The Sun.

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FRESH NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE INDICATIONS OF A VERY LIVELY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

A Promising Outlook for Irish Reform—The Release of Prince Napoleon—A Disquieting Despatch from Lord Dufferin—The Czar's Coronation—Mr. Benjamin's Retirement.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Matters do not mend in France, and the liberation of Prince Napoleon has only served to put the Chamber in a worse light, and further expose the hopeless weakness of the present Cabinet. Everything is plunged in confusion. An offender, whom the courts have pronounced to be guiltless of offence, is to be expelled. A Bonaparte who openly assaults the Constitution is to go unpunished. Princes who have never offended against the republic are to be ignominiously driven from France, or, because they have respected the law, they must not be molested, while an impudent pretender walks out of jail. The Chamber is in a riotous conflict of opinion, the Cabinet vacillating and powerless, and the republic made ridiculous and endangered. Only Prince Napoleon appears to advantage. He was in prison for three weeks. During that time he earned more distinction and consideration than in any previous period of his life, and has succeeded, with one little placard on red paper, in completely upsetting the French Government.

Lord Dufferin has written a voluminous and disquieting despatch, from which it is apparent that the responsibility for Egypt is not likely to be shaken off for some time. Either Egypt must be formally annexed, he says, or it must be furnished with a Government of its own, and be taught how to manage it. The latter will be a work of such difficulty, and will take so much time, that the country may be practically regarded as at least temporarily annexed. Egypt is like an electrical machine; it makes England dance, but she cannot let go. The country is absolutely incapable of self-government, and in the recent light that has been thrown upon the subject it is very unlikely that any European power, even France, will, under any circumstances, interfere with the English occupation. Both ends of the Dark Continent are likely to give serious trouble. From the Cape the news is full of discouragement, and no faith is placed in the condition of Cetywayo's restoration, while the abandonment of Basutoland is humiliating.

Active preparations are being made for the opening of Parliament. The members are rapidly gathering in London. Sir Stafford Northcote arrived last night after his long yacht cruise in the Mediterranean, and other leaders will follow him during the next few days. All indications point to a particularly lively session, and the programme which the Irish party has marked out for itself cannot fail to produce stirring scenes in the House. Messrs. Davitt, Healy, and Quinn have gone quietly to Kilmainham prison. Mr. O'Brien will probably follow them, and, upon the whole, it is doubtful if the Government could have possibly contrived matters better in the interests of Irish reform, if it had tried. The moderate plan of local government which Mr. Healy put forward before going to jail meets with general approval among English Liberals, and, backed by the strong public feeling which recent events have created, Mr. Parnell will certainly make a strong stand at the earliest opportunity. It cannot be otherwise, in view of the recent acts of the Government. If it has chosen to create a Poland of its own, it must deal with the problem it presents, not after the fashion of Russia, but from the standpoint of an impartial civilization. Mr. Parnell proposes to treat the matter temperately, but firmly, and to bring forward the Irish bill less as a nationalist measure than as a constitutional necessity. That any immediate results will be obtained is improbable, but the outlook for ultimate reform of the most substantial kind was never before so promising.

The approaching coronation of the Czar is regarded with more or less uneasiness, and it is greatly feared that the confidence of the Russian authorities is misplaced. Nihilists have made no secret of their intention to signalize the occasion of his coronation by some terrible demonstration, and there is already ample evidence of the excitement created among them by the preparations and announcements of the ceremony. The barbaric splendor and lavish extravagance which will characterize it are in themselves enough to excite their resentment. From the accounts which are published it is apparent that no pains or expense will be spared to make it one of the most extraordinary pageants of modern times.

Mr. Gladstone has not yet returned from Cannes, and it is not known if he will be present at the usual official dinner in Downing street on Wednesday. In his absence Lord Hartington will preside.

Judah P. Benjamin has brought his extraordinary career at the English bar to a close, and his retirement, announced yesterday, is made a leading topic of discussion by the press to-day. Deep regret is expressed that his services should be lost at a time when it is apparent that he could still have for some years greatly aided in the making of English law. The *Times* deplores the fact that so great an advocate has not found the natural goal of his career on the bench, a distinction for which no worthier person could have been found. English mercantile law, it says, has profited by the reception it accorded to the accomplished jurist of Louisiana, and the British and American legal system might gain by a moderate multiplication of similar exchanges. While, however, the advantage which English jurisprudence has enjoyed through Mr. Benjamin's acceptance of British citizenship is gladly acknowledged, it may be observed that American courts, on their side, are not beyond benefiting by the introduction to their bar of an English lawyer approaching Mr. Benjamin in personal character and in legal gifts.

The outlook of the crops generally throughout Europe is gloomy in the extreme. No part of the Continent, east or west, has escaped the rains and inundations. The immediate destruction of property has been widespread, but is insignificant as compared with the damaged prospects of the year.

The troubles of Mr. Reginald G. Wilberforce over his biography of his father multiply. He is assailed on every side for the indiscreet admissions and unkind revelations which the work contains. He now threatens legal proceedings against his own publisher, Mr. Murray, for a paragraph in the last *Quarterly Review*, in which the latter disclaims all responsibility for the most objectionable passages.

The Macmillans will issue an illustrated magazine on the 1st of October in opposition to *Harper's Monthly* and the *Century*, which have gained a sufficient foothold in London to excite the apprehension and jealousy of native publishers. John Morley will be the editor and Comyns Car will manage the art department, and the intention is to show that English drawing and engraving are not inferior to American. To add to its hostile character, the new magazine will be sold at sixpence. The circulation of *Harper's Magazine* in England is larger than that of any English magazine.

Miss Dickens, a granddaughter of the great novelist, has gone upon the stage of the Princess's Theatre.

Excited Over Prince Napoleon's Release.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Prince Napoleon is about to go to England on a visit to the ex-Empress Eugenie. The Radicals are violently excited against the Judiciary on account of the release of the Prince. The Government evidently expected the decision of the Court, as it introduced an additional clause to the Press bill making the issuing of placards inciting to the overthrow of the Republic punishable. It is believed that Prince Napoleon, encouraged by late events in France, intends to start a newspaper.

THE PHŒNIX PARK TRAGEDIES.

Informer Kavanagh Identifying the Murderers and Describing the Murder.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—The court was again crowded this morning with privileged spectators, including many ladies. Among those present were Mr. Jenkinson, Director of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. Courtenaye Boyle, private secretary to Lord Lieutenant Spencer. Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, James Carey, the Town Councillor; the carman Fitzharris, alias "The Goat;" Lawrence Hanlon, Joseph Mullett, James Mullett, Edward O'Brien, William Maroney, Daniel Curley, Thomas Doyle, Fagan, and Daniel Delaney were placed in the dock. The Clerk then read out the names of the thirteen prisoners, all charged with conspiracy to murder Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish and to attack Juror Field. Before the prisoners were charged the counsel for George Smith, one of the accused conspirators, made application for the admission of his client to bail, which was refused.

Michael Kavanagh, the carman, who has turned informer, was then sworn. Great excitement ensued when he was placed in the witness seat. Kavanagh himself apparently labored under great excitement. He deposed that on May 6, 1882, he was at the Royal Oak public house, in Park Gate street, and was engaged by four men—Brady, Kelly, and two strangers—to drive them to Phœnix Park. This was on the evening of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. James Carey and Daniel Delaney were on seats at the side of the road in the Park. [Brady here uttered a loud guttural threat, but no distinct words were heard.] Kavanagh then pointed to Patrick Delaney as another of the men present. He is the convict who was sentenced to prison for the attempt on the life of Judge Lawson. Kavanagh deposed that he drove the four men into the park by the Island Bridge gate to the Phœnix monument, and along the main road to the Gough monument, and they there got down. They said there was no sign of "Skin the Goat," meaning James Fitzharris, a carman. [Fitzharris here shouted: "Don't call me nicknames."] After the prisoners had said that there was no sign of Fitzharris the witness saw him with a cab coming from an opposite direction, and saw four men alight from the cab. [Kavanagh identified Fitzharris as the driver of the cab.] The cab stayed a long way up the road with the horse's head turned toward Dublin. After the men witness drove to the park had alighted, he put a nose bag on his horse. While he was waiting a carman passed him, driving a passenger named Nolan toward Dublin. He was also passed by some bicyclists. Delaney afterward instructed him to look sharp and be ready to start. Upon this he drove nearer to the waiting group, with the intended some persons he did not know. Two gentlemen [Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke] were approaching, arm in arm. James Carey and Delaney, who had come back on the car from the place where it was waiting, jumped down and joined the group. The witness heard the one say, "It is the tall man." Kavanagh was then ordered to go further away by some of the conspirators. As he did so, witness heard some one, he could not tell whom, repeat, "Mind, it is the tall man." As the gentlemen came along, either Carey or Delaney raised a white handkerchief. Kavanagh said he was so near the scene of the assassination that he heard one of the victims cry, oh! The tall victim [Mr. Burke] was lying in the road after this exclamation. The other victim was standing in the road with an umbrella in his hands, but he afterward saw him lying in the road. On driving from the scene of the murder they took a turn to the left; then crossed the Inchacore road. Delaney directed him where to drive. He drove rapidly until he reached Rathfarnham, three miles from the park. Here Tim Kelly alighted. He then drove round to Leeson Park, stopping at a public house near Leeson Bridge. Brady then paid him £1 and dismissed him. On Sunday morning he met Brady again at Townsend street, and recognized the man afterward bought him harness. He allowed the car to remain as it was for some time; afterward he had it painted; his mare was dark brown.

On the night Mr. Field was attacked he was on the College street stand. Joe Brady again engaged him. They drove into Fleet street. Delaney then got on the car and they drove to Hardwick street, where they alighted. They told him to wait. While waiting Kelly and Lawrence Hanlon came up. Kelly lost his hat when he mounted on the car after this interview. The car then had a circuitous route. In Townsend street Kelly bought another hat. At the Gas Works Brady and Kavanagh wrapped some kind of swords in paper and threw them into the basin. Brady again paid for the car on this occasion. He (Kavanagh) had been twice in Phœnix Park before May 6 with the four men whom he drove on the day of the murders. On Kavanagh entering into further details as to the various times he drove the assassins after the Phœnix Park murders, Fitzharris called him a "liar."

Kavanagh further deposed that he became an informer on Tuesday last. He was sworn into the society by Kelly. Thomas Doyle was present at the time. Doyle told him that Mr. James Mullet and a lot of big people were attached to the society. He identified Doyle as the man who told him, the day after he was sworn in, that he (Doyle) was in Phœnix Park the night of the murders. Thereupon the prisoner Doyle exclaimed, "It's a lie!" Kavanagh further deposed that Fitzharris on one occasion told him that they were after Judge Lawson.

Kavanagh, replying to Mr. Murphy, Crown Counsel, said that on the 6th of May he wore a white hat, but a man on the car, who was not in the prisoners' dock, changed with him, giving him a large brown one. This is important, as it is believed to furnish a clue to a murderer who has not been apprehended.

During the reading of his deposition Kavanagh leaned back in his seat, resting his head on his hand but he displayed no expression of countenance. All of the prisoners exhibited a defiant demeanor except Carey, who sat motionless, gazing fixedly at the Bench. The others moved about, held whispered conversations, and sometimes laughed at any incident. On Kavanagh identifying Delaney and James Carey, the latter of whom he said he knew well, there was such a commotion in court that the magistrate threatened to clear it. Brady afterward somewhat recovered his composure, and endeavored to smile. Kavanagh identified Fagan as an associate of the assassins.

Doyle, Patrick Delaney, and Fitzharris said that they had no questions to ask Kavanagh. Tim Kelly's counsel endeavored to shake Kavanagh's evidence by asking him questions concerning interviews at the Castle and the money promised him, but he did not apparently produce much impression.

Counsel for the Crown announced his intention to produce every little of evidence which would corroborate that of Kavanagh. A carman was now called who confirmed the statement of his having passed Kavanagh's car in the Park. Other witnesses corroborated having seen Kavanagh previous to the Phœnix Park murders at the public houses he mentioned in his evidence as having visited before he drove to the Park.

Samuel Jacob, who was formerly a witness at the inquest, deposed to seeing the struggle in the Park from a distance of fifty yards. He saw the assassins mount the car, and one of them afterward return and strike a prostrate form. He could not say whether four or five men were engaged. Jacob was unable to recognize any of the men on the car. Before the arrival of the tricyclists, two men, one after another, came and looked at the bodies and walked away.

Kavanagh's evidence is felt to be conclusive. Little can be added to it, as the Crown will not accept the evidence of the actual participants. It makes it certain that Mr. Burke was first murdered, and that the plot was primarily against him.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in his speech at Hawick, Scotland, yesterday, justified the prosecutions of the press for the publication of articles attacking Judges and jurors, which, he said, were just as much a part of the machinery of murder as the sword cane or pistol. He defended the policy of proclaiming meetings of the National League, and the arrest of the reporters at Loughres, on the ground that there has lately arisen a class of men who are living on criminal agitation, and that the so-called reporters were such men. Some of them, who had been imprisoned as accessories to murder, were there to advise the people not to disperse.

A Hamburg Steamer Detained.

HAMBURG, Feb. 10.—In consequence of the exceptional low state of the river Elbe, the steamer Suevia has been unable to leave here for New York. Her passengers and cargo will be transferred to the steamer Vandalia, which leaves here on Monday next.

Lady Blandford Gets a Divorce.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lady Blandford has obtained a decree nisi against the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, for misconduct with Lady Aylesford.

The Overdue Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—The owners have sent a powerful steam tug to seek the steamer Quebec, overdue from Portland.

Archbishop McCabe Dying.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—The relatives of Archbishop McCabe have been summoned to his deathbed.

CHARLES R. THORNE, JR., DEAD.

Overtaken by Hemorrhages when it was Thought that he was Recovering.

Charles R. Thorne, Jr., the well-known actor, died yesterday morning at his residence, 67 Union place. He had been ailing for some months prior to his last engagement with Mr. John Stetson at Booth's Theatre. On the evening of Jan. 8 he appeared in "The Corsican Brothers," taking the dual rôle of *Fabian* and *Louis Dei Franchi*. Although suffering severely from his malady—gout—he went through with his part creditably, and assured his friends that he would be able to complete his engagement. The next evening he appeared again, but had to be carried home after the performance. Mr. F. C. Bangs, his chief support in the play, finished the engagement for him. Mr. Thorne's disease proved stubborn, and he was at no time able to leave his room. On Friday morning he appeared to be much better, and was looking forward to a trip for the benefit of his health. He spent a great part of the day in his chair, and was cheerful. Toward 9 o'clock, however, he was taken with a hemorrhage and other alarming symptoms. Dr. Harwood, who has attended him throughout his sickness, was summoned, and spent most of the night with him. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Thorne became unconscious. Rallying an hour later, he asked Mrs. Thorne for a glass of milk. Immediately afterward another hemorrhage caused him to lose consciousness, and he remained in that condition until he died, two hours later. He was attended by his wife and his daughter Lillian. He died while speaking the wife's name.

The funeral will take place to-morrow. Telegrams of condolence poured in upon the family all day yesterday, among them being messages from Mr. Thorne's brother, Edwin F. Thorne, who is playing in Ohio, and his sister Emily, who is in Washington. They will attend the funeral. Charles R. Thorne, Sr., the father, called at the house in the morning, but was too deeply affected to enter the room in which his dead son lay.

Mr. Thorne was born in this city forty-six years ago. In early life he was apprenticed to a silversmith, but being of a restless disposition, he soon left his employer and floated into the profession of his father. His success was indifferent until he made a hit in the romantic melodrama, "The Avenger," in which he appeared in San Francisco. Tom Maguire, the veteran California manager, then offered him an engagement in his opera house at Frisco, and afterward followed his father to China, and built and managed a theatre in Hong Kong which achieved great celebrity. Returning to San Francisco he played to large audiences for several seasons. While in Boston he met his first wife, Ellen. They were separated. They had one daughter, Grace, who is now upon the stage. Mr. Thorne married Mrs. Brown, the daughter of Joseph Swift of Philadelphia. For the past nine years Mr. Thorne was the leading figure at the Union Square Theatre. He began in "The Geneva Cross," and his name is coupled with "Led Astray," "The Two Orphans," "Conscience," "A Celebrated Case," "The Danicheffs," "The Banker's Daughter," "Daniel Rochat," "Felicia," and "Camille."

TWO PISTOL SHOTS.

An Attempt to Assassinate the Son of Col. Cash, the South Carolina Duellist.

CHESTER, S. C., Feb. 10.—An attempt was made last night at Lancaster to assassinate W. B. Cash, a son of Col. E. B. C. Cash. The young man had been in the village several days on business connected, it is supposed, with the contest which the elder Cash expects to make for the seat in Congress awarded to his Democratic competitor. Last night, while in his room at one of the Lancaster hotels, two pistol shots were fired through a window at the young man, one of the balls taking effect.

Col. E. B. C. Cash, the father of the young man, killed Col. Shannon in a duel near Cash's Depot, in this State, about two years ago. That affair gave him considerable notoriety. He also figured conspicuously in the canvas last year as the Liberal candidate for Congress in this district. During that campaign much bitterness was engendered by speeches delivered by Col. Cash. One of these, it is alleged, produced the conflict between the blacks and whites at Lancaster which resulted in the killing of seven or eight of the former and the wounding of a number of others. Since that bloody affair the Democrats have not entertained the friendliest feelings for the Cashes.

No clue has been obtained to the identity of the man who fired at the son last night. Young Cash is a powerful man, standing 6¼ feet in his stockings, and weighing 240 pounds. Concerning this attack upon his life, he says that if the party who made it will allow himself to be known he will give him ample satisfaction in a manner that will do more credit to both than that adopted last night. He also declares that if he is killed his father will avenge his death.

STOLEN CHECKS RETURNED.

Third Avenue Car Pickpockets Hastily Giving Up their Worthless Booty.

Mr. James Dixon, Notary of the Murray Hill Bank, came out of the Fifth National Bank, at Twenty-third street and Third avenue, where he had been transacting some business, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He boarded a Third avenue car, intending to go down town. Three men got on the front platform of the car a few moments before Mr. Dixon got on the rear platform. They ran through the car, and, pushing themselves against him prevented him from getting inside. He asked them to make room for him instead of doing so they further impeded his passage. One of them lore open his overcoat. Another snatched from the breast pocket of his inside coat a book containing checks and drafts to the amount of $12,000. Mr. Dixon did not notice his loss until the thieves had jumped off the car. He was unable to follow them, for he is an old man. He notified the bank officials and the police.

About an hour after the robbery a young man entered the Fifth National Bank, and, walking rapidly up to the Receiving Teller's window, laid the book, containing all the checks, on the counter. He said simply, "Take charge of that," and disappeared. The book was returned to the Murray Hill Bank. The drafts and notes were worthless to the thieves.

DISCUSSING THE EXPULSION BILL.

The Senate Committee Modifying Its Recommendation to Summarily Reject It.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—It is asserted that M. de Freycinet has declined to form a Ministry, because he is not sure of a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

In the Senate to-day, M. Ailou, reporter of the committee on the Expulsion bill, in view of the amendments of which notice had been given, said the committee recommended the House to discuss the articles of the bill instead of summarily rejecting it.

M. Challemel-Lacour, Republican, combated the proposal to reject the bill. He said the Government ought to be armed, as the natural leader of the parties opposing the republic did not disarm.

M. Barthélemy-St. Hilaire, President of the committee, in opposing the bill, said he regretted to see the republic depart from the path of tolerance. The Government, he said, should propose a general measure, not one directed against individuals.

M. Deves, Minister of Justice, replied that the Orleanist princes had requited the republic's generosity by proclaiming their adhesion to the Comte de Chambord. If the Government shut its eyes to the machinations of the Royalists, it would be deserting the republic.

The debate was adjourned until Monday.

Mr. O'Donnell's Reply to the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., in his letter to the Lord Mayor, criticising his reply to the deputation who requested him to open a fund for the relief of distress in Ireland, says: "The city is welcome to pronounce benedictions upon itself, while it continues to be loathed and hated on the banks of Loch Foyle."

He describes Lord Hartington as one of the most truculent advisers of every measure of anti-Irish policy. Mr. O'Donnell says he is not concerned to defend the deputation, which waited on the Lord Mayor on Thursday last asking him to open a fund for the relief of distress in the west of Ireland, the members of which deputation, he says, are competent to appreciate turtle-fed Scorishness. When an investigation occurs, he says, it will occasion as much satisfaction as surprise to learn that public funds, which should have gone to solace the widow and orphan, have never found their way into the pockets of city swindlers, or into the fair round paunches of city gluttons.

Great Distress in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—Archbishop Croke of Cashel writes a letter confirming the widespread and fearful distress prevailing in the counties of Mayo, Donegal, Clare, and Sligo. The country, he says, can never expect peace and plenty until it is rid of the yoke of a bloated and ruthless oligarchy.

Quick Passage Across the Atlantic.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—The Guion line steamer Alaska, Capt. Murray, from New York Feb. 3 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 5:10 P. M. to-day, having made the passage in 6 days 20 hours and 33 minutes.

Jennie, the Book Folder.

The fate of "Jennie, the Book Folder," will be found in the *New York Family Story Paper*. Out to-morrow.—*Adv.*

THE JURY LIST A BONANZA.

ARREST OF THREE OF COMMISSIONER CAULFIELD'S CLERKS.

Lawyer McGrath, who Says that he and they Released Thousands of Rich Citizens from Jury Duty for Fat Fees, Turns State's Evidence—Are the Citizens Answerable?

Wm. T. McGrath, a lawyer, at 4 and 6 Warren street, and Patrick Cunningham, Registering Clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors were arrested on Friday by Inspector Byrnes's detectives, and Alfred J. Keegan, Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, and James N. Jarvis, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, were arrested yesterday. McGrath is accused of having bribed the other three to leave the names of certain citizens off the jury lists, and the three others are accused of having accepted bribes. If the charges against the four men are proved true it will be shown that for a number of years thousands of citizens of New York, including many conspicuous people, have escaped jury duty by the payment of sums greatly in excess of the fine imposed by law for non-attendance. The profits of this business Commissioner Caulfield puts at $100,000 a year.

"I went into the office in October, 1881," he said last evening. "I reappointed about everybody who was in the office at that time. After two or three months I was advised that there were probably some irregularities in the office, and I called my first deputy, Alfred J. Keegan, into the private office, and asked if any money was taken from people in an illegal way to exempt them from jury duty. He said that nothing of the kind was done; that nothing of the kind could possibly be done and escape his notice. I took his word for it and went to sleep. I went to Florida, caught fish, and came home in good health, and was asked by certain persons if I was not willing to put out a little money on a venture. I said I had no money, and they replied that I was reputed to have an income from my office of $50,000 a year. 'If you have not,' they said, 'you are a fool.' I told them my office did not give me more than $5,000 a year.

"At last I found certain irregularities in the office. In November last I told Inspector Byrnes that I had every reason to believe there was something wrong. He detailed two men to my office. They reported to me from day to day and to the Inspector's office. They spotted McGrath as the outside agent of my office, and said that clerks in the office were working with him. Yesterday complaints were made at the District Attorney's office, and warrants were issued for the arrest of McGrath and Cunningham. McGrath was arrested at 5¼ P. M., and Cunningham was found at McGrath's house at 10½. I was sent for as soon as McGrath was taken to Police Headquarters. Assistant District Attorney O'Byrne was with me. After forty minutes' talk McGrath consented to become State's evidence, and told the whole story to Mr. O'Byrne, Inspector Byrnes, and myself.

"He said that three men in my office furnished certain names to him, and that he negotiated with the persons named to release them from jury duty. He paid to the three men in my office half the proceeds and kept half himself. He gave up a list of the names of the men he had collected money from. There were about 3,000 during the last year, and they very rarely collected less than $25. From some they collected $50 a year and from some $100. This plan of robbery, McGrath avers, has been going on for several years. I suppose it amounted to $100,000 a year.

"Keegan and Jarvis were arrested in my office to-day. Their plan of procedure was to send out first our regular notices on pink paper, which should be returned by those whose names are drawn from the wheel for jury duty. This notice requires citizens to answer in person, and notifies them of the penality of $50 and costs for neglect to do so. The three men would send these notices to brokers, merchants, and others who would be likely to pay liberally to escape jury duty, and the outside agent would then go to these men and offer to secure their release on the payment of a certain sum. When they paid the clerks in my office received the name afterward the list for that year. McGrath's list shows a great many prominent names, with a system of marking by letters. 'C' means collected, 'K' means a 'kicker,' and a kicker's name was put in the box for certain, and 'F' meant fraud.' Heretofore my office has been several thousand dollars short of meeting expenses.

"I think I shall now be able to turn in $30,000 a year to the city. The law imposes a fine of $250 on jurors who decline to serve. When Keegan was arrested on Friday he said somewhat pathetically, 'I could have done another way.' Cunningham had tickets for Wallack's Theatre in his pocket when he was arrested, and his wife remained all night in ignorance of his whereabouts while he was locked up in a cell at the Central Office. All the men have been in my employ.

"McGrath and Cunningham were taken to the Tombs yesterday morning by Inspector Byrnes and Detectives Heidelberg and Rogers. Complaints by Mr. Caulfield were taken against both. In the complaint against Cunningham it was incorporated an affidavit of McGrath made on Feb. 10 Cunningham received from him $12.50 for fraudulent action in his duties as Registering Clerk. Both men pleaded not guilty, and were released on $1,000 bail each, John Hearn of 304 East Twenty-fifth street becoming their bondsman. Keegan and Jarvis were taken to court at 2 P. M. Justice White took them into his private room. Mr. Caulfield made the complaint, incorporating affidavits of McGrath, that on or about Jan. 15 he received $25 from John L. Stephens to have Stephens released from jury duty, and that he gave $19 to Jarvis, and that on Dec. 6 he received $25 from Clarence Brooks for the same purpose, and gave Keegan $10 to excuse Brooks.

Both men pleaded not guilty and were put under $1,000 bonds. Jas. D. Keegan of 453 East Thirty-eighth street became his son's bondsman. James Keegan, Jr., of 1,936 Third avenue of 328 West Twenty-second street.

McGrath is a dressy, middle-aged man, who bears the reputation of never appearing twice in public in the same clothes. Keegan is a straight, broad-shouldered, rosy-cheeked young man, popularity is conspicuously fashionable. He has been a well-known member of Tammany Hall. Cunningham was known among his friends as "Honest Pat." Jarvis is a church member and a Sunday school teacher. Cunningham and Jarvis were formerly members of Tammany Hall, but went with Mr. Caulfield into the citizens' movement. Cunningham is said to have retained his membership in the Tammany General Committee. Jarvis lives at Mt. Vernon, and is a nephew of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

"I have appointed two men already to-day to succeed these three men, all of whom I have suspended," Mr. Caulfield said yesterday. "One is Mr. Conners, from the Third Assembly District, whom I have made first deputy, and the other is Mr. O'Byrne, a son of the Assistant District Attorney."

Upon the back of the notice with which jurors who have been drawn are served appear certain memoranda cautioning them that it is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to offer any gift, bribe, or payment to secure such service. Assistant District Attorney Allen said yesterday that it was a question whether the men who had paid McGrath the moneys which he had received were not guilty of bribery. The offence of accepting a bribe, with which Cunningham, Keegan, and Jarvis are charged, is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years or a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, and a conviction forfeits any office held by the offender, and disqualifies him from holding any public office under the State. The offence of bribing a public officer is punishable by a similar fine and imprisonment.

Two policemen, John Salmon of the Twenty-eighth Precinct and Charles Loonan of the Twenty-first, were for several weeks on McGrath's track by day and night. Inspector Byrnes fearing that the faces of Central Office detectives would be known to McGrath. The Inspector says the services of these policemen were of the greatest value. McGrath was formerly for some years a clerk in the office of Col. Dunlap when that gentleman was Commissioner of Jurors. Soon after the Commissioner's office became a salaried office it is said he told McGrath that he intended to reduce expenses by discharging Cunningham. "No, remove me," McGrath said. "I can better afford it," and McGrath was removed and obtained a desk in room 14, at 4 and 6 Warren street.

McGrath said yesterday: "I am a lawyer, and what I did with the clerks in Mr. Caulfield's office was in the interest of my clients. It was part of my law business to get them excused from jury duty. If the clerks violated their official duty they must take the responsibility."

The other three prisoners would make no statement. Their counsel said they pleaded not guilty, and that the evidence against them was of no value, since the man admitted that he was equally guilty.

Keegan suggested a few days ago to Mr. Caulfield that he attempt to secure an increase of salaries of 33⅓ per cent. to all the men in the office. Keegan's salary would then have become $2,500, Jarvis's $2,250, and Cunningham's $1,750.

Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that under the methods by which the three clerks are alleged to have operated, Cunningham prepared a list of 500 names and put them in the wheel to be drawn from. These names were then taken off the pool list, and about one hundred of those which they considered the best names were handed to McGrath. He wrote out subpœnas for the one hundred prominent citizens named, and then, visiting them in turn, say: 'I will fix this thing and burn up the subpœnas.' The one hundred citizens would average him at least $10 apiece, or $1,000 in all, of which amount he recovered $500. The practice, Inspector Byrnes says, appears to have been carried on at least as far back as 1877.

John L. Brower of 1,740 Broadway was seen last night by a SUN reporter. He said: "This man—I suppose it was McGrath—came to me about a year ago and asked me if I did not want to get excused from jury duty. I told him I did, but I guessed I was not liable, as I had served just a short time before. It was in January or December that he came again, and asked if I didn't want to get off. I said, 'Yes, I do.' Then he said, 'Well, I guess I can arrange it.' I replied, 'I don't want to do anything wrong in this matter, but I don't want to serve again.' He said, 'You leave that to me,' and then he said, 'Lend me $35.' I let him have the money and that was the end of it. I'd served more than any man ought to. I think they put us fellows on often so as to make us bleed easy."

Col. Dunlap, who preceded Commissioner Caulfield in office, said: "McGrath was in the office when I was Commissioner. I became suspicious of him and got him out. I never had the least suspicion of the others. The temptation was very great. Business men sent their agents around to us and to the clerks of courts, offering all sorts of inducements to get off. I never knew a single instance of this kind until I was told of this."

SULLIVAN TALKING BUSINESS.

He Wants to Fight Slade Without Six Months' Preliminary Hippodroming.

John L. Sullivan, the Boston Hercules, writes to a friend in this city:

"I hear a great deal of talk about Slade and myself meeting in the prize ring with bare knuckles. Now, what I want to say is this: Slade says he has come 15,000 miles to meet me, and it won't be my fault if he is disappointed. I am prepared to fight him at any time in any State where we can have it done with without the interference of the authorities, from one week to three months from the date of signing articles, for from $5,000 to $20,000 a side, and would much rather fight for the latter sum. I don't want any six months about it, as Slade's backer proposes. If he means business, five weeks is enough for any man to train and get himself in fine trim.

"If Slade won't make a match, I will follow him and let the country up as a challenger him at every place he stops to give an exhibition. In the good old days of Tom Hyer, Yankee Sullivan, and John Morrissey a match was made and the fight came off without the party going around through all the States in the Union giving exhibitions. I want to call Mace's attention to what he told a SUN reporter on Jan. 27. He remarked: 'We don't want any glove hypodroming. I want Slade to fight a battle with the bare knuckles in a 24-foot ring; that's what I came here for.' Now, I see the Mace-Slade combination is advertised to travel about the country giving exhibitions. It seems to me Mace has changed his mind very quickly. If Slade's backer will name time and place where a match can be made safely, my backer will be ready to meet him and put up a forfeit of not less than $2,500 a side as a first deposit.

"I don't care for the championship of the world, but claim the championship of America, and will let no foreigner take it away from me without a hard fight. I want this to be my last fight, win or lose. After the fight I will retire from the ring. Where there has been so much smoke there ought to be some fire, and it is about time that the fire showed itself. I hope that they will now stop all this newspaper talk and come to business, and I will leave it to the public to judge who means fight."

Mace said to a reporter of THE SUN:

"Matches made for the championship the battle is seldom arranged to take place in less than six months from signing articles. I have fought over a dozen battles for the championship, and have always had from four to six months in which to prepare myself. Slade has been over a year time to prepare himself. It would be unfair to ask him to fight in the time specified by Sullivan. If he had his own way he would fight now, but his backer and myself will not consent to his screaming a match until he has reasonable time to prepare himself. Slade, in my opinion, is able to fight any man living, and he will fight Sullivan any time six months after signing articles. According to the rules of the London prize ring for the championship a pugilist is allowed six months as the limit, at the end of which, if challenged, he must relinquish the claim or fight."

Mace and Slade visited Prof. Clark at 395 Fulton street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The combination will appear at Bridgeport on Wednesday evening next, and at the Nowark Opera House on Friday.

James Elliott writes from Omaha that he has deposited $500 forfeit with M. C. McDonald of 176 South Clark street, Chicago, and wants to fight Slade for $2,500 a side three or four months after signing articles, and within 100 miles of Kansas City. Charles E. Davies, Elliott's manager, will be at the Theatre Comique, Kansas City, till Feb. 14.

Marshall Jewell Dead.

HARTFORD, Feb. 10.—The Hon. Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, died at 9:55 to-night of bronchial pneumonia. Mr. Jewell was born in Winchester, N. H., on Oct. 20, 1825. He was the son of Pliny Jewell, a noted leather tanner. Mr. Jewell was bred a tanner, and followed this avocation until he had completely mastered the business. He was in early life interested in the construction of telegraph lines in the Southwest and West. In 1850 he became in company with his father and brother, the manufacture of leather belting in Hartford, and during the war branched into the making of gun-boat packs, which he furnished a great number to the Government. In 1869 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and was reelected in 1871 and 1872. In 1873 he was nominated by President Grant as Minister to Russia, from which position he was recalled in the spring of 1874. Soon after his return to this country he was appointed Postmaster-general by President Grant, which position he unsuccessfully resigned in 1880 to become chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was President of the Connecticut Telephone Company, and director in a number of large railroad, manufacturing and insurance institutions. He was also special partner in the large dry goods establishment of C. H. Root & Co. of Detroit, where he was also interested in lumber interests. He leaves a widow and two children. Mr. Jewell contracted a severe cold while in New York on business connected with the National Republican Committee, which, however, caused no apprehension until within a few days, when symptoms of bronchial pneumonia developed. Dr. Curtis, his physician, expressed a desire for consultation with Dr. Loomis of New York, who arrived here at midnight on Friday. So alarming were the symptoms that the family telegraphed for his daughters, who reside in New York and Detroit, and they arrived on Friday night. Mr. Jewell became delirious, and retained his faculties to the last. This afternoon Gov. Jewell said to the physician: "Doctor, how long does it take to make a corpse?" The physician thought he meant Gov. Jewell replied: "How long does it take for a man to die?" "In your condition, Governor, it is a matter of only a few hours." Gov. Jewell then said: "All right, Doctor," and settled back quietly upon his pillow.

Snow Blockade in New York State.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 10.—Watertown has had a snow fall this winter of ten feet eight inches, and very little has melted away. It has stormed hard daily since last Sunday, and travel on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road for the week was mostly abandoned, and only one train passed over the road between Watertown and Ogdensburg since the 3d inst. This morning the snow plough, with two engines and 100 men, left Ogdensburg, and to-night they reached a point eight miles from that city. They report snow from four to ten feet deep, and it has to be shoveled out all the way. Until to-night there has been no train from Rome since Thursday. The road to-night is open south of here. The Cape Vincent and Sackett's Harbor Roads have also been closed since the 3d inst. Yesterday we carried overland with perfectly fair weather it will take two or three days to open these roads. The Utica and Black River Road is open, but has been closed half of the week.

Jem Mace's Youngest Son Drowned.

Jem Mace received a letter on Friday that had been forwarded from Australia by way of San Francisco, and was dated at London, Dec. 8. It announced that his youngest son, Benjamin Franklin Mace, had been drowned in the Thames near London on that date. The letter was the first intimation of the news Mace had had. Benjamin Franklin Mace was born on the farm of Eaton Stone, the circus proprietor, near Newark, N. J., in 1860, and was very bright and promising boy. Mace has two other sons and two daughters. One of the sons is a clergyman. Mace sent a cable message to his daughter Hannah asking if the body had been found. He will not sail for Europe at present.

Results of Rivalry.

In one of our editorials of last Sunday we called the attention of the readers of THE SUN to the immense slaughter in the prices of dry goods, and the more remarkable fact that this slaughter was not popular among the trade, the proprietor having determined to dispose of his vast stock, which is worth over two hundred thousand dollars, at 65 per cent. off. Since then we have learned that about half the stock has been sold, and that the merchant has concluded to extend the benefit of this sale to such customers as those who may wish to open accounts with them, or have the goods charged. Herewith we give the names and prices of some articles: Satin rhadame dolmans, $35; reduced from $85; others at $40; Fancy and circulars, $35; were $75. Cloth dolmans, $8; were $20. Cloth ulsters, $6.50; others at $8.50, were $10. Cloth jackets, $