The Sun.

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DAVITT YIELDS TO PARNELL

TO TAKE THE STUMP FOR HIS CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

The Agrarian Agitation to be Kept in the Background Until After Election—A Very Bright Outlook for the Irish Party.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The speech of Michael Davitt at Longford yesterday, in which he pledged himself to support the Parnellite candidates in the general elections, is widely commented upon. It has caused much relief and dispelled doubts which had existed in many minds as to Mr. Davitt's course and the mischief it might cause. It is believed, however, that Mr. Davitt's profession of loyalty does not mean a permanent submission, but only a long truce in face of the common enemy.

Mr. Davitt has always admitted that the work of the Irish Parliamentary party was useful in its way, but he insists that there is other and more important work to be done outside of Parliament in keeping up the agrarian agitation in Ireland. Mr. Parnell wants to control both branches of the work and to start or stop outside agitation as he sees fit in order to have it contribute to results he is aiming at in Parliament. Just now he wants to have the agitation stopped in order to concentrate the energies of the whole party on what he deems the all important task of securing the largest possible number of seats in the next Parliament. Mr. Davitt has yielded so far as to promise his coöperation on the stump, and to keep his propaganda in the background until November. Further than that, it is understood he would not go, and he still threatens to rekindle the embers of the no-rent crusade throughout Ireland next winter. He is making speeches almost daily in the Irish midland counties, and his language is as bitter and aggressive as ever. To-day he addressed a large meeting at Lanesborough, in county Roscommon, and, after commending the work of the Parnellites in Parliament, he again urged his old panacea for driving the landlords out of Ireland by making their property worthless. Just before his speech he advised the Government reporter to vacate the platform, and the reporter wisely consented.

A Nationalist demonstration which was to have been held to-day at Coagh, in county Tyrone, was prevented by the authorities, but without any bloodshed or serious trouble. As the Nationalists attempted to enter the village they were repulsed by a body of Lancers drawn up across the main street. The Nationalists retired sullenly but peacefully, while the Orangemen of Coagh grinned, danced, and shouted with delight under the protecting cover of the British lances.

MR. COLLINS'S IRISH VISIT.

He Thinks Ireland Will Get a Measure of Home Rule Within Three Years.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Congressman P. A. Collins arrived home from a six weeks' visit to Ireland to-day. Of Irish politics, he said:

"The general election will take place in November next. The prospect is that instead of thirty-nine members, the party will number in the next Parliament eighty-three from Ireland and five from England and Scotland, thus holding unquestionably the balance of power between the two great English parties, and dictating within reasonable limit the Irish policy. The probability is that in the next Parliament the Liberal party, so called, will have a majority over the Conservative party, so called, with the Irish Nationalist members holding the balance of power. I have no doubt whatever that not only within the next Parliament, but that within the next three years Ireland will get a substantial measure of home rule. By that I mean that the Grand Juries, composed mainly of landlords, who have now not only the power to present indictments but to levy all county taxes and fines upon neighborhoods for outrages, will be shorn of all their privileges, except such as Grand Juries exercise in this country, and that in their stead, for the purpose of county government, the representatives of the people will be clothed with the power of levying taxes and exercising all the functions which county governments do exercise generally in the United States. From these county governments, in time, a central government will be formed. It must be remembered that, in addition to what purely political work has been done by the Irish party during the past five years, they have succeeded in reducing the rents of the lands of Ireland from $80,000,000 to some $60,000,000 a year. I may say further that in my judgment the financial coöperation of the Irishmen in America was never much more needed than now, and that, freely given during the next year or two, it will have more weight and potency than at any time hereafter. I think there ought to be an immediate energetic revival of the National League movement in the United States."

RIDDLEBERGER SPEAKS FOR IRELAND.

Defending his Vote in the Senate Against the Bayard Resolution.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America decided to hold the National Convention in Chicago in January, the exact date to be fixed by correspondence between Parnell and Egan.

Senator Riddleberger, in the course of his address before the Assembly of Irish Nationalists at Ogden's Grove last night, said:

"If I was to inquire of myself why I am here to-night, why I am the recipient of such an honor and such a compliment as an invitation to be here, I would find the answer in the single vote that I recorded against what was called the Bayard resolution. [Applause.] And I didn't come nine hundred miles from home, either, to apologize for the vote that I cast. [Cheers.] I believed then, as I believe now, that the vote which I cast was such as he would have cast who wrote the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.] Read, if you please, that 'all men are created equal,' that 'all men are entitled to the right of self-government,' and that 'all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed,' and you will find my justification for that vote. [Applause.] For that reason, and for that alone, I am proud to be a friend of struggling Ireland. [Applause.] I can be more than that. I can stand on American soil and say to those who came from Ireland and those who are the descendants of others who came that it is your first duty never to forget your mother. [Cheers.] Would you have other reasons assigned from an American standpoint?

"Go through all the reasons why the thirteen colonies rebelled, and if you can find one that does not to-day equally apply in the case of Ireland, I will tell you where Americans find a dozen more instead of it. [Applause.] But from an American standpoint are we here to-meeting discord? Is a union not far from us? No, we are not. I do not want those people to do anything that they themselves do not want to do. But, if I were an Irishman, I would contribute to the last penny that I had and the last drop of blood to help Ireland liberate herself. I know that when a man comes along and says to you are in favor of dynamite, he means to ridicule you as some kind of an assassin. I live in a country where they have enfranchised the negro. [Laughter.] Nothing has any terrors for me now! [Laughter and applause.] And the best way to express your voice or the voice of your sentiments is to tell the American statesmen that the Providence that guided the frail bark of Columbus from Spain and Portugal over here and made this a great nation, and implanted here the spirit of independence, intended that these people should do some good to somebody else, if for nothing else, if you will allow me to say it, to reimburse Providence for the good He did us."

In conclusion, Mr. Riddleberger desired to know "why Ireland should not have representation as incident to taxation. Was it because Ireland was less than the Boer, less than the Zulu? Those wild nations have each in turn whipped England, and if they had a chance would do it again."

In an interview after the meeting Senator Riddleberger said:

"I have no sympathy with the dynamite plan, but am in full accord with the efforts of Irishmen to achieve national independence by means of peaceful agitation and the election of representatives in the British Parliament."

"What measures do you consider necessary to bring about the enfranchisement of Ireland?"

"Parnell's home rule ideas are valuable, and at the present time in advance of all others, but will not, I fear, accomplish all that is desired. What Ireland requires is a separate Parliament. With upward of 5,000,000 people capable of governing themselves she should have the same rights of self-government enjoyed by Canada and other British dependencies."

Drowned while Fighting.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Aug. 16.—Benjamin Luce, Charles Dibble, and John Hilliard went rowing in the Susquehanna River, at the guard lock near Mehoopany, on Friday. Dibble and Luce quarreled over an old misunderstanding, and clinched each other in the boat. In the struggle both fell in the water and sank to the bottom. They came to the surface still grasping one another. Neither could swim. Hilliard, who was a good swimmer, jumped in the river and separated the combatants. He tried to save them both, but Luce slipped from his grasp and was drowned. Hilliard got Dibble safely to the boat. Luce was 30 years old.

DEAD IN SAVAGE'S COURT.

A Sunday Scene Among the Mott Street Tenement Houses.

In the rear of the groggery kept by Cornelius Savage on the first floor of the three-story tenement at 272 Mott street is a courtyard paved with stone and brick. It is the resort on Sundays of young fellows of the neighborhood who cannot afford to go to Coney Island, and who have no better way of spending their time than drinking Savage's liquor, and fighting or sleeping off its effects in the open air afterward. Some of the frequenters of the saloon and of the courtyard are Black Jack, Stuff McGonigle, Red Burns, Johnny Gating, and Kid Keenan. The last named lives at 87 Marion street, which is in the block known as Little Marion, and he drives a truck for Butcher Sheridan of Washington Market. Keenan's Christian name is William, and he is 22 or 23 years old. He is considered an inoffensive fellow, whose worst fault is that of drunkenness.

He got drunk yesterday afternoon, and lay down to sleep off his potations in a vender's handcart in Savage's courtyard. Michael Finney, an old hod carrier, who lodged above the saloon, had also been drinking, and when he saw Keenan, with whom he was in the habit of skylarking, asleep in the cart, he gave him a sharp dig in the ribs. He was about to repeat his pleasantry when Keenan, whom sudden awakening had rendered cross, gave him a shove. The push would have had little effect on a sober man, but Finney, being hardly able to keep his feet when left alone, fell under it, and, striking his head against the stone pavement, lay motionless. His wife, from a window overlooking the court, saw him fall, and as Keenan hurried away she cried:

"My only support is gone. May God's curse light on the murderer."

Keenan was arrested on his way to the station to give himself up. He sobbed and cried when locked up, declaring that he had not meant to hurt Finney. The old hod carrier's skull was fractured by the fall, and he died almost immediately. For nearly an hour afterward his body lay uncovered in the courtyard, and hundreds of curious people stared at it. Every window of the buildings overlooking the court, which is walled in on three sides by tenements, had its quota of spectators. A score or more of children gathered on the roof of a tall tenement two doors distant, and the fence separating the court from the adjoining yard was black with men and boys. Around the body grouped the frequenters of the place and some of the men and women living on the premises, and as they discussed the homicide the voice of Mrs. Finney, still uplifted in cursing, could be heard above everything else. The body, when conveyed to the Mulberry street station on a stretcher, was followed by a large crowd, which grew like a snowball as it went along. Finney was 65 years old. He worked last on the building of the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He belonged to the Laborers' United Protective Association No. 1. Keenan's stepsister is said to be the wife of a police Captain.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

The Mortality in the Infected Districts—Deaths on Board a British Steamer.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Returns from the cholera-infected districts of Spain show a total number of new cases on Saturday of 4,706 and a total number of deaths from the disease of 1,758. The plague has made its appearance at Barcelona, where 23 cases and 16 deaths are reported.

The cholera reports for to-day show that there were 15 new cases and 12 deaths in the city of Madrid, and 65 new cases and 30 deaths in the province. The slight panic which broke out a few days ago has subsided. The epidemic shows no further sign of an increase. Wherever the disease prevails most stringent precautions are taken to prevent its spread. Some of the most crowded houses have been emptied, and their tenants temporarily lodged a few miles outside the city. Public buildings are disinfected daily.

The epidemic is still ravaging Granada, but is decreasing in the other southwestern provinces.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 16.—There were 27 deaths in this city to-day from cholera. At the Pharo Hospital 19 cases were admitted and 70 died, while 70 remain under treatment. A British steamer which arrived at Algiers yesterday was forbidden to enter the port, as there had been a death on board. The steamer was ordered into quarantine, but she returned to Marseilles instead. In the mean time there had been another death on board. The health authorities here have, accordingly, enforced quarantine regulations against the steamer.

American Securities in London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The stock markets were marked by an upward tendency throughout the week. Yesterday business showed unwonted activity, and the markets closed at the highest figures of the day. American railroads have been in strong demand, and the advance during the week was continuous. Investors are showing more confidence. The buying yesterday was stimulated by a cablegram announcing that the New York Central was returning to the old freight rates, this being taken as an indication of a cessation of the war between the trunk lines. The strength of the higher class of railroads quickened the weaker stocks. Exchange dealers concur in the opinion that the nature of the transactions shows a large flow of genuine investment in American railroads. The decrease for the week are: Baltimore and Ohio, 2¾; Cincinnati and Baltimore seconds, 7; Cincinnati and Baltimore thirds, 3; Illinois Central, 2¾; Louisville and Nashville, 5¾; Erie consolidated mortgages, 2¾; West Shore, 2¾; Pennsylvania and Ohio mortgages, 1; Northern Pacific first mortgages, 1; Ohio and Mississippi preference, 3; Oregons, 2; Reading general mortgages, 3; Wabash, 4.

Urging the Commutation of Riel's Sentence.

LONDON, Aug 16.—The International Arbitration Society has sent a cable message to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, expressing the hope that he will commute the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, the leader of the Northwest rebellion.

The Executive Committee of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment has had the case of Riel under consideration, and has sent a long cablegram to Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, urging that Riel be not hanged, especially as his offence is political. They will forward all possible pressure to bear on the Canadian Government against a political execution.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 16.—A meeting of French Canadians to-day adopted resolutions, which, as signatures were attached, urge President Cleveland to intercede to procure a new trial for Louis Riel, or have his sentence commuted, on the ground that he is a citizen of the United States.

The Afghan Frontier Dispute.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Marquis of Salisbury's departure for the Continent has been postponed owing to the Zulfikar dispute. The latest despatches from St. Petersburg to the Government include a topographic report of Russian engineers on the Zulfikar district and a note from M. de Giers proposing a new frontier line through the district. The nature of this proposal promises an early settlement of the dispute.

A Simla despatch says: "Three thousand men are employed upon the defences here, and there are 12,000 troops at this place. Colonel Kelleway's task is a difficult one, owing to the proximity of the Russians and the jealousy existing among the Ameer's officials. Russia is intriguing to subvert the allegiance of the Ameer and to create a party favorable to her policy."

Mr. Gladstone's Yachting Cruise.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The yacht Sunbeam, with Mr. Gladstone and party on board, passed Leathfos, on the coast of Norway, on Saturday, and arrived off Eide to-day. The vessel grounded, a few miles out from Vik, on Saturday, but was floated without damage. The party are in good health and spirits, and expect to reach Bergen on Wednesday.

Mr. Gladstone is deriving great benefit and enjoyment from his cruise. He is in excellent health and spirits. He takes the keenest delight in fishing, and acts as though the cares of statecraft had never weighed upon his mind. It is rumored that, if defeated at the general elections, he will devote his leisure to writing a story of the cruise, to be entitled "Three Weeks off Norway."

Belgium Must Take Back her Silver.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Government has decided that should Belgium refuse to take back silver coinage or to continue in the Latin Union, France shall collect Belgian silver from circulation and, after taking French in exchange, deposit the balance, estimated at 300,000,000 francs, in the Bank of Belgium, selling bills for the amount in Belgium. The merchants of Antwerp and Brussels dread the result, fearing an intense disturbance of prices and wages and a serious crisis, and want the Government to agree with France.

Expulsion of Americans from Jerusalem.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—Mr. Heap, the United States Consul, has sent to the Porte another protest, couched in stronger terms than those of his first protest, against the expulsion of Americans from Jerusalem on the ground of their being Jews. Mr. Heap points out that the expulsions are in violation of treaty stipulations, and are liable to lead to serious difficulty. He has also referred the matter to the Government at Washington.

Urging a Slavonic Alliance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Slav party of Russia have petitioned the Czar, urging a grand Slavonic alliance for the purpose of regaining Russian supremacy in the East, and deprecating further parleying with Austria, which they declare to be useless as a means of obtaining amelioration.

Lord Coleridge's Honeymoon.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and his bride will spend the honeymoon partly in the south of England and partly in Lucerne.

She was 100 Years Old, and Never had seen anything like Pearline for washing.—Adv.

AUGUST'S PLEASANT SUNDAY

OAK POINT TAKEN ABACK BY THE CUTTING OFF OF ITS BEER.

Fine Times at Glen Island, Lots of Beer at Fort Lee, Big Crowds at the Sea Shore, and a Beautiful Day at all of the Resorts.

To most of the 15,000 persons who went to Oak Point yesterday it was a revelation to find that not a drop of beer or strong liquor could be obtained on the grounds for love or money. Mr. Pilkington was invited to explain how such an extraordinary state of affairs came about. He did so, as follows:

A couple of months ago a being in the shape of a man, living near the grounds, asked his permission to take some hay that was lying near the boundary line. He was told that he might take it, but a week ago it was still there. Then another man asked Mr. Pilkington for the hay, and the proprietor of the Oak Point Grounds, supposing that the being in the shape of a man did not want it, gave it away again. While the next day the second applicant was removing it the first approached him and abused him. He then went to Mr. Pilkington and asked him what he meant by such conduct. Getting scant satisfaction here, he hastened over to New York, and so represented Sunday's amusements at Oak Point to Superintendent Murray that a force of policemen patrolled the grounds yesterday, and Oak Point was beerless and spiritless.

However, anybody who felt that he really needed a drink, and was prepared to pay for it, could get it in a saloon a little outside the grounds, and that bar was well patronized.

"They should not prevent me from selling liquor here," said Mr. Pilkington, "because that only drives people further away from the city, and the money they spend never gets back where it belongs, whereas my little earnings at Oak Point are all spent in New York, whence they come."

There were about 800 persons present who cared nothing for bars, although many of them evinced a marked love for the bottle. More than 20 per cent. of the excursionists were babies. A wonderful quantity of temperance beverages, including milk, was sold, but the boats going back, even early in the day, were filled. The usual sports were in progress. The water was alive with bathers.

Starin's fleet of six steamboats took 10,000 persons to Glen Island yesterday, and they were the pick of the metropolis in the matters of orderly conduct and pretty girls. Matronly women and staid old gentlemen, with their happy families, composed a majority of the excursionists. The loud young man and fast young woman were conspicuous by their absence. The menagerie of animals, the lake enclosing the sea lions, and the aviary of rare birds were fine sights. The United States Army band from David's Island performed selections from the American masters to the delight of the assembled multitude. The steam yachts were busy in taking their chattering passengers around the groups of islands. The bells on the rocky promontory pealed their chimes half hourly while the bathers beneath enjoyed the surf made by the busy steamers. The picnic grounds swarmed with happy parties, and Tivoli with its zither-performing musicians was crowded with happy Bohemians. During the whole day not one drunken man or woman was noted by the police.

Many thousands went to Fort Lee yesterday, and the boats were crowded to the full extent of the law. All the amusements of a fashionable seaside resort, from the big roller-skating rink at the landing to the thousand side shows on the bluff. The three-card-monte men were busy, with none to molest or make them afraid. Some of the Jersey men got badly bitten by the sharpers. The crowd was very jolly toward evening, for beer flowed freely. One of the boats came back to the city had a singing tournament. On one side was a crowd singing Irish comic songs and on the other a party with one female voice that soon attracted the attention of all. The lady sang "Some day I will meet you" in a style that evoked great applause. Then she took to nursing a big baby.

There was no abatement in the rush to Rockaway yesterday from previous Sundays. The venders, restaurant men, hotels, and amusement shops did fairly well. The air was bracing, and overcoats felt comfortable. The cold sent many of the summer-attired excursionists away earlier than usual.

Coney Island seemed deserted yesterday forenoon. It began to look as though little business would be done at either end of the island. It was like a Sunday in the country. At Manhattan Beach people gathered from Brighton Beach and the Oriental Hotel, and, decorously as though in a Massachusetts village filled the great amphitheatre to religious services. The Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany of this city preached, and Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, with part of his military band, played an accompaniment to the singing.

Early in the afternoon trains and boats to Coney Island began to run crowded. It was an extraordinarily decorous Coney Island Sunday. At Police Headquarters a few fights and two or three pocket-picking incidents were reported; but that doesn't count for Coney Island. The air was cool and bracing, and the late trains and boats were jammed with pleasure seekers who had lingered to extract the last sip of enjoyment.

ON THE WORKINGMEN'S HOLIDAY.

Eighteen Local Unions to Parade—Strikers in Denmark Ask for Help.

The delegates of eighteen unions reported at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union that their unions will parade on Workingmen's Holiday, Monday, Sept. 7. These unions are:

Typographical Union No. 6, the German Bakers, the English-Speaking Bakers, the Progressive and the International Unions of Cigarmakers, the Pianomakers, the Framers, the Clothing-Cutters, the Dress and Cloak Makers, the Painters, both the Operative and the Progressive Unions; the Wood-Carvers, the Waiters, the Cement-Workers, the Tin-Roofers, the Shoemakers, the Coopers and the Brewers.

The Executive Committee invites the working women's unions to join the parade, promising that coaches will be provided for them.

The printers will lead the procession. The button makers of Newark and three or four of the other Newark unions will be in attendance. The bakers will wear white caps, white trousers, and white shirts, and carry bouquets. Paul Mayer will be Grand Marshal of the parade. Michael McGrath will be Marshal of the first division, William Marston of the second, James Swett of the third, Philip Emrich of the fourth, and Frederick Holler of the fifth. Jacob Daub is Captain of 100 policemen who will be selected from among the workingmen.

The smiths and engineers of Copenhagen, Denmark, have sent on a circular to the Central Labor Union saying that they are engaged in a war with their employers, and asking for money. They say that 800 of them are out of employment in Copenhagen and 1,000 in the other cities of Denmark. It costs £560 a week to maintain the strike.

The delegates of the dress and cloak makers reported that on Monday last those of their union who were employed by Meyer Jonasson & Co., on Broadway; by Friedlander, 377 Broadway; by H. B. Claflin & Co., and by the Manhattan Cloak and Suit Company went on strike against a reduction of wages. They say that they are among the poorest paid of all workingmen, and that the low tariff on cloaks is to blame for it.

The tin and sheet-iron workers, getting tired of appealing to the Central Labor Union to intercede with the bricklayers and stop them from putting in the tin and sheet-iron pipes in new buildings, went last week to Building Inspector D'Oench. They told him that bricklayers do not know how to put in pipes, and that hundreds of houses are burned every year because bricklayers do the work badly. Inspector D'Oench told them to bring proofs of a violation of the law, and he would prosecute the offender.

The Carl Sahm Club announced its conviction that corrupt methods of employing musicians prevail in the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and that it is unable to stay the hand of the grasping musical bosses and owners of halls. The club will hereafter allow its members to be hired out only to directors and foremen, to be chosen by the musicians themselves and paid what the other musicians get.

Reading Officials in Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—There is a great gathering here to-night of officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in anticipation of a meeting to be held to-morrow. President Keim and Secretary Fraley arrived to-night and were met by Col. James Boyd of Norristown. To-day Richard L. Ashhurst, the senior counsel of the company, and Stephen J. Caldwell, one of the receivers, joined the party. The purpose of the meeting is kept a secret, but it is understood to have relation to the reorganization of the company.

A Negro Thief Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Addison Coleman, a notorious negro thief and desperado, while resisting arrest this afternoon, was shot and almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of the policeman's revolver, which, during his struggle against arrest, the negro had wrested from the policeman, and was attempting to use upon him.

Any ache or pain relieved by Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.—Adv.

MAXWELL BEHIND THE BARS.

A Great Crowd Awaits the Arrival of the Alleged Murderer in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—W. H. Lennox Maxwell, alias Hugh C. Brooks, alias T. C. D. Augier, is now safely lodged behind the bars at police headquarters. The train arrived at the Union depot at 7 this morning, only a few minutes late. A crowd of fully 3,000 persons had gathered on and about the platform, and the Twelfth street bridge was lined with men, women, and children. Maxwell was in the last sleeper, both platforms of which were crowded, mostly by St. Louisians, who had gone out to suburban stations before daylight to board the train. The interior was also well filled, and when the train stopped they poured out at both ends. The crowd, at first being unable to tell at which end Maxwell would make his exit, divided and covered both ends. The rear end proved to be the right one, for Detective Tracey's familiar face appeared at the door. He was closely followed by the prisoner, with Detective Badger at his heels. Chief Harrigan was below on the ground to receive them, and with him were twenty of the biggest policemen in St. Louis and half as many sergeants.

The crowd was good natured, and fell back to the right and left in good order, and the prisoner was marched almost on a trot to the patrol wagon, which had been backed up under the Twelfth street bridge. The face of Maxwell was very pale, and it was evident that he was pretty badly frightened. He was hardly seated in the patrol wagon when Tracey shouted, "Let her go!" The driver applied the lash to the horses, and the animals plunged forward under the bridge, while a small army of bluecoats clung to the rear steps. The crowd gave a tremendous cheer as the wagon started for the Four Courts. The horses were urged rapidly forward, the crowd following as fast as it could, cheering and yelling. The mad chase was kept up until Police Headquarters was reached, only two blocks off. The wagon stopped in front of the Clark avenue entrance, and in a minute was surrounded by the throng.

"Take him out and hang him!" shouted a tall man in a jaunty hat, as Tracey and Badger lifted their charge from the wagon.

The officers formed a line, and pressed the crowd back. As the prisoner finally disappeared behind the front doors, another hair-raising shout arose. Maxwell was taken into the detectives' room and seated in a chair. He was quite pale, and spoke only in monosyllables when interrogated. He did not seem to quite understand the fuss on the outside. He carried a long English ulster, and appeared tired and travel-stained.

"Mr. Tracey, is it possible to get a place to wash?" said he.

"Yes, certainly. Come with me."

"Give me my brush and comb," said Maxwell.

Tracey went down in one of the pockets of the ulster and fished out a comb and brush, and, handing them to the prisoner, said, "You can have anything you want." The photographer who does the work for the Rogues' Gallery was present, and had made every preparation to take a good picture of the prisoner. After Maxwell had performed his ablutions in the calaboose he was brought up and photographed. The police were immediately besieged by thousands for permission to see the prisoner, but all were denied.

The prisoner has made no confession yet. He maintains a dogged silence when questioned about the murder, only saying that his counsel at Auckland advised him to keep his mouth shut. He has not employed a lawyer here yet, and no one can say what defence he will set up. The insurance theory looks very weak, when examined closely there being, all told, less than $5,000 on Preller's life.

The body of Preller was exhumed yesterday to ascertain its condition and determine whether it would be worth while to summon witnesses to identify it when Maxwell is put on trial. The remains, which were embalmed before burial, were found to be in an excellent state of preservation, and looking even better than when interred, and the probabilities are that friends of the murdered man will be brought here from the East and Canada to identify the body as that of Preller. The trial of Maxwell cannot be brought on until the October term of the Criminal Court; but meanwhile every preparation will be made for it, so that there will be no delay on the part of the prosecution when it is called.

ARMSTRONG'S CONFESSION.

Denial by Detectives that it was the Result of Coercion or Threats.

Mrs. Herrick, the widow of Albert R. Herrick, who was murdered by his stepson, Thomas J. Armstrong, in Brooklyn, has not yet visited the latter in Raymond street jail. She said yesterday that she was not yet equal to an interview with her son, but that she expected to see him in the early part of the week. She will do all in her power to make his prison life as agreeable as possible and to shield him from the consequences of his crime. She professes to believe implicitly in his story.

The published statements to the effect that the police by unfair means wormed a confession from Armstrong, and that he consented to make one only after being worried for four hours, is emphatically denied by all who were engaged in the investigation. Inspector Mackellar, Sergeant McNamara, and Detectives Zundt, Lowery, and Chambers, in whose presence the confession was made, have all declared under oath that no coercion whatever was used, nor any threats. Armstrong first admitted to Detective Zundt, a personal friend, that he had shot his stepfather in self-defence, detailing the circumstances. Zundt asked him if he would make the same statement in the presence of the other officials. He said he would, and in a short time he was taken out of his cell to the Captain's private office, where he repeated the statement, after first declaring that he was about to make it of his own free will.

It is not believed that he has truthfully described the tragedy. The police have formed an entire'y different theory, and are confident that they will be able to fortify it with facts. An investigation which has been in progress for three days has resulted in certain discoveries, which it is said throw much light on the tragedy, but which will probably remain undisclosed until the trial takes place. The shabby female clothing found on the hat rack on the day of the murder, and which gave rise to the supposition that a woman might have been in the house, is no longer an element in the case. It belonged to a drunken servant, who was discharged before Mrs. Herrick left for the country. There is now no doubt that the so-called letter of apology which was found on the mantelpiece on Tuesday evening was written by Armstrong. The envelope, in pencil, and was written on the back of a bill belonging to the firm by whom he was employed. It is undoubtedly in Armstrong's handwriting.

KILLED ON A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Two Men and a Girl Run Over While Returning from a Picnic.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16.—The details of the accident on the Housatonic River Railroad bridge, below this town, last evening, are peculiarly distressing. James Carney, Mary and Bridget Granger, and John Norton were returning home from a fireman's picnic, and had just passed on to the bridge as the engineer of the last up train had started to run his engine across to the engine house beyond. The engineer felt the jar as he struck the quartet and returned to the spot as soon as possible. The two men were dead, but Mary Granger, with both legs cut off above the knees and her left arm severed at the elbow, was alive and conscious. She was taken to the Burbank House. She was even then perfectly clear in her mind, and told the story of the accident. She said:

"We did not see the engine backing upon us until it had struck the end of the bridge. Carney was about in the centre, and Mr. Norton and I just ahead of him, while Bridget was a few feet ahead of us. When we heard the engine we ran as fast as we could. I heard Carney scream, and knew he had gone under the wheels. Bad had in the meanwhile got behind me, and was pushing me along on the narrow plank walk as fast as he could. Another moment and his hand fell away from me, and I knew that he, too, had been crushed. By this time I was within a foot of the end of the bridge, but just as I went to jump from between the rails the engine wheels caught my dress, and I felt a numbness in my legs and arm. I did not know that I had been so badly hurt."

The young woman lingered in agony for about ten minutes and then expired. No attempt at surgery was made, as it was known that it would only hasten her death. Norton and Mary Granger were engaged to be married. Bridget Granger, who barely escaped by jumping, is to-day completely prostrated.

Fatal Result of a Joke.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Thomas J. Lockrow, a moulder, employed at J. Van Warner & Co.'s foundry, in this city, was struck on the head with a block of wood, thrown as a joke by Edward Dolan, a fellow workman, on Saturday. He died soon afterward. Dolan was arrested, and, although stoutly protesting his innocence, was held for manslaughter. Lockrow leaves a wife and two children.

THE GOVERNMENT ROBBED.

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS IN FEDERAL OFFICES IN LOUISIANA.

A Total of $1,620,000 Since the War—The Government Loses Nearly a Million and a Half—Cleaning Out the Augean Stable.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 16.—The Democrats appointed to Federal offices in Louisiana have either occupied them or will take possession in a very few days. It required a great many efforts to persuade the President to make these changes, and he had the question before him five months before he acted. It is claimed down here that the Aufdemorte robbery of $25,000 in the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, which occurred a few weeks ago, was the "final straw." The President immediately acted on the Louisiana appointments, and swept the Custom House and other Federal offices clean. His delay was a matter little understood here, for the case presented to him relative to defaulting Republican officers in Louisiana was very strong.

A disagreeably large proportion of the holders of Federal offices in Louisiana under Republican Presidents have been defaulters, either robbing the Government themselves or being robbed through their employees, the result being a very heavy loss to the Government. Take the United States Sub-Treasury, for instance. Messrs. T. P. May and W. Whitaker were the first two holders of this office after the war. Both are on the Sub-Treasury books to-day as short, the amount lost through them being $700,000. Under Whitaker's successor, George S. Walton, the Government lost only $12,000, that being the amount of a forged check paid by him. His successor, Charles Clinton, afterward Auditor of the State, was robbed of $5,700, which Congress remitted. Next came the present Treasurer, Mr. P. F. Herwig, who is soon to retire. His losses, as made known in THE SUN a short time ago, through the defalcation of his confidential clerk, Aufdemorte, were $25,000, making a total loss since 1866 for this department alone of $742,700.

The Internal Revenue Department did equally as bad. Gen. Benton, who took possession of the office immediately after the war, was short a quarter of a million dollars, all of which the Government lost, it being impossible to collect anything from his securities. Gen. J. B. Steadman was similarly short another quarter of a million, and the money was lost, his bondsmen living away from here in Ohio. Steadman's successor, Charles Smith, was short $50,000. James S. Chapman, also in the internal revenue office, was short $20,000, which his bondsmen made good. Chapman was succeeded by Oscar Rice, who was a defaulter for $12,000. Rice, by the by, was the only one of the Federal officials in Louisiana who was really punished, the others being fined a very small part of the sum they robbed the Government of. Rice was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary, from which he was released only last week. His example, however, was productive of no good, for his successor, R. T. Beauregard, similarly defaulted for $9,300, which amounted was collected from his bondsmen.

In the Assessor's office A. W. Norcross was a defaulter to the tune of $175,000, all of which was a clear loss to the Government, as nothing could be collected from his bondsmen.

In the Post Office the showing is equally bad, except that it was not the Postmaster who defaulted, but some inferior clerk. Col. W. B. Smallwood was victimized in this way to the tune of $40,000, all of which he had to make good, although it ruined him. Mr. Taliaferro, who succeeded him, was out $12,000, which his bondsmen made good. C. W. Lowell, at one time Speaker of the House in Louisiana, was out a very large sum, and his bondsmen persuaded the Government to compromise it for $8,000. Mr. Pelletier, his successor, Mr. Lee and Merchant, had on more than one occasion to make good the shortages of their employees.

In the Collectorship, Perry Fuller, the first Collector under Republican rule, came here from Indian Territory, in which far-off region his bond was made. When his accounts were ascertained to be short, there was no way of getting the money, and Fuller was allowed to go scot free and his defalcation credited to profit and loss.

These are a few of the striking cases in the Federal offices here during the last eighteen years; and it was on this showing that the President was asked to clean out the Augean stable, the New Orleans Custom House. It will be noticed that in many of these instances the defalcations were not due to the chiefs of the departments themselves, but to their employees, for whose honesty, of course, they were responsible.

The total of these several defalcations is $1,620,000, of which the Government loses nearly a million and a half.

ODELL SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

He Then Fires Two Shots at Stephen Kelley and Two at Mr. Cronk.

John H. Odell of Paterson recently got out of State prison after serving a year's sentence for assault and battery on his wife. To support herself while her husband was away she got a license and started a saloon at 25½ West street. When Odell came home she refused to have anything to do with him. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night Odell went into his wife's saloon.

"Ain't you going to live with me again?" he asked his wife.

"No," she replied, "I've lived without you a year and made a living, and I can get along without you."

"Is that your final answer?" asked Odell.

His wife made no reply, for just then several men came in and asked for beer. After she had served them she walked out from behind the bar to where her husband stood, and the two had some low words which the others did not hear. Suddenly Odell drew a revolver and fired it at his wife. The bullet missed her. A second bullet, however, struck her in the left breast, passed upward and lodged under the edge of the shoulder blade, whence it was subsequently cut out.

When Mrs. Odell staggered back and fell her husband turned and shot twice at Stephen Kelly. Kelly was a boarder in Odell's house before his conviction, and he has boarded with Mrs. Odell ever since. It is reported that Odell is jealous of him. Neither of the shots took effect on Kelly, and he and all the others escaped from the saloon with the exception of William S. Cronk. Odell headed him off, and, getting him into a corner, began shooting at a four-foot range. The first shot missed entirely, but the second went through Cronk's hat and cut out a wisp of his hair. Cronk then concluded that it was fight or die, and he sprang at Odell. A desperate rough-and-tumble fight followed, which ended in Cronk's getting the revolver away from Odell and aiming it at him. It proved to be empty, but Odell, thinking his time had come, jumped out of the door and ran to a police station, where he asked to be locked up for protection, as he said Cronk was following him with a pistol and threatening his life. As he was excited and evidently intoxicated, and was spattered with blood, he was accommodated. A moment later telephonic word was received at the station to send a squad of police to 25½ West street to arrest a man who had shot his wife. The sender of the message was surprised to hear, however, that the would-be murderer was already in confinement. Mrs. Odell's injury is serious, as the bullet apparently passed through the upper part of one lung, but the doctor says she is possessed of so good a constitution, and seems so little suffered so little from shock, that she may recover. She was able to converse coolly about the matter yesterday and relate the circumstances of the affair intelligently.

A Grant Monument in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. S. S. Burdett, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., returned here yesterday from the G. A. R. encampments at Gettysburg, Pa., and Springfield, Ill. To a *Republican* reporter Gen. Burdett to-day said that at each of those places he spoke to the veterans regarding the erection of a monument to Gen. Grant, and they were unanimously in favor of its location here in Washington.

"It would have done you good," said he, "to see the enthusiasm that was awakened at the chance given the boys to honor their dead commander. The Grand Army proposes to subscribe its mite from every member, and there are 500,000 of them throughout the country. They mean to erect a monument to Gen. Grant in Washington, and I don't think that the money for it will be long in coming. Grant's remains will be placed in Washington."

He said that very soon a general order would be issued to all the departments of the organization officially making known the project.

Rich Gold Disc veries in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16.—Gold discoveries in eastern Oregon are attracting miners from all sections of the Rocky Mountains. Developments thus far indicate permanent veins and rich ore. A correspondent of the Portland *News*, who was sent out to investigate the mines, returned to-day, confirming the richness of the mines.

The mines were discovered two weeks ago, and were said to make parties for $75,000, and ore enough has been taken out since to pay for them. The roads are being extended to the mines from Baker City, and stages will be put on. Samples brought to Portland show from $40 to $200 per ton.

J. H. Boeslager of 750 3d av. sells Colgate & Co.'s Laundry Soap