CONGRESS GETTING LIVELY.

THE WHISKEY BILL AND THE LASKER BUSINESS ROUSE THE HOUSE.

Mr. Sherman, in the Senate, Talks Disparagingly of the Southern People—Aid and Comfort Proposed for the American Hog.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the House this morning Mr. Curtin of the Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a report on the Lasker affair, saying that while the committee thought the resolutions of the House on the death of Herr Lasker should have been received and transmitted in the same spirit of cordiality and good will by which they were prompted, it refrains from expressing an opinion as to whether the course pursued by the authorities of the German empire in regard to them was or was not in accordance with the proprieties governing the internal regulations of the empire as a matter not within its province of consideration.

Mr. Hiscock's resolutions were reported adversely, and new resolutions declaring that the resolutions of the House about Lasker's death were intended as a tribute of respect to the memory of an eminent foreign statesman who had died within the United States, and an expression of sympathy with the German people, for whom he had been an honorable representative, and that the House, having no official concern with the relations between the executive and legislative branches of the German Government, does not deem it requisite to its dignity to criticise the manner of the reception of the resolutions or the circumstances which prevented their reaching their destination after they had been communicated through the proper channels to the German Government, were offered. Mr. Curtin immediately demanded the previous question.

Mr. Cox of New York moved to table the whole matter. That was the way to treat the German Chancellor. Lost, 83 to 125.

Mr. Ochiltree of Texas declared it was not becoming the dignity of this body to enter into explanations of the meaning of the original resolutions. After a eulogy upon Lasker, Mr. Ochiltree, amid some laughter, read an extract from a letter written by Mr. Lasker some days before his death, in which he refers to Mr. Schlözer as having introduced him to the President, members of the Cabinet, and Foreign Ministers.

Mr. Cox of New York moved to recommit the resolutions, with instructions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report back a resolution declaring that the House regrets the expressions of its sincere regret at the death of Edward Lasker, and sympathy with the Parliament of the German empire, of which for so many years he was a distinguished member. This was lost, and the resolutions of the committee were adopted without a division.

Mr. Cox also submitted a resolution reciprocating the wishes of the Liberal Union of the members of the German Parliament for the close union of the two nations, and accepting the resolutions sent by the Liberal Union, and directing that they be spread on the journal. This was also adopted, after debate. Later, Mr. S. S. Cox declared that the House was thanking the people of this particular organization for thanking it, and was complicating the matter in such a way as to lose all the dignity, all the pluck, all the Americanism that belonged to this Congress. Here was the House discussing how it might best put its mouth in the dust below this blood and iron Chancellor.

The long expected struggle over the whiskey bill was begun by Mr. Blackburn moving to go into Committee of the Whole on revenue bills. Mr. Dowd of North Carolina raised the question of consideration, and Mr. Randall demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion was agreed to—Yeas, 130; nays, 121. Mr. Dorsheimer of New York took the chair, and the Bonded Whiskey Extension bill was taken up. Mr. Hiscock of New York objected to its consideration. The objection was reported to the House, which, by a vote of 139 to 118, decided to consider the bill, and the committee resumed its session.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois then took the floor in support of the bill. Before he had finished a sentence, Dorsheimer, of New York, rose saying that he had moved that the committee rise for the purpose of bringing a privileged matter before the House.

The Chair said that he had recognized the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Morrison), and, on Mr. White's taking an appeal, refused to entertain it, on the ground that it appeared not in order upon a question of mere recognition by the Chair. Thereupon Mr. White rose to a point of order, and said that a member of the Whiskey Ring was now on the floor, when he had previously given his pledge that he had no interest in any bill before the House. Within a few days from making that pledge, he had tappeared before the Committee on Ways and Means in support of the bill, and was now on the floor, as well as the editor of the *Courier-Journal*, from the town where more whiskey was in bond than any other town in the United States.

Mr. Blackburn submitted that this was not a point of order, and said that his colleague knew he had no right to be heard upon it.

The Chair ruled it not a point of order.

Mr. White—I say I am entitled to be heard on a question of privilege. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Dorsheimer) has decided that I am not in order, and he must take the responsibility. You may bulldoze this bill through, but——The remainder of the sentence was drowned in cries of "Order."

Mr. Morrison then made a short statement as to the purpose and object of the bill. At the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned.

In the Senate the Committee on Foreign Relations, in compliance with a resolution instructing it to report what legislation, if any, was necessary to protect the interests of the United States against those Governments which have excluded or restrained the importation of American meats, reported an original bill providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation of such prohibition in certain cases.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill authorizing the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to employ secretaries. There was a long debate on the bill fixing the salary of the United States District Judges at $5,000, but nothing was done.

The debate was resumed on the Education bill. Mr. Sherman said that of the $15,000,000 to be appropriated, over $11,000,000 would go to the Southern States, and go out of the control of the national Government. It was to be for education, but what sort of education? What kind of ideas were to be promulgated? Who should control in that matter? Illiteracy was a great evil unquestionably, but no measure could be more unjust than to give to the South such an enormous amount of money, collected for the most part from the taxpayers in the Northern States. He would not be willing to vote any large amount of money into the hands of those who he feared would not act justly in the education of the people for whom the money was intended. He was not willing to vote to the Southern States money from the public Treasury for any purpose until we had better evidence than had been given within the last year or two that money so given would be expended for the advantage of the United States. He was not willing to give such money until the Southern people were willing to acknowledge the rights conferred by the Constitution upon citizens of the United States.

Mr. Blair said if money was to be expended for education at all, it must be expended in the places where it was necessary.

After further debate the Senate adjourned.

HOW THE HUNGARIANS LIVE.

The Cause of the Outcry Against the Paupers who Crowd into the Mining Regions.

MAHANOY CITY, March 19.—The outcries of the public against the Hungarian paupers crowded into this region by New York emigrant agencies have been so loud that the Town Council, at its meeting last night, appointed a committee to investigate the subject, and to-night twenty dens were visited. If the Hungarians lived like other people there would be no objection to them, but they congregate together in such numbers and live in a breed disease. The committee found 390 persons huddled together in the twenty places visited. Most of these places were old stables converted into human habitations by these people themselves. Few of them contained more than one room, and in this men, women, and children lived—eating, sleeping, cooking, and washing.

A few of the buildings were without floors. In one room, the largest visited, 25 by 35 feet in dimensions, were 13 men, a woman, and a child. The woman and one of the men kept the others as boarders. One stable was divided into four rooms and contained 18 persons. A very small building divided into nine rooms, the partitions being made of the lumber from dry goods cases, contained 43 people, 36 of whom were men, 4 women, and 3 children. In one room were 8 men, and 7 in another. Six rooms visited had at least 8 men each occupying them.

The Council last year encountered similar trouble with the Polanders, but overcame it by reducing the number in each house, and establishing and enforcing health rules for those that remained. There will be a clearing out in the Hungarian quarters during the next few days. Not more than three or four will be allowed to a house.

A Home for Needy Ex-Confederates.

The ex-Confederate soldiers living in New York have been requested to meet ex-Senator John B. Gordon at the St. James Hotel this evening, to confer with representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic with regard to establishing a home in Richmond for disabled and needy Confederate soldiers.

The movement was started by the Grand Army in Richmond, who knew there was no refuge for needy Confederate soldiers but the almshouse. The ladies of Richmond have taken hold of the matter, and will hold a grand fair during May, in aid of the project. The Southern people, it is said, will contribute largely. Arrangements have been made to give entertainments for the benefit of the fund in the Academies of Music in New York and Brooklyn.

THE ONTARIO CONSPIRACY.

Bold Attempt to Overthrow the Provincial Government by Bribery.

TORONTO, March 19.—Further developments in the attempt to break up the Provincial Government, represented by the Hon. Oliver Morrell, Premier, were made before the Parliamentary Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. The attempts to bribe the supporters of the Government were begun at the beginning of the session. The persons implicated are Christopher W. Bunting, chief editor of the *Mail*; Edward Meek, a barrister, who has an office in the *Mail* building; J. A. Wilkinson, one Kirkland, and one Lynch, the two latter American citizens. At Monday night's session of Parliament, when the exposé was made, the Speaker read a letter from Mr. McKim, member for North Wellington, saying that he had been approached by J. A. Wilkinson, and had been paid $1,000 in ten $100 notes, to influence his vote, which money Mr. McKim enclosed to the Speaker. Another letter from Mr. Balfour of South Essex, who had received $800 from one Kirkland for a similar purpose, was also read, and the Speaker slowly counted the $1,800 before the House.

The Attorney-General related how Mr. Balfour, Mr. McKim, and Dr. Dowling of South Renfew had been approached with offers of money and Dominion offices; how Mr. Bunting had said to the members that he was authorized by Sir John Macdonald to offer them the offices, and how the members took the information at once to the Government; how, under the direction of the Government, Messrs. Balfour and McKim pretended to listen to the voice of the tempter, and how at length the money had been actually paid to them.

A resolution reciting all the facts, and referring the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, was passed. Soon afterward F. S. Kirkland, one of the accused men, who was sitting in the ladies' gallery, was arrested on a warrant charging him with conspiracy. Wilkinson was also arrested at his hotel, and the pair were taken to the police station. The man Lynch had taken alarm and absconded. Bunting and Meek, both of whom own property here, were served with process to appear at the Police Court yesterday morning. Kirkland, Wilkinson, Bunting, and Meek appeared to answer to the charge. They claimed an adjournment until Friday, but the magistrate refused to accept bail for Kirkland and Wilkinson, who were committed to jail.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day and began the investigation. The accountant of the Bank of British North America testified that on Saturday last John Shields and one Simpson, leading Conservative politicians, called at the bank, produced six $500 Dominion notes, and asked that they be changed into $100 notes, which was done. He could not identify the notes in the hands of the Speaker.

Inspector Ward produced documents found in the possession of Wilkinson and Kirkland, and they were impounded to be produced before the committee when required. Among them was a private letter to Mr. Wilkinson from the Hon. D. L. McPherson, Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, containing his official appointment to the Registrarship of Edmonton, in the Northwest Territories. A letter to Mr. Kirkland, dated Manistee, Mich., Dec. 25, 1883, was read, as follows:

DEAR SIR: Any arrangements you make with Mr. Goff or any one else to aid you in getting favorable legislation in the Territories, I will make good. We can buy the pine lands you have surveyed on Pigeon River and vicinity, or that we may survey, will be satisfactory to me; and you are hereby authorized to make such arrangements as you think best in your judgment, not to cost over $10,000. Respectfully yours, R. G. PERKINS.

The seats of the members who were approached by Kirkland and Wilkinson have been decorated with flowers by their friends and admirers for the stand they took in exposing the attempt at conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

YOUNG WILLIAMS'S $200,000.

The Suit to Recover that Sum from his Father Decided in his Favor.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—When John S. Gittings, a millionaire banker, died in this city some years ago, he left $200,000 to his grandson, Ernauld H. Williams, a son of the Hon. George Hawkins Williams, ex-President of the State Senate, and also very rich. This bequest has been the cause of a great social sensation here, and has made the Williams family affairs public property ever since 1882. Early in June of that year young Williams, who was then 21 years old and a well-known society man, made known his intention of marrying Miss Mamie Hazlett, the pretty daughter of a widow of good character, but in humble circumstances. The pride of the Williams family being well known, it was expected that the course of true love would not run smooth. Accordingly, about two weeks later, no one was surprised when it was announced that young Williams had broken off the engagement and gone to Europe. He was absent about four months, when he suddenly appeared in this city, married Miss Hazlett, and entered suit against his father for $200,000. Then it came out that Senator Williams had, by threats, induced Ernauld to make a deed of trust of all his property to him, the father, on condition of receiving $2,000 annually. The father then induced the son, who claims that he was drunk at the time, to take the European trip.

While abroad Ernauld received letters from his family representing that it would be unsafe for him to come back to Baltimore, as Miss Hazlitt's brothers had announced their intention of killing him on sight. Meanwhile Miss Hazlitt, despite the efforts of Ernauld's European agent, who had been paid by the father to intercept objectionable letters, succeeded in getting word to her lover that her family did not bear any ill will. Ernault took the first steamer back to America, and had made the young girl his wife before the father knew he was this side of the Atlantic.

Young Williams's suit against his father has been on trial in the Circuit Court here for several weeks. The father made a strong fight against his son's efforts to get possession of the $200,000, and introduced testimony which gave some astonishing facts about the family history. The defence strove to prove that Ernault was weak-minded and incompetent to care for his cash, and that, knowing this fact, he had made the deed of trust to his father in order to prevent the Hazletts from getting his money. This attack on the Hazletts created much feeling, and was the cause of several exciting scenes in court. To-day Judge Fisher decided the suit in favor of young Williams. But the victory will only be temporary, as the father has already announced his intention of taking the case to the Court of Appeals.

The Williams family have furnished much social gossip of late years in this city. Miss Williams, the oldest daughter of the Senator, was engaged to be married last fall to Mr. Arthur Herbert of Muckross Abbey, the owner of the Lakes of Killarney. Just before the appointed day Herbert and the Senator had words about the marriage settlement and the Englishman, considering himself insulted, broke off the match and returned home. He has since come back to America.

The Greening Murder Trial.

MILFORD, Pa., March 19.—In the Greening murder trial this morning the examination of Richard W. Hoffman was resumed. By him and Terrence Farley, who was the next witness, the Commonwealth endeavored to prove that the murder occurred early on Friday morning. Cheever had been at Farley's house on Thursday night with a bag of flour, and there was flour on his clothes. This had not been brushed off when the body was found. Cheever had told the witness that he was going to sell his farm and leave because of his trouble with Greening.

Walter Mitchell, a land agent who sold Cheever the Rattlesnake farm, testified that Cheever had agreed to meet a New York party at his (Mitchell's) office on Saturday, and that he did not come.

Dr. Emerson testified that either of the two wounds found on the body was sufficient to cause death, and that Cheever had been dead thirty-six hours when he examined the body on Sunday.

William Crone testified that he was in the woods, near Cheever's house, and heard two shots fired in quick succession at about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 27. He was corroborated by his son, Alfred Crone, Peter Helms, and Nicholas Holden.

William Sanderson said that Greening had told him, when Lon Greening's suit against Cheevers had been decided in the latter's favor, that "there was no law for the Greenings in Pike county, and that would give a man the right to shoot another in his own dooryard." A dozen witnesses corroborated Sanderson.

Lafayette Decker said that Greening had told him that he believed Cheever had hurt his ox, and that if he was sure of it he would shoot him.

The Dynamite Murder.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 19.—The examination in the case of Hiram Britton, who keeps a jug tavern on West Mountain, and who is charged with complicity in the Pawling dynamite tragedy, occurred before Recorder Lown this afternoon. John B. Griffin, sentenced to be hanged, and Mulkins and Miller, sentenced for life, for the murder, were brought into court from their cells to testify. Miller testified that he heard Britton say that the information that Griffin, Mulkins, and Miller stole cattle came through the Dibbles, and that they ought to be stoned off the mountain. All three were at Britton's house fifteen minutes before they started to blow up the Beach house.

Mulkins testified that the plot to blow up the house was talked over at Britton's and Britton was present and heard the conversation. When they left Britton's house the latter said, "Make a good job of it, and don't get caught." He said he would stand by them or "see them out." He and witness thought that referred to the trouble they might get into.

Griffin swore that they talked about blowing up the house while at Brittom's barn, but he didn't think Britton was present, though he might have been about the barn doing chores.

Assailing Zora Burns's Reputation.

PETERSBURG, Ill., March 19.—The defence in the Carpenter trial called a number of witnesses to prove that Carpenter's actions on the morning after the murder were natural. A relative of the family who was visiting them on the night of the murder testified that Carpenter returned home not later than 8 o'clock in the evening. A number of witnesses testified that Zora Burns was frequently seen in the company of a train boy named Carter in Decatur, and that she went to that place to meet him. There was a great deal of testimony to prove that the character of the dead girl was not good.

MADAM ANNA BISHOP DEAD.

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS SINGERS OF THE LAST GENERATION.

Her Death Occurs in her Home in this City—Her Successes as a Linguist and her Travels All Over the World—A Shipwreck.

One of the most famous singers of the last generation, Madam Anna Bishop, died at her home, 1,443 Fourth avenue, at 10¼ o'clock on Tuesday night. A week ago she was the picture of health. On Sunday she attended the little chapel at the corner above her house. On her return home she found an intimate friend, Mrs. James Laird of West Twenty-sixth street, awaiting her. The two sat down in the parlor with Miss Maria Phelan, a companion, for a social chat. Madam Bishop sat on a sofa for about five minutes, talking in her usual cheerful manner, and then, putting her hand to her forehead, said:

"Why, I wonder what makes me so dizzy?"

Those were the last conscious words she spoke. Physicians who were summoned said that she was suffering from apoplexy, and that she could not recover.

Madam Bishop was born in London in 1812. Her maiden name was Anna Riviere. Her father was a musician of talent, and he devoted himself to the education of his daughter. She very early developed a remarkably clear voice, and this was improved by constant care. In 1831 she was married to Sir Henry Bishop, a director and composer, who is best known, outside of professional circles at least, as the one who arranged the music for John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home." Under his instructions her training was continued until 1839, before her début was determined on.

It was at the close of the season of 1837, and the famous harpist Bochsa was to have a benefit concert at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. Among those who were to take part in the concert were Garcia, Gresi, Persiani, Rubini, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache. Thalberg sat at the piano. The audience was composed of the nobility and the celebrities of the capital. At the appointed time Madam Bishop appeared on the stage and sang a selection from Rossini. The audience was electrified, and greeted her with a storm of applause, while the artists who surrounded her were demonstrative in their expressions of admiration. Persiana and Grisi kissed her repeatedly, while Lablache stood by and wept. No debutante has since had such an enthusiastic reception.

In 1839 Madam Bishop started with Bochsa on her first tour. The cities of Austria, Hungary, Bavaria, the northern German States, and Denmark were visited in turn. Her journey was one continued ovation. From Denmark she sailed across to Sweden and appeared in Stockholm, which was then the home of Jenny Lind. Madam Bishop's reception was here as enthusiastic as it had been elsewhere. At Upsala she captured the hearts of her hearers in a manner so completely that she was escorted to her hotel by a procession numbering hundreds. A like ovation was given her when she left the city on the following day.

From Sweden Madam Bishop went to Russia, where she sang before the imperial court and in the palaces of the princes and princely nobles. In 1842 she returned south, appearing at Vienna, where Sir Robert Gordon, the British Ambassador, gave a concert to introduce her to the public. At Pesth, Frankfort, Mayence, Munich, and elsewhere her success was complete. Thence she went to Venice, Florence, Naples, and other Italian cities. Her reception was only a repetition of what had gone before. After an absence of four years she returned to London, stopping in Switzerland on her way.

In 1847 Madam Bishop sailed for New York, where her fame had preceded her. Old New Yorkers speak of her reception with enthusiasm to this day. Her tour throughout the western continent was a complete sweep. She visited the leading cities of the United States, including San Francisco, Canada, Mexico, Chili, and Peru. Thence she sailed across the Pacific to Australia and back, and crossed the Argentine confederation and Brazil. Her energy was untiring, and her love of travel remarkable.

On her return home she made a tour of her native land, and in 1849 sang in the "Stabat Mater" on an audience of 28,000 people in the Crystal Palace, London—the largest audience that has greeted a singer in modern times.

In 1850 she returned to New York. She sang here in the old Tripler Hall, Broadway, near Bond street. This hall had been opened the year before by Jenny Lind. The hall was crowded at Madam Bishop's concerts. She remained here a number of years, meantime revisiting Mexico and Canada, and going to the West Indies. It was during this stay in the United States that she had the unusual pleasure of reading her own obituary in the leading papers of the country. While in Cuba she sang in St. Paul another Madam Bishop, the proprietor of a hotel there, was burned to death through the upsetting of a lamp. Madam Bishop had a large scrap book filled with eulogistic articles written through the misapprehension caused by this accident.

Such a tireless traveller as Madam Bishop was must needs meet with shipwreck. In 1866, while on her way from Honolulu to Hong Kong, the vessel ran ashore at night in a moderate gale on a barren coral island. The Captain had neglected to take a reef in his canvas. The ship was new and strong, and although she was knocked to pieces forward, the after part held together, and the crew and passengers, in all thirty-two persons, were landed. There was neither water nor food on the island, but enough of each was saved to sustain them. After three weeks Madam Bishop, with twenty-one others, embarked in an open boat 22 feet long for the Ladrone Islands. The trade winds and one gale favored them, but their provisions were exhausted before they sighted land. When they were nearly famished a large fish leaped over the boat's rail. It was divided and eaten raw. The thirteenth day from the reef land and civilized people were reached, and passage was soon found to Manila. An Asiatic tour of great success followed.

In 1875 Madam Bishop started on a farewell tour around the world, beginning in Steinway Hall, at Salt Lake City she was received in the Tabernacle. Her concert was the first of the kind ever held in that building.

Her last appearance in this city was about a year ago, when she sang in a concert given by Dodworth at Steinway Hall. She was called before the curtain repeatedly.

Madam Bishop was famous as a songstress, and her ability as a linguist was scarcely less. In all the civilized countries she sang to the people in their own language. She could sing her airs with thirteen different modern tongues.

Sir Henry Bishop, her husband, died in 1855, and in 1858 Madam Bishop was married to Mr. Martin Schultz, who survives her.

In person Madam Bishop was a handsome brunette. She retained the appearance of youth as well as her vivacity in her old age. She boasted that neither doctor nor dentist had ever attended her.

The Doctor Struck the First Blow.

Dr. Robert Balsley and Major Alfred R. Calhoun of East Rockaway met on Feb. 15, near the residence of Mr. Davidson, when, it is alleged, the Major accused the Doctor of making slanderous accusations against his family. The Doctor, after some hot words, jumped from his carriage and said: "You will whip me or I will whip you." He struck at the Major and the Major, who has but one leg, defended himself with his cane, striking the Doctor on the head. They were separated by friends. Dr. Baisley made complaint before Justice Henley of Far Rockaway, charging Major Calhoun with committing an assault upon him. Justice Healey decided that if an assault had been committed, it was not more than a simple assault.

Yesterday the case for simple assault was tried at Far Rockaway before the same Justice. Several witnesses were examined, and it was clearly shown that the Doctor struck the first blow. The Justice discharged Major Calhoun.

Curious Affection of an Aged Man.

The husband of Mrs. Wenger of 78 First avenue died about a year ago, leaving her with four little children. Her uncle, Joseph Meyer, aged 71, took care of the children while Mrs. Wenger was at work. He was of a merry disposition until two weeks ago. Then he became gloomy and ill. His stomach refused to retain anything except beer, and the prospect of a purely liquid diet seemed to unsettle his mind. On Sunday night the children, who were generally quiet in his presence, played boisterously around his chair without reproof, while he gazed vacantly into a corner. On Monday he left the house, saying that he was going to church. He has not been heard of since.

He Swore in Court.

Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet gave a hearing at his chambers in Newark yesterday to Louis Kunkle's suit for a divorce. John Leary and Frank Norton gave testimony against the wife, and the former, while undergoing cross-examination, uttered an oath. He was immediately reproved by the Vice-Chancellor, who also ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms not to allow Leary to leave the room.

When the case was finished the Vice-Chancellor called Leary up to the bench and reprimanded him severely. He said he did not think the offence was deliberately committed, else he would impose severe punishment.

A Verdict Against the Church.

Mrs. Sarah Barker of Tarrytown, before her death in 1881, gave a note for $2,500 toward liquidating the indebtedness of the Baptist church in the village. She subsequently paid $500 on account, leaving $2,000 of the amount unpaid. Mr. B. B. Cobb, executor of Mrs. Barker's estate, refused to pay the balance, and an action was begun against Mr. Cobb. He contested the payment on the ground that the note had been obtained from Mrs. Barker by undue influence, and that at the time she gave the note she was not of sound mind. She was 85 years old. The jury yesterday brought in a verdict for Mr. Cobb.

Two Lost Jumbos.

Two dogs, both named Jumbo, strayed away from their homes on Tuesday afternoon, and their loss was duly advertised yesterday. One belonged at 110 Fifth avenue, the other at 468 Lexington avenue. The Fifth avenue Jumbo is a handsome St. Bernard. He returned home late on Tuesday evening, to the delight of Mr. Martinelli, his owner. The sunshine had tempted him, and he had started away to enjoy it. The Lexington avenue Jumbo is a rough Scotch terrier, with a collar, on which is engraved: "I am Macduff's dog Jumbo; whose dog are you?" His owner has not yet recovered him.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Huguenots at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was produced last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. Its attraction was sufficient to set the bad weather at defiance and to draw together one of the largest audiences that have been seen at this house. Even the great spaces of that inaccessible upper tier swarmed with enthusiasts, and boxes and stalls all had their occupants.

This full house was probably due quite as much to the attractive features of the cast as to the popularity of the opera itself, great as that is. The principal rôles were assumed by Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Campanini, Sig. Kaschman, Sig. Del Puente, and Sig. Mirabella, and, so far as these artists were concerned, all went well.

Valentina is one of Mme Nilsson's famous parts, and every one at all familiar with the history of opera in this city is aware that in times past her grand scene with Campanini in the fourth act has been one of the finest exhibitions of sustained dramatic and vocal power that the lyric stage had to offer; so that, as regarded these two leading characters, at least, there was no doubt as to the result. They renewed last evening the memories and the triumphs of the past. In Mme. Scalchi was found an ideal *Urbano*. The page's part has never been more effectively given than by her. So too, Mme. Sembrich made a very brilliant representation of *Marguerite de Valois*. The elaborate and beautiful music fitted itself admirably to her powers of execution. Kaschman's fine voice was lost in the part of *St. Bris*, which lies too low to enable him to give the music with good effect, but Del Puente, as usual, was an excellent *Nevers*, and Mirabella's deep voice gave weight and dignity to his *Marcel*.

The opera, it is hardly necessary to say, was splendidly set upon the stage. It is precisely this class of works that is heard to the best advantage in this immense house. For most operas it is too large and dwarfs them, but not for the spectacular works of Meyerbeer.

In spite of the notable character of the cast and the beauty of the appointments, there were certain drawbacks to the general excellence of the performance. The ballet in the first act was so crude and awkward and illtrained as to make the scene ridiculous, and in the later acts it was scarcely any better. Nowhere in Europe would such a ballet be tolerated. The chorus, in parts, was badly drilled and lame. This was notably so in the "Ratapian" of the Huguenots and in the succeeding chorus, where this martial air is worked in against the hymn of the female Catholic women. The subordinate rôles also, the friends of *St. Bris*, which are very important in this opera, having much fine concerted music written for them, were inadequately filled; so that the performance was not entirely good, and yet it was so meritorious in all the most essential respects that it gave very general satisfaction, and was the occasion of frequent and earnest applause.

THE TEXAS THEATRE TRAGEDY.

Joe Foster Describes How He was Attacked and How He Killed Ben Thompson.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 19.—Joe Foster, who was shot in the Thompson-Fisher killing, made the following plain statement of the facts in an interview to-day:

On the night of the shooting I went into the upper portion of the Variety Hall. I saw Thompson, Fisher, and Simms talking together. I heard Fisher say, "Let's have some fun," and the parties rose and came toward the door. Thompson spoke to Simms, saying: "Isn't that Foster down there?" Simms replied that it was. Thompson asked me to drink, and I told him I did not drink. He offered to shake hands with me, and I refused. He then cursed me, and I told him I would never place a hand in his way and begged him for God's sake to go away. He then drew his pistol and thrust it the next moment into my face. The end of the pistol struck me in the mouth, and as I threw up my left hand to ward it off it knocked the sting of my arm near the elbow. At that moment Grey spoke to him and reached to catch his pistol. Grey did so but jumped back as the pistol went off, and as he did so he threw up his hands to regain his balance. That gave me a chance to get my pistol out, which was on the right side of my waistband. I had difficulty in getting my pistol out, but as I drew it I fired, striking Thompson in the breast. That was my first shot. From the shock of this shot, I suppose, and from the struggle as well, Thompson, King Fisher and Coy fell together into the corner to the right of the door. I ran up to Thompson, put my pistol to his left eye, and turned it loose again. That was my second shot. I was almost next in the leg and fell. I do not know who shot me. As soon as I fell I caught hold of one of the benches and pulled myself up, and fired the four remaining shots in my pistol into the crowd. I do not know who killed King Fisher. The trouble between Ben Thompson and myself is well known to all. I always believed that it would come to a fatal end. Some days I was disturbed to wait my time, and not make the fight until I was certain I had the chances in my favor. That was the reason why I did not draw my pistol until Thompson backed against the chair. I did not know that King Fisher was killed until told so afterward. I was sorry for that, for we have been warm friends. When he was in jail he wrote to me, and I sent him and furnished him with everything he desired for his personal comfort at my own expense.

Foster is a gambler, well known here, and possesses a reputation for honesty and veracity. He sets the doubt at rest as to who killed Ben Thompson.

SLUGGING IN TAMMANY HALL.

Lively Amateur Sparrers—Breaking the Hop, Step, and Jump Record.

Tammany Hall was fairly filled last night at the gymnastic exhibition of the American Athletic Club. The games were diversified, and the programme was long. Boxing was a main feature. Some of the bouts showed that the influence of the slugger is still stronger than science.

T. J. McDonald and Ed Brown, W. A. C., were the first to put on gloves. Each gave and received punishment freely. Brown relished it well for a point.

J. F. Sullivan, the champion of the Granville A. A., and A. A. Jordan, a sinewy member of A. A. C., displayed skill in their opening round, following with lively pummeling. Sullivan was the better man.

Mr. Baer, a rotund member of the M. C. A., exhibited great dexterity and strength in swinging ornamental clubs nearly as large as himself.

J. Ellingworth, middle weight champion, and W. Ellingworth, brothers, proved a lusty pair of sparrers. The champion sent in his blows freely. They were well parried and returned. One of W.'s blows sent the champion staggering toward the ropes.

L. Fredericks, Jr., and C. Fettig were applauded for their spirited exhibition of fencing.

Alf. Murphy, S. R. C., and F. S. Lane, P. A. C., displayed commendable skill in sparring. They were evenly matched.

Lively slugging took place when the ex-amateur champions, F. J. Cryster and J. C. Williams, met. In the second round Cryster sent in two flying blows that would have finished a novice. Williams smiled and returned hot blows. Warm hitting occurred in the wind-up, both going to the floor on a clinch.

W. Patten, Met. S. C., undertook the smashing business when he faced T. Ryan, heavy-weight champion of Brooklyn. Ryan struck viciously but wildly. In the wind-up Connolly sent him down alongside the ropes.

M. W. Ford, N. Y. A. C., in his attempt to beat the hop, step and jump record, succeeded in clearing 29 feet 2½ inches. The previous record was 28 feet 3½ inches.

J. Heiser, light-weight champion, and H. Hattenhorst, his stout instructor, indulged in some telling blows. Heiser is an apt pupil.

Wrestling, tumbling, horizontal bar performances, single-stick combats, and fancy jumping filled the bill.

Horses Under the Hammer.

There were fifty-four lots in yesterday's catalogue of Peter C. Kellogg & Co.'s three days' sale of trotting horses at the American Horse Exchange.

Mineola Prince, a bay gelding, three years old and 15¼ hands high, sire Kentucky Prince, dam Mineola, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, went to G. S. Eickman of Poughkeepsie for $830, the best price of the sale.

Storm, a brown mare, aged, 15 hands high, sire Middleton, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, was sold to J. P. Perkins of Cleveland for $780.

Confederate Chief, a bay stallion, 16¼ hands high, aged, sire Clark Chief, by Mambrino Chief, to Thomas McBride of Hamilton, Canada, for $675.

Robin, a bay gelding, six years old, 15¼ hands high, of Kentucky stock, went to F. Fleischmann for $532, and Vilinda, a bay gelding, 15¾ hands high, sire Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Burchard, to J. S. Ferguson of New York for $430.

The sale will be finished to-day.

Robin's Island Club.

An interesting meeting of the Robin's Island Club was held on March 17. An appropriation was made for further improvements of the grounds, and the following ticket was elected: President, Dr. S. Fleet Speir; Vice-President, A. T. Dickerman; Secretary and Treasurer, A. T. Plummer. The Board of Directors for 1884 consists of W. B. Kimball, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, A. T. Plummer, W. B. Dickerman, H. D. Polhemus, H. J. Cullen, and A. S. Swan.

Cocking Main in Massachusetts.

NORTH ADAMS, March 19.—A cocking main was fought at the State House last night between Troy and Chatham, N. Y., and Pittsfield and North Adams birds. There were eleven battles fought, of which Troy and Chatham won the first five, North Adams the sixth, and Pittsfield the last five. Two hundred and fifty spectators were present.

Sporting Notes.

The fight between James Mitchell and Jack Keenan is off on account of the illness of Keenan at Trenton.

The deposit of $100 which Mike Donovan left at the *Clipper* office three weeks ago for a match with Mike Cleary has been withdrawn, as Cleary did not respond.

Dominick McCaffrey, heavy-weight, of Pittsburgh, says he is ready to make a match with any man in the country, barring Sullivan, to fight to a finish with gloves.

It is said that when Joe Ryan threw Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wrestler, at Billy Madden's, he took an unfair advantage of him. Madden, it is said, offered Ryan $500 if he will throw Matsada either at collar-and-elbow or in Japanese style.

Charles Mitchell of England and Joe Denning of Williamsburgh are to box four rounds, at Mitchell's benefit, in Turn Halle, Fourth street, this evening. Denning is to receive $100 if he beats Mitchell at scientific points. Mitchell is in fine condition, and will weigh 165 pounds. Denning has been working like a beaver with Charles Rowell, at Wood's gymnasium, and will weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds.

Lyons' Poisoned Cheese

Cleans out rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, bedbugs, ants, vermin. 15c. Druggists.—*Adv.*

Carter's Little Liver Pills never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try them. 25 cents.—*Adv.*

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

GENERAL UPRISING OF THE BEDOUIN TRIBES IN THE SOUDAN.

Massing on the Nile and Blocking the River—Rumored Massacre of a Garrison—Gen. Graham Urging an Advance Against Sinkat.

LONDON, March 19.—A despatch from Cairo says that telegraphic communication beyond Berber is still cut off. The Bedouins are massing at points on the Nile. They have already occupied the region about the Sabooka cataract, and blocked the river at that place. The Batakheer tribe is preparing to attack Shendy.

The tribal rising is universal from Kassala to Berber. The Arabs between Korosko and Assouan are also threatening to revolt. Sheik Soliman, with a section of the Haddendowas, who fought at El Teb, will occupy Baker Pasha's fort, near Trinkitat. Osman Digma's force around Tamanieb has increased by 3,500. Only two sheiks have gone to Suakim, and their tribes are small, numbering less than 1,500 combatants. Their adhesion is very deceptive. Three great tribes, the Haggas, Bisharees, and Batakheers, have risen, and occupy the Nile, from Dueim to Shendy. It is rumored at Dongola that the garrisons under Lupton Bey in the province of Bahr Gazelle, have surrendered and been massacred.

The men and horse under Col. Stewart, now intrenched at Handouk, are suffering from the intense heat and brackish water. It will be impossible for them long to maintain that position. Gen. Graham has asked for an increase of cavalry and better commissariat. He urges an early decision either to order an advance of the reinforced army against Sinkat or to withdraw all to Suakim.

A further advance of the British in the Soudan is imminent. Gen. Graham is in favor of continuing the campaign. He thinks the rebellion is not yet crushed. The situation of Gen. Gordon is considered critical. Zobehr Pasha declares that he will be responsible with his own life for bringing Gen. Gordon safely to Cairo.

ALEXANDRIA, March 19.—The men-of-war Condor and Myrmidon have suddenly departed for Suakim.

The English Government have decided to send a special officer to Suakim to negotiate with the Arabs.

CAIRO, March 19.—Sir Evelyn Baring considers that Gen. Gordon is safe, as steamers are able to navigate the Nile to Khartoum.

DYNAMITERS IN PARIS.

Large Accessions to their Ranks—Hints of More Explosions in London.

PARIS, March 19.—Several banquets in honor of St. Patrick's Day were held in Paris on the 17th. At a banquet in Belleville the motto, "O'Donnell's Death will be Avenged," was displayed. Several delegates of the Irish Republican Brotherhood were present. Patrick Casey advocated the use of dynamite. The speeches contained hints that more explosions would occur in London before long. The ranks of the dynamiters are being recruited by large accessions from the Irish in Paris. Both radical revolutionists and delegates from the Irish Republican Brotherhood are joining them, as they have become convinced that it will be impossible to face England in the battlefield.

The Communists celebrated the anniversary of the beginning of the Commune of 1871 last evening by banquets in several of the suburbs. The speeches at these were of a violent and revolutionary character.

LONDON, March 19.—The Mayor of Middlesborough has been warned that attempts are to be made to blow up public buildings there.

Mr. Jenkinson, Director of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, has appointed fifty detectives in London, who will be under special pay and have special duties. Tw