WINNERS AT JEROME PARK.

OLD LEAMINGTON'S MEMORY KEPT GREEN IN AMERICA ALSO.

Girofle Takes the Fordham Handicap and Onondaga the Juvenile Stakes—Easy Victories for Luke Blackburn and Crickmore.

The American Jockey Club furnished excellent sport to its thousands of patrons in Jerome Park yesterday. The programme opened with a mile race, in which the grand race horse Luke Blackburn made his début for the season. Then came the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, with a field of fifteen fast horses, in which Girofle, a fleet and game daughter of Leamington, proved herself a phenomenal filly. This race was followed by a mile dash for the rich Withers Stakes, for three-year olds, which Crickmore won with ease from a rare field of racers. The half-mile swoop by fifteen two-year olds for the Juvenile Stakes was an event which showed that the Dwyer Brothers were fully aware that they were getting another wonder when they purchased Onondaga, a son of Leamington and Susan Beane, from Mr. L. W. Jerome a few months before the race. The closing run of one mile and three-quarters between Grenada, Ventriloquist, Wave o' Light, and Juanita, justified the faith of the backers of Grenada that he was still able to carry the top weight in a handicap sweepstakes and come home with plenty to spare.

Aside from the races, the centre of attraction was the figure of a tall, robust, healthy gentleman, who looked anywhere from forty to forty-five years of age. He wore a new black silk hat, a double-breasted black frock coat, buttoned nearly to his chin, a black vest, and gray pantaloons. His boots were well polished, and his face shone with inward satisfaction. Long before the racing began, and until the close, about 7¾, he was kept busy shaking hands with turfmen and others who were congratulating him on having won the coveted blue ribbon of the English turf the first time his horses ran for it. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say that this gentleman was Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the owner of Iroquois.

Notwithstanding the brilliant racing of the day, Iroquois was in everybody's mind and on everybody's tongue. The starter had Iroquois on his flag, and Walters & Co., bookmakers, draped their stand with Mr. Lorillard's colors and the American flag. What the owner of Iroquois and others said about the victory will be found elsewhere.

THE RACES.

The sport began with a mile dash for a purse of $500, between Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Luke Blackburn, carrying 118 pounds; George Lorillard's b. f. Topsy, 104½ pounds, and E. A. Clabaugh's ch. g. Potomac, 98 pounds. Betting 3 to 5 against Luke Blackburn, 4 to 1 against Topsy, and 20 to 1 against Potomac.

When Luke appeared at the post he received a round of applause. This made the colt so frisky before the start that he ran against a young man who was assisting the starter and knocked him down, happily without injuring him. The manner in which Luke moved in warming up, entirely exploded the rumors about a weak leg. When the flag dipped for the send off, McLaughlin sent Luke to the front at once, and he was never in danger of being taken ahead of Topsy and half a dozen from Potomac. Sailing on, with McLaughlin keeping a steady pull on him, Luke gained steadily all the way around, coming in the hardest of winners, twenty lengths ahead of Topsy and fifty from Potomac. Time, 1:45. Returning to the stand Luke received another round of applause.

The second race was for the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, with $500 added; $200 to second; one mile and a quarter. The starters were, of seventeen nominations, Mr. J. R. Keene's Dan Sparling, 114 lbs.; L. W. Jerome's One Dime, 111 lbs.; Dwyer Brothers' Warfield, 111 lbs.; E. A. Clabaugh's Oden, 110 lbs.; E. V. Snedeker's Girofle, 108 lbs.; P. Lorillard's Sir Dancer, 106 lbs., and Spark, 94 lbs.; L. W. Jerome's Blue Lodge, 106 lbs.; G. Shaw's Bye-and-Bye, 102 lbs.; T. H. Ferris's Startle, 100 lbs.; F. Morris's Kitty, 100 lbs., G. L. Lorillard's Sir Hugh, 93 lbs., and Greenland, 100 lbs.; Mr. Nelson's Clarendon, 93 lbs.; J. J. Bowen's Emily F., 90 lbs., and A. Belmont's Forager, 88 lbs. G. L. Lorillard's stable sold favorite, 2 to 5 against 1, with Leonard W. Jerome for second choice at 3 against 1. The others ranged down to 20 against 1 on Emily F.

More than an hour elapsed before the large field could be started on anything like even terms. When the horses did come One Dime, Greenland, Emily F., and Sir Hugh caught the eye in the front, while the others were lengthening out into a string before reaching the judges' stand at the first quarter. As they dashed past the stand Emily F. showed the way with her head and shoulders in front of One Dime, Sir Hugh third, and gaining at every bound. Before rounding the turn Sir Hugh had taken command of the string, Greenland, One Dime, and Clarendon pressing him closely. On reaching the stables, half a mile from the start, Sir Hugh, Sir Dance, and Emily F. were in front as named, Sir Hugh just clear. Rounding the buff the line closed up a little, Sir Hugh in the lead, Sir Dance on the lower turn, Sir Hugh, in the lead, just cleared One Dime, and Sir Dance was at One Dime's head, half a dozen of the others coming up with a tremendous rush. A grand sight was seen when the pack came rushing up the straight to the finish, Sir Hugh apparently the victor, but the mean time McCarty, on Girofle, the game daughter of Leamington and Batian, was working through the ruck near the inside rail. Challenging Sir Hugh in the last furlong, the filly outran him, winning the race by an easy length. One Dime was third, four lengths away, and Dan Sparling fourth. Time, 2:14. Eight to one had been bet against Girofle before the race.

Next came the mile dash for the Withers Stakes, for three-year olds; $200 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, $200 of it to go to the second horse. From the original list of fifty-four nominations there appeared at the post A. Burnham's Banter, 118, and Brambaletta, 113 lbs.; D. D. Withers's King Ernest-Revolt colt, 118 lbs.; O. Wise's Crickmore, 115 lbs.; A. Belmont's Fillette, 113 lbs.; G. L. Lorillard's Sauntergr, 118 lbs., and F. Morris's Priam, 118 lbs. Crickmore was a strong favorite at 1 against 4, and the odds were 6 to 1 against Sauntergr, 8 to 1 against Fillette, 10 to 1 against Priam, and 20 to 1 against Banter and Brambaletta.

Priam and Brambaletta had a little the best of the start, but the favorite worked to the front before leaving the shadow of the bluff, and the race was settled before the rise into the home-stretch had been eliminated, Hughes sending Crickmore away to a lead of a length and keeping in the last furlong except Hughes. He landed Crickmore an easy winner by a length from Priam, Fillette third, lapped to Priam's shoulders, Sauntergr, the King Ernest-Revolt colt, Brambaletta, and Banter following as named. Time, 1:48.

Next was a half-mile flight by two-year olds for the Juvenile Stakes; $50 each, with $600 added; $100 to second. The bell brought forth from the forty-one nominated C. Reed's b. f. Nightcap, by Hurrah; A. Burnham & Son's blk. g. Carley B., by Verdi; Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Onondaga, by Leamington; L. W. Jerome's b. f. Wildfire, by Leamington, and br. f. La Belle N., by Reform; P. Lorillard's b. c. Gerald, by Saxon, and b. f. Fagin, by Alarm; A. Belmont's b. c. Bandit, and b. f. Olivia, by the Ill-Used; G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Oscadale, by Tom Ochiltree, and b. c. Memento, by Virgil; D. D. Withers's ch. g. Dupont and Macaroon filly; T. W. Doswell's br. f. Fatima, by Abdel-Kadir; and Jas. Thompson's ch. c. O'Nay, by Vellocerrit. Betting—3 to 1 against F. Lorillard's entries, 3½ to 1 against Onondaga, 4 to 1 against L. W. Jerome's entries, 7 to 1 against Messrs. Belmont's, Withers's, and C. Reed's entries.

Another tedious delay occurred in sending off the youngsters, during which Hughes, who was riding Wildfire, had his right ankle nearly broken by a kick from one of the horses. Another jockey was sent for, but Hughes recovered sufficiently to ride, receiving applause for his pluck. When the two-year olds did break away for their short journey they come like a flash from among the trees which obscure the half-mile start. La Belle N. and Mr. Withers's pair were seen in the lead. Coming up the straight the youngsters changed positions in kaleidoscopic order, Dwyer Brothers' Onondaga coming to the front and winning three lengths in advance of P. Lorillard's Gerald, while G. L. Lorillard's Memento jumped Gerald to the neck in third place. Time, 50½ seconds.

The last race of the day was a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $600 added; $150 to second; one mile and three-quarters. The starters were C. Littlefield's Way o' Light, carrying 95 lbs.; Cathoun & Cook's Juanita, 98 lbs.; Babcock & Cook's Ventriloquist, 104 lbs., and G. L. Lorillard's Grenada, 117 lbs. Grenada was a hot favorite at 4 against 5; 3 to 1 to 2 to 1 odds against Juanita and Ventriloquist, and 10 to 1 against Wave o' Light.

Juanita cut out the running shortly after the start. Ventriloquist second, and Grenada a good third. In this order they passed the stand for the first time, Grenada coming to the front and winning the race by a length on the second time around the course. Coming home first, Juanita with Buford Ventriloquist four lengths, Wave o' Light five lengths, and Juanita last. Time, 3:13½.

CHESTER PARK RACES.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—This was the fourth day of the meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club at Chester Park. The first race, for 3-year olds, dash of one mile and a quarter, was won by Lookinskiddon, Dizzy Blonde second, and Charm A. third. Time, 2:13¾. The second race, for 2-year olds, dash three-quarters of a mile, was won by Monogram, Cette second, Sarah Bernhardt third. Time, 1:18. The third race, for all ages, mile heats, was won by King Nero, Lelwin A. second, and Frank Cheatham third. Time, 1:47, 1:50½, 1:54½. The fun spoiled the track and the last race was not run.

Three Deputy Sheriffs Killed.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, June 1.—John Thompson shot and killed Deputy Sheriffs Charles and Samuel Meredith at Knight, who attempted his arrest upon a warrant for carrying concealed weapons. Thompson escaped into the Territory, leaving his wife and two children.

ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION.

An Arrest which Recalls the Circumstances Attending the Hill Divorce Case.

Charles E. Hill was arrested in this city, yesterday, on a charge of having kidnapped his own son, a lad of 16 years, from Syracuse. The boy was with him when taken into custody. The arrest was made on the strength of a despatch from Chief Seely of the Syracuse police received by Superintendent Walling early yesterday morning. It stated that he would arrive on the Oswego express in Hoboken at 6:40 A. M. Detectives Haley and Ruland recognized Mr. Hill as he left the train, followed him over the ferry and arrested him on this side. The father and son were taken to the Police Central Office, and at 10 o'clock were arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Here Mr. Hill claimed that he was his son's legal guardian, and had a right to take charge of Him. Justice Murray asked the boy whether he was with his father of his own free will, and he replied that he was not. Upon the representations of the detectives that a warrant for the prisoner's apprehension was on its way from Syracuse, the Justice remanded Mr. Hill, who was taken back to the Police Central Office and locked in a cell. He was visited during the afternoon by Messrs. M. D. Wilber and W. P. Richardson, his counsel.

Mr. Hill was the defendant in the famous Hill divorce case, which was tried in the Supreme Court of Connecticut in 1879. He was born in Maine, and in 1859, after he had made arrangements to go to China as managing clerk for an importing house, he became acquainted, in Minnesota, with Miss Elizabeth Adams of Syracuse. They were engaged to be married, but her parents were opposed to her going to China to live, and the wedding was indefinitely postponed. In 1860, however, the young woman followed Mr. Hill to China, and on the day after her arrival there she was married to him. About four years later Mrs. Hill returned to this country and resided at 17 Lafayette place in this city, where, two weeks after her arrival, she gave birth to twins, one of which is Frank Adams Hill, for whose abduction Mr. Hill was yesterday arrested. In 1874, while Mr. Hill was in China, Mrs. Hill went to live in Bridgeport, Conn., and two years later her husband returned to this country, having accumulated a large fortune. In 1877, as he was about to return to China, he was served with the papers in his wife's suit for divorce. His business in China being imperative, he left a power of attorney with his friend Capt. McGilvery to fight the case and compromise, as he thought best.

The Captain called upon Mrs. Hill in regard to a compromise, and made slighting remarks in regard to her brother, whom he accused of being the cause of the estrangement. The lady, it is alleged, attacked him with a water pitcher. He instituted a suit for $10,000 damages for assault and battery, and the lady also brought a suit against him for assault, claiming a similar amount, and followed it up with a $15,000 slander suit for remarks against her character. None of these suits ever came to trial.

In September, 1879, the divorce case was tried, and in the following March it was decided in favor of Mr. Hill. Pending the issue of the suit the custody of Frank was awarded to the mother, and a temporary injunction was granted forbidding the father from interfering with it. When the case was decided the injunction was dissolved. The absence of Mr. Hill, who had gone to Shanghai almost immediately after the trial, prevented him from making any claim for the custody of his son.

Mr. Hill settled his affairs in China and a week ago returned to this country with the intention of visiting Syracuse. On Tuesday afternoon he arrived in Syracuse. He engaged a carriage and had it stationed near the school in which his son was a pupil. At 4 o'clock the boy with a number of his schoolmates came out from the building. Mr. Hill took him into the carriage and drove rapidly out of town, stopping at a hotel in the suburbs. There Mr. Hill caused the boy to write a letter to his mother, telling her that he was with his father, who intended going to New York. They then took the train for this city.

Late yesterday afternoon Messrs. Wilber and Richardson applied to Judge Donohue for a writ of habeas corpus for Mr. Hill. It was granted, and at 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Hill was brought before the Supreme Court Chambers, when inquiry into the merits of the case will be made.

Mr. Wilber told a SUN reporter that he had telegraphed to the City Attorney in Syracuse, who had replied that no warrant was issued in that city for the arrest of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill is in no way cast down by his arrest. He is a fine-looking man, 50 years of age. He was detained by the Viceroy of China to take charge of the reception of Gen. Grant when he visited that country. His present residence is this city for the last 17 Lafayette place. Frank is with his father at the Police Central Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Professor" at the Madison Square Theatre.

"The Professor, a Character Study in Four Acts," by W. H. Gillette, was produced at the Madison Square Theatre last night after considerable success on provincial stages. The new play has one good point over "Hazel Kirke"—it will hardly see 486 performances. Many who would gladly have seen the pretty little Madison Square Theatre more than once had it not also been necessary to see "Hazel Kirke" more than once, have been waiting a long time for "The Professor;" and if they were among the audience last night perhaps they have made up their minds to wait again.

Following is the plot of the new play: *Prof. Hopkins*, who has the leanness and learning appropriate to a scientific man, and who regards human beings merely as moving chemical compounds and the White Mountains as a storehouse of "specimens," has his thoughts turned in a matrimonial direction by his aunt, *Mrs. Bilford*, who knows of a "fine opportunity" for him at the Pemigewassett House. About the same time that the *Professor* arrives several Yale College students arrive also. Among them is *Henry Marston*, who is in search of his sister, who was stolen when a child while she was playing with him near their country home. The day after the arrival at the Pemigewassett House there is a picnic out in the woods, and the party find a girl of eighteen years sobbing beneath a tree. She has run away from *Moses Brown*, the villain of the play, to escape ill-treatment and cruelty, in which the said *Moses* particularly delights. *Henry Marston* sees her, looks at her a long time, but instead of recognizing his long-lost sister, as any other brother would have done, he apologizes for the sole and unselfish motive of furnishing Mr. W. H. Gillette the incidents of acts three and four of "The Professor," is only "struck by her eyes." He even goes so far as to fall in love with her. In the mean time the *Professor* finds her a choicer specimen than any he has yet seen, and begins to yearn for her companionship in preference to that of bugs and beetles. But *Moses Brown*, who is a villain physically as well as mentally, still pursues her and attempts to hear her back to his home. The clean and learned professor, who never sees a fight in the eye so forcibly that during the next act it is draped in mourning. But, nothing daunted, *Moses*, on the strength that he is her father, secures a warrant, and at the end of act four is about to bear her off in triumph, when *Henry Marston* does what he unselfishly neglected to do in act second; He recognizes in *Daisy Brown* his long-lost sister, and *Moses* is taken into custody.

The play seems to have been written for the purpose of allowing Mr. Gillette, as *Professor Hopkins*, to do some exceptionally eccentric comedy acting. There is a good deal of fun in the play, but also a good deal that is merely silly. Miss Georgia Cayvan, as *Daisy Brown*, the girl of the woods, was very pretty and artless. The rest of the cast, though not brilliant, was far above mediocrity.

Many scenes are enlivened by college glees. The costumes are tasteful, and the scenery very elaborate and beautiful.

DINNER TO MR. REDPATH.

Honored by the Land League on the Eve of his Return to Ireland.

The Land League of America gave a dinner last night at Delmonico's to Mr. James Redpath. Before the dinner Mr. Redpath said: "I am told that I am to be arrested on my arrival in England, so I am setting my affairs in order to start. I intended to have sailed to-morrow, but have been delayed. I may be able to get away Saturday. I am an American citizen, and expect to be protected as such. I shall not make any violent speeches on the other side, nor do anything contrary to the laws of England."

A address on parchment, backed with orange and trimmed with green, expressing the sorrow of Ireland on the departure of Mr. Redpath, was presented to Mr. Redpath by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, President of the League, after the toast of the evening had been drunk amid cheers by the assembly. In the address Mr. Redpath was addressed as "Our Dear Friend." Mr. A. M. Sullivan, President of the League, presided, and after the toast and before them to hear the address were: Mr. Arthur H. Rapallo, Rev. Father Ryan, Rev. Father Lavelle, Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., Colonel Thomas Cleary, the Rev. Robert Collyer and others. Among those present were: P. A. Collins, Minister to Germany, Thomas Brennan, Thomas Addis Emmet, the Rev. L. Walsh, Treasurer, Major Thomas Ryan, President Wm. De Lacy, Major Edward Jordan, Major Thomas Cleary, Major Wm. Lawrence and Major D. P. Conyingham. Many prominent United States and city officials were also present.

In the course of his response Mr. Redpath said: "I never was a southern slave so meanly indeed, or so basely used, as to deny that as three millions of the Irish people are oppressed and ground down at this very moment by the same condition and surroundings of the slave were greatly alike. In every way superior to the condition and surroundings of the Irish peasantry. He said that while in Ireland he made large and very short speeches only. "In all seriousness he continued, "I advocate a policy of peace, and I am sorry to say that I have seen a Russian subscribe the impression of the time on a successful insurrection, and yet, I suppose that speech was correctly reported in Ireland. I was never a secretary to Kossuth and telegraphed to America that I had not any argument against rebellion, but pledged America to support it. Ireland and Poland have been similarly accused of making violent speeches, when their arguments were in the interests of peace. The London press is the most unscrupulous in the world."

DEMORALIZED LAW MAKERS

DISORDER AND CONFUSION IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The Annual Tax Bill Passed—A Low Levy—Mr. Skinner's Bill Killed—Everett's Putnam County Water Bill Pushed Along.

ALBANY, June 1.—There was little disposition to do business in the Assembly to-day. The struggle over the Senatorships appears to have demoralized the members so that it is impossible to hold them down to legislative work. The proceedings opened with the third reading of bills, the first one being an act relative to the qualifications of School Commissioners. It went along smoothly, almost every member voting for it; but just before the call was finished somebody sounded the alarm that it was an attempt to interfere with the management of the common schools. This led to a stampede, and, despite the protestations of Mr. Skinner that the bill was satisfactory to the School Commissioners throughout the State, it was killed.

Mr. Steele of Sandy Creek appealed to the House to go into Committee of the Whole and take up the two remaining tax bills prepared by the Governors' commission, taxing collateral inheritance and life insurance companies. But the House refused to do so, and then passed the Trust Company Tax bill with only six dissenting votes.

Mr. Chickering, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the annual tax bill, and it was immediately passed. The percentage of taxation is said by Comptroller Wadsworth to be the smallest since 1856. The tax levied by the bill is one and ninety-five one hundredths of a mill. While the rate is unquestionably low, it will be well to remember that the $1,000,000 appropriated for the New Capitol this winter has been taken from the surplus funds in the Treasury, and does not go into the tax levy, as in former years.

At noon all business was suspended for the purpose of going into the joint convention for the election of United States Senators. After that was disposed of, an attempt was made to go on with the regular business, but it was impossible to do anything. The House seemed to resolve itself into a free and easy. Members gathered in groups all over the chamber, talking and paying no attention to business. In the open space in front of the Speaker's desk were the empty chairs which had been used by the Senators in the joint convention. These were soon occupied by Assemblymen, Gen. Spinola taking a seat at the stenographer's desk, and with mock gravity announcing that he was prepared to act as Assistant Speaker. Meantime spit balls and paper wads were being thrown about the chamber, and the whole scene resembled what is generally witnessed on the last day of the session. Speaker Sharpe's gavel kept rapping a tattoo upon his desk in an effort to restore order. Finally even his good nature gave way, and he announced that if the throwing of paper balls about the chamber was not discontinued he would name the first member that he saw throw which proved to be the signal for confusion for a short time, and Col. Murphy, satisfied that no further business could be done to-day, moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning. This was opposed by Old Salt, Husted, and Carpenter, who called attention to the fact that a large amount of business of public importance yet remained to be done, and the Speaker, too, it was generally understood, desired that a session should be held this afternoon. But the demoralization was too great. Murphy's motion prevailed, and yesterday afternoon the House was carried with a yell that would have done credit to a band of Tuscarora Indians, and the law makers rushed down the hill to the Delavan.

Beyond the reception of remonstrances against the re-election of Messrs. Conkling and Platt, the Senate did little business in legislative session to-day, except to discuss Assemblyman Everett's bill for the inspection of the lakes in Putnam County, which was ordered to third reading. Mr. Everett opposed the bill, and gave it a political turn by saying that its object was to aid the return of a certain member of the Assembly next year. On being asked by Mr. Woodin for an explanation of this remark, he said that the introducer of the bill came to him and told him that he intended it put through for that purpose. Mr. Woodin said he could hardly understand this, as the Senator from that district was also in favor of the bill, and he, certainly, could have no motive of that kind. Besides he suggested to Mr. Stranahan that if anybody ever poured such a silly story as that into his ear, it must have been a confidential communication, and it was hardly the thing to repeat it in the Senate.

Mr. Everett says that Strahan agreed to support the bill, but Strahan changed his mind and opposed it, because he (Everett) would not vote for the return of Conkling and Platt.

Mr. Jacobs's bill for supplying free school books to pupils of the Brooklyn public schools was passed to a third reading.

The Land Commissioners to-day decided to give to the Prospect Park and Coney Island Company a grant of the lands under water upon which to build the new Coney Island iron pier.

The bill which prohibits the building of a road over Prospect Park, known as Parkway, save those which have been adjudicated upon in the courts, has passed the Assembly. The qualification is so made that the Coney Island elevated road may cross, as it claims to have the right under a legal decision.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

A Boiler Blown 400 Yards—Three Men Killed and Light Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—At about noon to-day a boiler in Gaffney & Co.'s dye works in Kensington exploded with disastrous effect. The men were just about quitting work when the explosion occurred, and many were knocked down by the flying débris. There were three boilers in the establishment, all surrounded by inflammable woodwork. The burning coals from the furnace of the boiler which exploded were scattered in every direction. The place immediately took fire, and the flames extended to a row of frame houses adjoining the works. Frederick Descher, Thomas Cody, and Mrs. Hannah Dooley were on the steps of a house directly opposite when the explosion occurred. Descher was struck and instantly killed, and the other two were injured, but not seriously. Frank Harbison, an employee, was taken out of the ruins alive, and died shortly afterward. A lad of 4 years, was killed by the flying débris. Others injured were Louis Lehr, John Harbison, Albert Stevenson, John Morrison, and Nellie and Michael Duffy, children. The dye works were destroyed, involving a loss of about $20,000; fully half the houses in the row within 400 yards, forcing its way through the back brick wall, through two fences, knocking down posts, and landing in the railroad depot yard in front of the works. There was no engineer on the premises, and only a fireman, Dennis Cully, was employed. He has a scalp wound, and is badly scalded. He was dragged out from under a tank. He was never in charge of an engine, but had been previously employed as a fireman elsewhere. Of the three boilers on the premises two were connected, and the third, which exploded, was set separately, first separately, and fed in front. It was the front head that gave way. The water was shut off from the other boilers, while the injector of the single boiler had the steam and water both turned on, showing that the injector was working at the time of the explosion.

AUDITOR M'GREW RESIGNS.

New Movements Against the Star Route Gang—Indictments Forthcoming.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Upon the invitation of Secretary Windom, Mr. McGrew, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and his deputy, Mr. Lilley, tendered their resignations this afternoon. This action on the part of Secretary Windom was taken, it is said, upon the recommendation and by the request of the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, both of whom represented that the removal of Messrs. McGrew and Lilley was necessary to a full and complete investigation of the Star route contracts. This investigation has reached a point now, it is said, where the legal machinery will very soon be put in motion. The inquiry thus far has been conducted on the part of the Department of Justice by A. M. Gibson, who was some time since specially commissioned by the Attorney-General to direct and supervise the preparation of the case for the Grand Jury. To-day Col. William A. Cook was commissioned special Assistant Attorney-General to take exclusive charge under the Attorney-General of the prosecution of the cases in the courts. Col. Cook has the reputation of being one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the District. A new Grand Jury will be drawn on the 10th of this month, and the criminal term will begin on the 20th inst. It is said by those well informed that the Attorney-General and the gentlemen specially charged with the prosecution are entirely satisfied with the evidence, and have no doubt that indictments and convictions will follow.

A Peculiar Drowning Accident.

TORONTO, May 30.—Scotty Seymour and Edward Hyland, boys employed by drovers, were driving a herd of cattle across South Park street bridge, when a large bullock broke from the herd and leaped into the river. Seymour plunged in after him, and seizing the animal by the tail, was dragged down to stop him. The beast, however, turned furiously and struck Seymour with his sore foot, wounding him so he sank and was drowned, in spite of Highland's attempts to rescue him.

Hudnut, Herald Building; Dittman, Astor House; Hunt & Hunsp, Gilsey House, and all druggists sell Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, with syringe combined; it will cure you. Depot 429 Canal st.—Adv.

Nothing purifies and enriches the blood and destroys all poisons in the system like Hop Bitters.—Adv.

STEAMSHIP FIREMEN ON STRIKE.

A General Movement, Gathering Strength as the Coastwise Steamers Come In.

The Steamship Firemen's Protective Union determined at a meeting held on Tuesday evening in St. Peter's Hall, in Church street, to order an immediate strike for an advance in wages. The 800 members of the union are all firemen, coal passers, and oilers, who work on coastwise steamships. The strike began yesterday morning, fully 200 men quitting work, and as fast as steamships came into port their hands joined the strike.

Firemen and oilers have been paid, since their successful strike a year ago, $40 a month, and coal passers $30. The present strike is for $5 a month more in each case. The strikers say that their work is particularly laborious and unpleasant, that house rents and food are higher than ever, and that the companies are doing an enormous business at a great profit. Firemen work eight hours a day, in two watches of four hours each, in a temperature ranging from 100° to 160°. They complain, also, that the food furnished them is of bad quality.

The men of James E. Ward's Havana line and Alexandre & Co.'s Mexico line anticipated the strike by stopping work on Tuesday afternoon. Alexandre & Co. have in port at Pier 3, North River, the steamers City of Mexico, City of Alexandria, and City of Washington. Nine firemen and six coal passers struck on each vessel, making forty-five strikers. The men on this line complain that they are fined by the owners if smuggling is discovered on their steamer. The limit of the fine is $5, but the men refuse to pay it. The sailors, ten on each vessel, also refuse to pay the fine, and they all left the vessels in a body yesterday. Mr. Alexandre says he will neither grant the advance in wages nor give up the fining system, but will employ new hands. The City of Alexandria is to sail to-day, and it is said that sailors and firemen are ready to replace of the old hands.

At Piers 16 and 17 East River twenty-four men on the steamer Newport of Ward's line stopped work. The strike on Cromwell's New Orleans and Halifax lines, at Pier 9, was forestalled by the discharge of all the union men on Tuesday evening. Eight men were discharged from the New Orleans and four from the Cortes. The Cortes sailed yesterday for Halifax. Four men to take the places of the strikers were brought down to the pier yesterday morning in a covered wagon, and hurried aboard. Mr. Clark, one of the firm, says the strike will enable him to move union hands.

Ten men struck yesterday on the City of Columbia of Morgan's Louisiana line, Pier 36, and one man on the George W. Clyde, which sailed during the day. The other firemen were non-union men.

On the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco fourteen men struck and were at once given the advance, so that the Acapulco sailed on time. In the afternoon three coal passers on the Crescent City struck because the company refused to employ six coal passers instead of three.

From the Savannah line, Pier 35, North River, the City of Columbia sailed, but the agents of the strikers having been debarred of access to the steamer. The Gate City is to sail on Saturday, and trouble is expected.

Men were struck on the Rio Grande of Mallory's line which arrived at Pier 9, East River, yesterday, and a number more on the Western Texas, which came in in the evening, are expected to strike. The Saratoga of Ward's line also came in last evening, and her eighteen men requested permission of the union to work until Friday, when they are paid off. Permission was refused, and they will strike this morning. The Lone Star of Morgan's line arrived last evening, and her thirteen men struck at once. The men employed on the Nereus and Saxonia of Whitney of the Metropolitan line to Boston will not resume work until the advance is granted.

The strikers say that Wardelin's tried vainly to get other men yesterday, and refused to pay its old hands off or let them remove their bedclothes. The strikers take for granted that yielding. They say the companies will not dare to use green hands, because the risk is too great, and that during a strike in 1866 the Evening Star was lost in a storm because the hands were inexperienced men.

The fifty men in the employ of the Norwich line of steamboats struck yesterday for an advance of $3 a month. They have been getting from $23 to $27. The mates granted the increase until they can confer with President Gardner, who is out of the city, but the men left when Capt. Lawrence refused to work because the mate declined to take back the leader of the strike. There were no crowds or disturbances at any of the piers.

THE TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

Demands of the United States with Respect to the Panama Canal.

PANAMA, May 24.—The *Star and Herald* publishes from advance sheets of the *Diario of Cundinamarca* the following résumé of the leading points of the protocol said to have been signed by the representatives of Colombia and the United States at New York:

The ships of war and military convoys of the United States, in time of peace, may pass free through the canal without payment of tolls.

By common consent both Governments will select, in the course of six months, places appropriate for forts, arsenals, coaling depots, and electric lights.

In time of peace there shall be no American military force on the isthmus, except that authorized for the repair and protection of the works, and for the police of the railroad.

To insure the neutrality of the canal so will be threatened, the United States are authorized to take military possession of the isthmus, and Colombia will be obliged to operate.

The ships of war and military expeditions of all other nations, in time of war between the nations, shall have right to pass through the canal in time of peace. Nevertheless, the two nations may, by a mutual understanding, permit the immediate use of the highway to such ships and expeditions.

Colombia undertakes to enter into no negotiations concerning the canal, or to alter the rules and regulations governing it, without previous accord with the United States.

The *Star and Herald* adds: "The protocol has been disapproved by the Colombian Senate. Mr. Deichman, United States Minister to Colombia and author of the protocol, is furious. The Government, the people, the press and the people have denounced the protocol."

Another report is that the document was not a protocol to the treaty of 1846, but a separate statement of the demands of the United States Government, which Gen. Santo Domingo Vila hastened personally to lay before the Cabinet.

Still Accused of Throwing Red Pepper.

Six charges have been preferred before Police Commissioner Jourdan by Police Captain Riley of the Fulton avenue police against Sergeant Amos Campbell, who was recently arrested and acquitted on a charge of having thrown red pepper into the eyes of Mrs. Fanny Mordaunt, the actress. The first charge is that between May, 1880, and February, 1881, Sergeant Campbell visited his post, and entering Mrs. Mordaunt's house at 700 Nostrand avenue, drank liquor there, and called her an offensive name. Frank Mordaunt, the actor, and Mrs. Mordaunt and Miss Ida Miller are named as witnesses. It is alleged that between Feb. 5 and May 7 Sergeant Campbell went again to Mrs. Mordaunt's house, drank there, called her offensive names, and revealed private police information. The Captain also accuses Sergeant Campbell of having on Feb. 5 last, with John Johnson, visited Morgan's furniture store in this city, and representing himself as Capt. Campbell and Mrs. Johnson as his wife obtained $41 worth of furniture from the firm, which by request was sent to Mrs. Louise Johnson's house at 186 Chauncey street. The Captain also accuses Sergeant Campbell of having called him a liar in Police Headquarters, and of making threatening messages that he throw the jumper in Mrs. Mordaunt's eyes.

Mrs. Louise Johnson of 186 Chauncey street has preferred a charge against Sergeant Campbell that he came to her house on May 24, discussing her to the police station, and pressing her with questions about matters of which she was ignorant, and threatening her in insolent language if she refused to tell what he wanted to know. Mrs. Johnson says that Campbell asked her questions that he knew she could not answer, and, not getting her to answer the questions he put to her, he tried to put incriminate Sergeant Campbell.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Dolphin.

Justice Frederick G. Gedney had a knotty case in the Eighth District Court yesterday morning. The complainant was an Italian sculptor named Duparat, who had been employed by M. Fanchere, the contractor for the ornamental stone work of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's new house. Duparat had agreed to "rough out" a dolphin for the fountain in front of the house for the work of four and a half days and demanded the pay. Fanchere contended that the work was not properly done, and he finally concluded that it was so bad that the rule was that the rough work should be done so that the design would be within an inch of the finished work. His opinion was that Duparat had not done his work properly. When Duparat was asked, Duparat broke out with the exclamation, "Sacre! You no artist, you stone cutter!" Justice Gedney decided that Duparat had not earned his $30.

The Man Mayor Grace is Said to Have Chosen.

It is said in the City Hall that Mayor Grace has offered to James Coleman or this city the position of Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, created by the recently enacted street cleaning law. Coleman is a railroad contractor. Some years ago he and other gentlemen made proposals to clean the streets of this city, and deposited with the Comptroller a certain sum of money as security for the performance of the work. The Commissioners refused to award them the contract, and they sued the city for damages. The suit is pending.

The Union Trust Company's Answer.

The Union Trust Company, impleaded with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and others as defendants in the suit brought by the Direct United States Cable Company to restrain the telegraph combination on the ground that the plaintiff's contracts are impaired thereby, made answer in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, denying the broad sweep of the allegations contained in the complaint, and asking to have the complaint as against itself dismissed with costs.

Summing up on a Mass of Contradictions.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain began the summing up for the defence in the Whittaker court martial yesterday. He said that much of the 7,000 pages of testimony taken by the court in the four months since its daily sessions began was complicated, and most of it was conflicting, but that he had never seen a case so full on the Government's theory of it, or so self-evident improbabilities. Then he argued that the weight of probability was in favor of Whittaker's version.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer cures sexual debility, restores manhood; $1. 58 Barclay st. and 115 Fulton st.—Adv.

GEN. MAHONE'S CONVENTION.

WHITE AND COLORED READJUSTERS ASSEMBLING IN RICHMOND.

A Probability that Mahone May be Nominated as a Compromise Candidate for Governor—Some Prospects of Republican Aid.

RICHMOND, June 1.—There will be a full Convention to-morrow. Mahone's 750 delegates are nearly all here to-night. All day long the trains have poured forth colored gentlemen arrayed in silk hats and dusters and carrying carpet-bags. The duster seems to be the insignia of office. The arrival of the colored delegates seems to have depressed the stock of Capt. Wise. He it was whom Mahone is said to have looked upon with favor for the gubernatorial nomination, but the colored folks have caused to be circulated the story that Capt. Wise's father hanged John Brown. That seems to make Wise's case a forlorn hope.

The talk to-day and to-night does not seem to be so much on platform or the probabilities of success as upon candidates for the Governorship. There are half a dozen candidates. Only two of them have any reputation outside of Virginia. Everybody has heard of Riddleberger, and many of Congressman Paul, but Grover, Cameron, and Massie enjoy only local reputations. The Cameron men are talking the loudest to-night. They even claim to have a majority of the delegates, and to be able to nominate on the first ballot. I find an undertone here of opinion setting toward Mahone himself, and there is every probability that Mahone is not displeased thereat. He cannot afford to come openly forward as a candidate, for to do so would be to meet the charge that he was after all the honors; but in case the friends of Cameron, or of Massie, or of any of the others do not obtain a majority and a prolonged balloting follows, then Mahone's name may be, and probably will be given to the Convention. Thus he would be nominated as a compromise candidate of the party he created. His friends tonight say that he will not permit this, and would consent to the use of his name only as a last resort.

The ticket is the only thing that will give the Convention any bother. The platform is all made up, and will be announced by the *Whig* to-morrow morning in brief as follows:

Our platform is already known, and now has only to be reiterated with all the emphasis of conviction fortified by experience. The readjustment of the debt upon the principles and terms of the Riddleberger bill; the security, support, and enlargement of our free school system; the reestablishment of free suffrage; the equal and impartial execution of the laws, and the economical administration of the Government. These comprise the measures of public policy necessary to the progress and prosperity of the State, essential to the peace and harmony of our people of all classes and races, and must be first and last as a home question. We need no aid of States, sections, and populations without which our federal system is a curse instead of a blessing. Such