the Stalwarts as authority for the statement that he had resigned in good faith, "because he was disgusted with the scramble for office," and that he had no desire for reelection. The Stalwarts claimed that Senator Conkling is likewise indifferent.

Gov. Foster of Ohio, in a straw hat, was a conspicuous figure in the lobby. He was inclined to believe that President Garfield had taken the right position, and that he would maintain it, even if Senators Conkling and Platt should be sent back by the Legislature.

It was claimed by Senator Conkling's friends that in any event he must rule the next State Convention, and that without him New York State cannot be carried by the Republicans. Senator Platt was of the opinion that Senator Conkling would not leave Washington for several days. The adjournment of the City Republican Central Committee without taking notice of the resignation of the Senators was freely canvassed. The general opinion was that the Stalwarts preferred to postpone the fight to the contest in the Legislature, where, under the caucus rule, the Conkling majority expect to put his opponents in the attitude of bolters.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee, of which Benjamin F. Manierre is Chairman, was held last evening at Third avenue and Thirty-third street. Temporary Chairman Christopher Pullman read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to cooperate with other citizens in holding a mass meeting at Chickering Hall on Monday evening, May 23, for the purpose of endorsing and sustaining President James A. Garfield in the faithful discharge of his duties, and giving expression to our views in relation to the issues raised by the late Senators from this State, and to take such measures as will bring to bear upon the Republican members of the Legislature such influence as will assist in securing the election of Senators who will sustain a Republican Administration.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee extends hearty congratulations to President James A. Garfield on his faithful discharge of his constitutional duties; and especially in nominating for the important national position of Collector of the Port of New York the Hon. W. H. Robertson, a Republican of thirty years' standing, and that we feel assured the masses of the Republican party of the city and State cordially support the President in the issue raised by the late Senators Conkling and Platt.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee respectfully urge upon the members of the Legislature of the State the support for the honorable positions of Senators true and true Republicans who will support the national Republican administration of President James A. Garfield.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Republican members of the Legislature.

American Star Soft Capsules.
Best, surest, quickest, never fail. All druggists.—Adv.

THE GUTTENBERG MYSTERY.

AN IDENTIFICATION OF PART OF THE MURDERED GIRL'S CLOTHING.

Mrs. Finck's Story of a Young Woman with a Pocketbook Full of Money who Visited her Husband's Tavern in Company with a Man.

The mystery surrounding the case of the murdered girl whose body was found in the woods near Guttenberg continues to baffle the police. The many "clues" have, with one exception, been abandoned. The story related by Mrs. Catherine Finck, the wife of Garret Finck, who keeps a tavern in Pierce avenue, West New York, will, it is expected, prove important in tracing the history of the tragedy. Mrs. Finck said that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday a week ago, as she was alone in her husband's saloon, a man and a woman entered. They were both young. The woman was fashionably dressed. She seemed to be slightly under the influence of liquor, and talked in a lively but disconnected way. The couple sat down at a table in the barroom. The young woman got into conversation with Mrs. Finck, and after a while ordered something to drink. She took a glass of beer, but her companion, at his request, was given a glass of soda. The man was apparently of an uncommunicative disposition. He seldom spoke, and sat with his head resting on his hand and his face turned toward a window that looks out upon the road. The young woman opened a well-filled pocketbook and paid for the drinks. There was a bulky roll of bank notes in the pocketbook besides some loose change. She then said she was very hungry, and asked for some bread and butter, which she ate in a leisurely way while chatting with Mrs. Finck on the price of real estate in that neighborhood, the improvements that were being made, and a variety of other topics. Her language indicated that she was a person of refinement and education. In reply to a question of Mrs. Finck, the young woman said she lived in Morrisania.

Before the pair quitted the tavern the young woman produced a bottle of Rhine wine, which she said had been given to her by a friend in Union Hill. She requested Mrs. Finck to lend her a corkscrew, and on receiving it gave it to the man, who drew the cork from the bottle. In a joking way she remarked that she wanted to have the cork removed, because she thought she might feel disposed to drink some of the wine on the journey to Guttenberg. She inquired the distance to the ferry at Weehawken and to other points in the vicinity. Her questions seemed to annoy the man, who impatiently told her that he knew the country.

"I know how far the ferry is," he gruffly exclaimed.

Mrs. Finck was very much astonished at his uncivil conduct, which contrasted with the vivacity and agreeableness of the young woman. A dispute occurred between them as to who should carry the bottle. The man wrapped it up in a copy of the *Staats Zeitung* which he obtained from Mrs. Finck, and handed it to the woman. She declined to take it, and said that she had carried it so long that her arm was tired. He tried to compel her to take it, but she positively refused, and he was obliged to take it himself.

In describing the young woman, Mrs. Finck said that she recollected her distinctly, and had noticed some peculiarities about her. She was about 28 years of age, of a rather full figure, and about five feet six inches in height. This is the exact stature of the dead woman. When she laughed, as she did frequently, her upper lip curved sufficiently to disclose the fact that one tooth on each side of her upper jaw was missing. She wore two rings, one of which was of plain gold, a cameo breastpin and earrings of a cameo character. Her dress was of black cashmere trimmed with silk, and she had a dolman with heavy fringe. Her hat was black, with a large white feather. Her feet, which were small and shapely, were encased in buttoned gaiters.

"Did you see the earrings?" Coroner Wiggins asked Mrs. Finck, as he displayed those taken from the murdered woman.

"Oh, yes," Mrs. Finck answered, "indeed they are the same."

She also identified the brooch, the dolman, and the hat found near the dead body. She said that the man who had accompanied the woman was about thirty years of age. He was about five feet and a half in height, and was heavily built. His hair and moustache were dark brown. He was dressed in a black suit, and wore a black felt opera hat. His shirt was of white linen, with a turned-down collar, and he had a black necktie.

Mr. Gordon, the proprietor of a drug store in Guttenberg, says that on the evening of Tuesday, the 3d inst., a young woman called at his store for a glass of soda water. She was slightly intoxicated. On leaving the store she started to walk in the direction of the Bull's Ferry road, and after going two blocks she was joined by a man dressed in black. The two, when last seen by the clerk in the drug store, were staggering along the street together.

Schoolmaster Crosby yesterday received an anonymous letter, the writer of which said that on Tuesday evening, a week ago, he saw a woman and two men wandering around the woods in the neighborhood of Kohler's brewery.

A Mrs. Davis of Camden telegraphed in the afternoon to Coroner Wiggins for a detailed description of the dead woman's hat and dolman.

The Coroner, on learning from Mrs. Finck that the woman who called at the tavern lived in Morrisania, went with some policemen to that place, and began a search for a missing woman. He did not succeed, however, in discovering any fact of importance. Steamers of the Cunard, Inman, American, and National lines have been carefully examined, and an official report will be forwarded to the Board of Trade. There is ground for believing that the report will completely refute the charges made. The sexes are completely separated. The accommodations on these steamships are as follows: Men who are alone are assigned to the forward part of the ship, unmarried women to the after part, and married people amidships. Sometimes, when the after section has been unduly crowded, young women are assigned to quarters with married people. This is the only point to which the inspector is likely to except. The inquiry at the house of the steamship agent this morning The name of the steamer to which Miss O'Brien referred is not known. Every steamer sailing at Queenstown has been examined.

The Sultan After Midhat Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Midhat Pasha's palace at Smyrna was suddenly surrounded to-day by battalions of troops under command of an aide-de-camp of the Sultan. Midhat, however, escaped by a side door, and took refuge at the French Consulate, whence he issued an appeal to the foreign Consuls for protection. The Consuls have applied to the Ambassadors for instructions.

It is officially announced that the complicity of Midhat Pasha in the murder of Abdul Aziz has been established. Midhat Pasha still remains at the French Consulate in Smyrna. He has been dismissed from his Governorship, and Aali Pasha has been appointed his successor. A steamer will leave immediately for Smyrna with a special jury empowered to examine Midhat Pasha.

Deck Loading of Cattle Illegal.

LONDON, May 17.—The Court of Appeal in the action against Marwood & Sons, steamship owners of West Hartlepool, has rendered its decision, reversing the decisions of the lower courts, and deciding that a contract between a shipper and shipowner for the shipment of cattle on deck is illegal, that a shipper has no remedy under such a contract against the shipowner or the owners of the rest of the cargo for cattle jettisoned for the safety of the whole. The court said that the law of England and of other civilized countries held the practice of carrying cattle on deck illegal.

Gunpowder Plots in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—Yesterday an ensign found a mine of thirty-seven pounds of gunpowder under a stone bridge at a steamer landing, in a street leading to the Tsarkoe-Selo Railway Station.

Two naval lieutenants have been arrested at Cronstadt for abstracting a quantity of dynamite from the Imperial Mining Department.

Ravages of Plague in Mesopotamia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—The mortality from the plague in Nedjef was fifty-six per day for the week ending May 2. Four thousand inhabitants are dispersed in camps completely isolated. These camps are now quite free from plague, as are also the localities of Hilayad and Djara, whence the disease was originally propagated.

Ministerial Changes in Russia.

VIENNA, May 17.—It seems probable that Gen. Tchernaieff will become Russian Minister of War, and that M. Katkoff will also enter the Ministry.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—M. Ostrowski will succeed Gen. Ignatieff as Minister of Domains.

Cable Notes.

Franz Dingelstead, the German poet, is dead.

The next question Prince Bismarck will bring before Parliament will be a tobacco monopoly bill, which, however, is not likely to pass.

M. Gambetta will speak in favor of the *Scrutin de liste* on Thursday next. When he finishes, the question will be settled and the *liste* will be voted.

John Rea, a solicitor of Belfast, Ireland, and well known for the riotous scenes he frequently created in court when defending participants in party processions, has been found dead in his bed, having committed suicide with a revolver.

The British war steamer Barchante, with the two sons of the Prince of Wales on board, is at Port Albany, West Australia, partially disabled. She was struck by a sea during a gale and had her steering gear injured, a lifeboat carried away, and sustained other damage.

Prince Bismarck has informed the Federal Council that the negotiations for the incorporation of Hamburg in the Zollverein promise speedy success. Therefore he will not, meanwhile, proceed with the incorporation of Altona, but the incorporation of the Lower Elbe will be carried out without delay.

Alabaster is scarcely more immaculate than the complexion beautified with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.—Adv.

AN ANTI-RENT STRIKE PROPOSED.

An Agitation Against the Land Bill Begun—The Failure of Coercion.

LONDON, May 17.—In a speech at a land meeting at Ballyroan on Sunday last Mr. Michael Brennan said that a year hence any reformer who proposed to compensate landlords would be laughed off the platform. He said: "Surely the people will not forsake the cause of the Land League for such a miserable measure as the Land bill." He thought the time had come when from one end to the other of Ireland a general strike should be proclaimed against all rent until the land question is settled on just principles. He hoped the matter would be brought forward at the coming convention. The anti-slavery movement in America, he said, commenced by offers of compensation to the slaveowners, but slavery was washed away in blood, and he advised Irish landlords not to shut their eyes to the history of the world. He thought the cry recently raised in some parts of Europe of "Land and Liberty" would be found to be the rallying cry of the Irish race the world over. They must, he said, not waste time in the discussion of the details of the Land bill, but must make the country hotter; make it impossible for landlords, assisted by police and soldiers, to collect rents.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks that the advocacy of such a programme by Messrs. Kettle and Brennan indicates that they are commissioned by Mr. Parnell to test public opinion to see whether the idea of a general strike against the payment of rent would be accepted.

The return of arrests made under the provisions of the Coercion act up to the 5th inst. show a total of fifty-four. The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Dillon states that he is reasonably suspected of inciting forcible resistance to the execution of the process of law for giving possession of lands, and to riot and assault.

Accounts from Ireland agree that the recent numerous arrests there have not checked the agitation.

Mr. Gladstone is indisposed and confined to his bed, but his illness is not serious.

LONDON, May 18.—Mr. Moran, a solicitor, and one of the most energetic members of the Limerick Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion act.

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

American Horses in England—Winners at the Louisville Races.

LONDON, May 17.—At the Newmarket second spring meeting to-day, the race for the Burwell stakes for three-year-olds resulted in a walk-over for Mr. P. Lorillard's brown colt Iroquois. The race for the Selling Welter Handicap was won by Capt. Prim's three-year-old brown colt Jocko. The second place was secured by Mr. J. R. Keene's two-year-old bay colt North Star, and the third place by Mr. C. Brooks's three-year-old chestnut colt Franciscan Friar. Six ran.

The race for the Newmarket Spring Handicap, distance 1 mile 2 furlongs and 73 yards, was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's five-year-old brown horse Elf King. Baron de Rothschild's five-year-old bay horse Commandant came in second, and Lord Lichester's three-year-old bay colt Kühleborn third. Seven ran, including Mr. P. Lorillard's four-year-old chestnut colt Wallenstein.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—There was an immense crowd present to witness the first day's events of the Jockey Club. The weather was delightful. The first race was a mile and a quarter dash for all ages; purse, $300. Bancroft was first; Checkmate, second; and Gabriel, third. Time, 2:10¼. Bancroft was a favorite in the pools.

The Kentucky Derby, for three-year-olds; 1⅜ miles, was won by Hindoo, first; Lelex was second; and Allanbra, third. Time, 2:40.

Hindoo sold favorite at 4 to 1 over six in the field. Lelex ran in a bunch for a mile, when Hindoo went to the front and won easily.

The third race was for a purse of $350, mile heats, Boulevard won the first two and the race. Frank Cheatham (late Blanton) came in second both heats, and Mary Anderson third. Time, 1:45¼, 1:46.

Pope Leo was the favorite in the race.

THE TUNISIAN QUESTION.

The French Troops Not to Enter Tunis—An Awkward Precedent for England.

TUNIS, May 17.—It is now considered probable that the French troops will not enter Tunis. M. Roustan, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Gen. Bréard have consequently become unpopular with the French colony and the troops. The Government continues to conceal the terms of the treaty from the Tunisians. Gen. Bréard leaves tomorrow with his forces in the direction of Beja.

LONDON, May 17.—In the discussion of the Tunisian question in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone's reference to the Bombay troubles, where British soldiers meant its bombardment, despite the Porte's suzerainty, by Lord Exmouth in 1859.

Gen. Cialdini, the Italian Ambassador to France, has definitely resigned, and will return to Italy.

ROME, May 17.—Signor Sella will take the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Rudinì that of the Interior. Signor Sella has still powers to dissolve the Chambers if he thinks it necessary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Said Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers has telegraphed to the Bey of Tunis that the Porte has protested against the treaty with France, which it declares to be a violation of the Sultan's rights, and null and void.

Miss O'Brien's "Horrors" Not Discovered.

LONDON, May 17.—Capt. C. P. Wilson, representing the Board of Trade, accompanied by Miss Charlotte O'Brien, author of the letter detailing the "horrors of an emigrant ship," has been at Queenstown during the past week, inquiring into the treatment of emigrants.

Steamers of the Cunard, Inman, American, and National lines have been carefully examined, and an official report will be forwarded to the Board of Trade. There is ground for believing that the report will completely refute the charges made. The sexes are completely separated. The accommodations on these steamships are as follows: Men who are alone are assigned to the forward part of the ship, unmarried women to the after part, and married people amidships. Sometimes, when the after section has been unduly crowded, young women are assigned to quarters with married people. This is the only point to which the inspector is likely to except. The inquiry at the house of the steamship agent this morning The name of the steamer to which Miss O'Brien referred is not known. Every steamer sailing at Queenstown has been examined.

ROAD AGENTS KILLED.

Shot Down while Attempting to Stop a Stage in New Mexico.

SAN MARCIAL, N. M., May 17.—The eastward bound stage of the Pioneer line was stopped by two masked men twenty miles southwest of here about noon yesterday. They advanced with guns aimed at the driver, Pete Donnelly, and both fired as they shouted to him to halt. Charles McConkey, one of the proprietors of the stage line, and W. H. Berry, a passenger, were on top of the stage near the driver. They had Winchester rifles, and used them with such effect as to bring down both the desperadoes. One of them struggled to raise himself up to fire again, but was quieted by another bullet from McConkey's rifle. McConkey then fastened a paper on one of them on which was written:

A failure on the part of the stage robbers.

To-day the bodies were brought to this place. In the mean time their boots had been stolen. They had nothing on their persons by which they could be identified. It is thought that they belong to the band of horse thieves who have been committing depredations in this region. McConkey had advocated the hanging of horse thieves, and they had threatened his life. Had he been overcome by the robbers he would have had his brains blown out. The company have asked an escort for the stage until things become more settled.

A Big Oil Fire.

An explosion, followed by a dense cloud of smoke and leaping flames, was the first warning of a fire in Sone & Fleming's oil works at Kingsland avenue and Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, yesterday morning. These works, which are said to be now part of the Standard Oil Company's possessions, cover a large tract of land, and there are usually sixty-eight settling pans or tanks filled with refined petroleum about the refinery. One of these tanks, containing about 1,100 barrels of oil, exploded at about 2:40 A. M. The full night force of men was at work at the time, but they had ample warning, as the lid of the tank was seen to fly off before the noise was heard, and there was time to get clear of danger before the flames appeared. The fire quickly spread to the adjoining tank, and from that leaped to another, until a dense mass of thick black smoke slowly rolled up and drifted off with the wind, enfolding the sky with black for a great distance. The tank which exploded was of a new patent, having a suction pipe at the top for drawing off the oil, and as the oil burned this connection became so hot that it was impossible to draw