The Sun.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE SUN'S CABLE LETTER.

Bitter Anti-Irish Feeling in England—Mr. O'Connor Says the Parnellites will Expel a Coercion Ministry—London Bankers Watching Our Silver Agitation—Failure of the Socialist Meeting in Dublin—Parnell's Efforts to Prevent Coercion.

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LONDON, Jan. 16.—In an interview to-day with a Cable News correspondent, Mr. T. P. O'Connor expressed himself freely concerning the latest phases of the political situation.

In reply to the question, "What do you think of the Government's sudden bias in favor of strong coercive measures in Ireland?" Mr. O'Connor said:

"If the Tories propose coercion for Ireland, it is a party move to embarrass the Liberals, and is perhaps the best means of escape from an intolerable position in the face of an undoubted majority."

"Will the Liberals lend any assistance to Lord Salisbury in any such movement?"

"The Liberals oppose coercion. Chamberlain is deeply committed against it. He was ready to oppose it in 1885 the moment he left office, but it was then too soon to swallow his own words. Now, all the Liberals who had to fight the Irish vote, and who went through the last Parliament, have a holy horror of the bare mention of coercion."

"What position will Mr. Gladstone assume on this question?"

"It is very doubtful if Mr. Gladstone, whose desire is to end his political career with the pacification of Ireland, will support the Government turnabout. Tactically, the proposal for coercion is a welcome one to the Liberals, because it will enable them to return to office with a free hand. The Parnellites are bound to expel a coercion Ministry, whatever the consequences may be, even if the expulsion put the Liberals in office without their having given home rule pledges. On the other hand, if the Liberals obtained office by defeating coercion they would find it impossible to propose its renewal."

"What do you think will come of all this?"

"Matters in Ireland have arrived at a crisis. Ireland must be governed by the sword or govern herself."

"Is the severity with which boycotting is carried on the chief excuse for the Government's new policy?"

"The anti-rent movement has reached an aggravated form in consequence of the phenomenal depression in farm produce throughout the three kingdoms. Even if willing, the farmers are unable to pay. British creditors are harshly pressing bankrupt landlords, and wholesale evictions are threatened. These will, however, be impossible, with an enormous police and military force at a vast expense to the Government."

"Has there been any change of popular opinion here on the Irish question?"

"The anti-Irish feeling in England is momentarily very bitter, chiefly owing to newspaper incitement, but it is doubtful whether Englishmen will sanction the fierce coercion necessary to suppress the League and other national agencies. Therefore, if the Tories are expelled, the Liberals, unable to propose coercion or to govern Ireland, must propose self-government of some sort, giving the Tories the desired chance of appealing to the constituencies on the 'Integrity of the Empire' cry. It is doubtful, however, if even that popular watchword would lead them to victory."

"What opinion is uppermost among your colleagues in the House?"

"The opinion at Westminster is that Mr. Gladstone can carry home rule if he likes, but it is impossible to know his views."

Your correspondent spent the greater part of yesterday and to-day learning the opinions of London's leading financial authorities on the silver question. As in America, opinions here are greatly divided. There are, however, two leading camps. The bimetallists recognize the importance of some restriction on silver coinage if a modification of the Bland bill is inevitable, but the monometallists naturally minimize the disturbing power of silver. Everybody is anxiously watching Washington, but the belief to-day in our largest financial houses and banks is that the Bland bill will pass through the coming ordeal unscathed.

The chief of one of the largest banks in London expressed the opinion that it was impossible to say yet what effect a change in America would have here, or if it would have any effect whatever. Our popular banking facilities are enormous, and the extent to which checks and drafts are used, instead of cash transactions, renders such questions as a restriction of silver coinage more or less a matter of indifference. Whether its effect could be so far-reaching as to affect "rupee paper" remains to be seen, but it is scarcely possible that this could happen to any great extent.

Your correspondent found the great financiers whom he approached very shy about publishing their opinions, apparently fearing that they might react disadvantageously to their business interests.

A call was made to-day at the office of the Socialist League in Farringdon street, in order to learn, if possible, what progress had been made in Ireland with organized socialism. Mr. Sparling, one of the chiefs of the British movement, admitted that there was only one branch of this society in Ireland; that this branch was located in Dublin, and consisted of thirty paying members, nearly all of whom were workingmen. Mr. Sparling further said that he was in a position to say that the more advanced among the Irish members of Parliament were in full sympathy with the socialistic movement, and that several of them have made secret contributions of money for its advancement.

"There is no doubt," he continued, "that vast numbers of the Irish people sympathize with our ideas and would at once join our ranks if they were not already engaged in a determined struggle for national independence. The Nationalists recognize the fact that their chief duty at present is to achieve this independence. After this has been attained social questions will come to the front. The majority of Mr. Davitt's followers are Socialists at heart.

"The meeting which we attempted to hold at Odd Fellows' Hall in Dublin on Thursday night was thoroughly organized, and at first the proceedings were orderly, but a lot of roughs, who had forced their way into the hall, created such a disturbance that the affair was broken up. This is the first public meeting which the Socialists have attempted to hold in Ireland, and its non-success is disappointing. If as I have reason to believe, it is intended to suppress all Socialist meetings in Ireland by the means adopted on Thursday night, or any other equally outrageous, Dr. Aveling and other Socialist chiefs will proceed to Ireland and hold meetings until they either triumph or go to prison. The Dublin Socialists are determined to meet publicly, and if the use of halls or buildings is refused them, they will make their demonstrations out of doors. There is a certain amount of prejudice in Ireland against socialism, on account of the strong religious feeling and the open opposition of the priesthood. Socialism has thus hitherto been prevented from making rapid progress, but Ireland is certainly moving toward socialism. Thus far Mr. Parnell has been able to control the masses, but it is not to be doubted that the popular movement is now beyond his control.

"There is no connection," said Mr. Sparling in conclusion, "between socialism and Fenianism, agrarian outrages, or the overt acts of moonlighters."

Mr. Sparling's views are sadly at variance with those expressed by the Cable News correspondent at Dublin, who telegraphs to-night on the subject of socialism in Ireland that the idea of its ever spreading in that country is ridiculous. The opposition of the priests alone would prevent this. The people of Ireland not only greatly distrust the Socialists themselves, but they are possessed of a prejudice against the society which would seem to be ineradicable. Both Socialists and socialism are almost entirely foreign, and the chief speakers at the meeting on Thursday were Germans and Russians. After the meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall had been dispersed the Socialists adjourned to a small, stuffy room over a tavern on Wellington Quay, where another meeting was organized. The proceedings here included a long squabble as to whether smoking should be allowed or not. The smokers finally triumphed and the audience was soon enveloped in a dense fog.

The announced change of front on the Irish question by the Government has been a complete surprise to the Parnellites. Many of them attribute it to Liberal intrigue. They argue that the Liberals have been laboring to convince the Tories that Parnell is negotiating with Gladstone in order to cause a breach between the Irish and Conservative leaders and drive the former over to the Liberals. Mr. Parnell's friends, however, deny that he has negotiated with either party, and declare that the Home Rulers are absolutely free from any pledges to either of the British parties. In some quarters it is pretty strongly hinted that the Tories have become scared at the public sentiment raised by the Ulster Orangemen, and are playing the ostrich game with coercion for their sand. It is known that Lord Salisbury desires to remain true to his promises to the Irish party, made last summer, when the object of his life was to prevent the Liberals from getting a majority; and a high authority assures your correspondent that the Premier, now that he has, with Irish aid, accomplished his object, will keep his word.

It is true that all the other members of the Cabinet have gone back on Parnell for the time being; but no proof has been adduced that Salisbury has ever thought of doing so. Mr. Parnell is not frightened, nor even agitated, by the present public clamor for coercion, nor alarmed because of the threatened treachery of the majority of the Cabinet. He neither proposes to plead for what is due him nor to sue for Liberal help. He has decided to demand of the Tories a fulfilment of their compact, and to hold himself perfectly free to regulate his subsequent conduct by the outcome of his attitude. Accordingly a meeting of the Parnellites has been called in London for next Wednesday to take action in this matter. In the mean time Mr. Parnell has telegraphed to every election agent employed by the English branch of the National League in Great Britain during the past campaign to mail to him at London all the evidences in their possession of the understanding arrived at by the Tories and Home Rulers for coöperation during the recent canvass. These will include election addresses, speeches, interviews, and letters, the majority of which will furnish incontestable proof that many of the Tory seats were obtained by Irish aid on specific promises of Parliamentary aid in the home rule movement, and that the Parnellites have in writing pledges from enough Conservative members of Parliament to bind the party as an organization.

It is believed that Mr. Parnell can produce binding pledges from an actual majority in the present Conservative party in the House of Commons to oppose the revival of coercion in any form in Ireland. Mr. Parnell means business, and it is impossible, with these facts in mind, to see what justification the Tories can allege for any proposition to revive the Crimes act, if they ever dare propose the revival.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's "History of the Parnell Movement," with a sketch of the different Irish parties since the year 1843, will be published next week. Mr. O'Connor begins his book with a description of O'Connell's closing years. This is followed by some graphic chapters on the famine. The rise of Fenianism is fully discussed, and the political organization inaugurated by Mr. Butt and Mr. Parnell's revolt therefrom are described in Mr. O'Connor's best style.

The Bavarian Government has informed the foreign Ministers at the Bavarian court that the financial affairs of King Louis have been referred for settlement to his uncle Prince Leopold and his cousin Price Louis.

EGYPT'S DILEMMA.

Threatened by the Soudanese and the Victim of Turkish Intrigues.

CAIRO, Jan. 16.—Mouktar Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner in Egypt, is sick. His illness is supposed to be "political illness," to gain time, and to afford an excuse for not taking part in any deliberations with Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Commissioner, respecting a settlement of the Egyptian difficulty. There is no doubt affairs have assumed a serious state, owing to Turkish intrigue, as Gen. Stephenson, commander of the British troops in Egypt, who recently assumed offensive operations at the front against the rebels and defeated the latter at Ginnis, has suddenly returned to Cairo, and is now holding a consultation with the British officials here.

The London *Times's* correspondent at Constantinople, referring recently to the mission of Mouktar Pasha, said: "It only remains to be seen how the new situation will fit local conditions and the temper and spirit in Egypt. So long, it is argued, as the Soudan difficulty, with its menace of advance and insurrection, remains unsolved there can be no security for Egypt proper, and the action of the British and Turkish representatives is rendered extremely difficult, even if the latter be credited with the best intentions. For resistance by the Caliph's authority to Mussulman forces, however irregularly these may be engaged, cannot be openly or energetically displayed in conjunction with an infidel power, which those forces declare has no legal status as dominant over true believers. The strife is thus assuming a religious coloring, and it is well known that the Sultan has strong feelings on this head.

M. DE FREYCINET'S POLICY.

He Indicates the Lines on Which he Hopes to Conduct the Affairs of France.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—M. de Freycinet, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, today made a declaration in the Chamber of Deputies of the policy the new Cabinet would follow. He said that its colonial policy would be less adventurous than that of its recent predecessors. This statement was received with cheers by the Chamber. M. de Freycinet also said:

"It is necessary to restore good order in the Administration, to hold the clergy to a strict execution of their duties, to restore a financial equilibrium, to store extra credit in distant countries, to vote no fresh loan, and to adopt no measures creating new taxes. The Tonquin protectorate will be organized on a simple and economical basis."

He added that the colonies that had been recently acquired would be retained, and it was hoped that they would eventually be able to pay their own expenses, when the direction of their affairs would be retransferred to the Colonial Office.

In conclusion, he appealed to all friends of the republic for unity and coöperation in the efforts of the Cabinet to govern the country by the policy he announced.

Asking for a Railroad to China.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The London Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Indian Office to facilitate the establishing of railroad communication between Burmah and China. Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, presided to consult with the Indian Government on the subject, adding that the Government was well aware of the importance of opening up trade with Siam and China. He said it was impossible, however, to decide upon the best means to be adopted pending the complete settlement of Burmah.

France's Treaty with Madagascar.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The treaty of peace between France and Madagascar has been ratified. A despatch from Tamatave says that the Queen of the Hovas has invited Admiral Miot, the commander of the French forces in Madagascar, to coöperate in Antananarivo, the capital, to celebrate the ratification of the Franco-Malagasy treaty.

MISS BAYARD'S SUDDEN END.

THE SECRETARY'S ELDEST DAUGHTER FOUND DEAD IN HER ROOM.

Miss Cleveland Awaiting Her at the White House When the Sad News Came—Brilliantly Entertaining Her Mother's Guests a Few Hours Before Her Death—The President Postpones All Social Engagements—A Victim of Heart Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Miss Katherine Bayard, the eldest daughter of the Secretary of State, died suddenly to-day. Her death came upon her family like a crushing blow, and with shocking suddenness to the official circle in which she was so well known. The news of her death fell upon the inmates of the White House with tragic force, coming just at the hour when she was expected there to assist at Miss Cleveland's afternoon reception.

Miss Cleveland, with her guests, Mrs. Utley and Miss Love of Buffalo, were awaiting Miss Bayard, expecting to see her enter at any moment. Mrs. Endicott, with her daughter, had joined them, and all were ready to go into the Blue Room, when a messenger from Mr. Bayard's house brought the terrible news of his daughter's death. The White House was immediately closed and attendants stationed on the portico to meet the carriages already arriving, and to announce the news to the occupants and to other visitors on their way to the reception. The invitations to the dinner on Monday evening given by the President in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning of Albany, now in the city, were at once recalled, and the theatre party, of which the President was to be a member this evening, was given up. Mrs. and Miss Endicott went away with sad faces, and the gloom of sorrow pervaded the Executive Mansion.

Very little could be learned at the home of the bereaved family. The President and Miss Cleveland sent Col. Wilson with notes, hoping to hear some particulars, but Mr. Bayard was too much overcome by the heavy unexpected blow to reply. His private secretary could only say that the physicians were in the house, and that Miss Bayard was found dead, though supposed unconscious by her sister, who went into her room about noon. About 4 o'clock Dr. Pope, one of the physicians summoned at 12, came away. He said Miss Bayard had been dead several hours. Though the family had tried and hoped, and used everything in the power of the physicians had been done to restore life, it was not till they felt that it was indeed death, and with no hope that it might be a sudden serious illness, that they sent the fatal news to the White House.

The reception at Secretary Bayard's last evening was larger than usual. The rooms were crowded with guests, and Miss Bayard assisted her parents to entertain them. Knowing that she was to go to the White House to assist Miss Cleveland this afternoon, her sisters did not go into her room earlier, as had been their custom ordinarily. The exact hour of her death, therefore, is not known beyond the fact that it was before 12 o'clock. Though to some of her friends Miss Bayard has not seemed as well this season as formerly, so far as known her family have not observed the change in her health or spirits, which have not been as bright and buoyant as usual. She has been out but seldom at evening parties, and at the White House on New Year's Day was not quite herself, in her old way of saying clever things and brilliant dash of manner. She was quiet and looked weary, and went away early to assist at home in receiving the diplomatic corps. Though always the graceful hostess in her own house, and most helpful to her mother at the Wednesday afternoons and Friday evenings this season, she has attended no evening parties, except one on Wednesday last, when she went to Mrs. Langhton's reception.

Many inquiries were made for her at the British Minister's last on Tuesday evening, where her two sisters went with their father. The next day a friend meeting her asked:

"Why were you not at the ball last night?"

She laughed and replied:

"Oh, my father and sisters went, and I thought there were Bayards enough."

Last evening, however, at their own home she was apparently in the best of health and spirits. One of her most intimate friends, who bade her good night at 12 o'clock last night, said of her this evening:

"It seems impossible; I can't believe it. She never looked so well, never so attractive, as last evening at the reception. She was the life of the party, and never so efficient. She was at the door helping her mother to welcome the guests; then in the dining room, in and out, everywhere fascinating, and invaluable as a hostess. So many remarked on her brilliancy and readiness and the charming welcome she gave that, if there has been so much an invalid that the social burden and responsibility have fallen upon Miss Bayard, who, as the eldest daughter, was a sort of mainstay for her father and mother. Her sisters have always looked up to her, and the whole family were devoted and proud of her beauty and cleverness."

The physicians say Miss Bayard's death was from disease of the heart. Nothing further is known. Mrs. Bayard is prostrated with grief.

She was undoubtedly the flower of the family in beauty and cleverness, and strikingly original. Her originality was often misconstrued, and not a few who were much less brilliant and clever thought her eccentric and trifle daring. Miss Bayard was a girl of fine figure, fair complexion, light brown hair, and expressive blue-gray eyes. On last evening, and the last night of her life, she wore a pale rose-pink dress, which seemed exactly suited to her, and to-day her friends recall her bright face, happy sayings, and the lovely dress.

There are many who remember the occurrence of last summer, when Miss Bayard with her father joined a party on horseback and rode to Cabin John Bridge, eight miles from the city. She was a fearless horsewoman, and on this ride she attempted to go down a steep rocky path where no horse had been before. Her horse became frightened and unmanageable. She was not wholly dismounted, but clung to the saddle till rescued from her perilous position. It is not known that she was injured, beyond a severe shock, at that time; but her sudden death to-day is associated with the accident as something likely to cause her disease. Miss Bayard will be buried at Wilmington on Tuesday. Further than this other arrangements are not known to be decided upon.

Dr. G. W. Pope, who was one of the physicians called in after the death of Miss Bayard, this afternoon gives the following account of the antecedent circumstances as related to him by her father and by his own connection with the case. She seemed perfectly well at the Secretary's reception last evening, and assumed without apparent effort the large share of responsibility which fell to her as the eldest daughter of the house. On retiring she requested that she be allowed to sleep until it was time to get ready for to-day's reception at the White House, at which she had been invited to assist.

Such requests were not uncommon after a night of unusual fatigue. Accordingly, no one went to her room until the last moment, a little before 3 o'clock. When some members of the family did go in at that hour they were startled by her appearance, and despatched a messenger at once to the family physician, Dr. Gardner, to demand his immediate attendance. The messenger told Dr. Gardner that the family feared it was already too late for him to be of service. Dr. Pope was summoned by Dr. Gardner on his way to the Bayards' residence.

The two physicians reached the house shortly after 3 o'clock, and at once saw that there was no help. In fact, the young lady had breathed her last some three or four hours before the arrival of the physicians. As to the cause of death Dr. Pope believes it was due to heart disease, a sudden stoppage of the heart's action to which young people are not ordinarily subject, but which is not uncommon with the aged. Continuing, Dr. Pope said:

"Her father describes her as a finely wrought nature, living constantly at high pressure, and has ascribed her death to overtension, and, from having known her personally for many years, I believe that is the ultimate solution of the matter. She was of a nervous temperament, and the excitement of society life kept her too tense."

The members of the Cabinet called soon after hearing of Miss Bayard's death, offering sympathy and holding themselves in readiness to respond to any wish of the bereaved family. Miss Cleveland feels the sorrow deeply. The many guests at Secretary Bayard's last evening cannot realize it, but think of her only as they saw her then, in brilliant health and gay spirits. She has said: "When I die I shall go just like that," giving a quick movement of her hand. Her friends thought nothing of it, except as a mere fancy or superstitious caprice. Miss Bayard was the eldest of six daughters, only one of whom is married, the second daughter, who is Mrs. Warren, living in Boston.

W. S. Cassell, Manager Western Union Telegraph, Bloomington, Ind., writes that Allcock's porous plasters cured him of telegrapher's cramp and paralysis after having used many other remedies without effect.—Adv.

SOMEBODY WAS AFTER RICHARDSON.

Detectives Hung Around his Door and an Effort was Made to Lead him Off.

The case of C. Amory Stevens of 58 Broad street, who was arrested on a charge of conspiracy preferred by George H. Richardson, a fruit dealer, of 228 Greenwich street, came up again yesterday at the Tombs. The conspiracy, according to the affidavits, was that Stevens had hired a woman named Nellie Lyons, Edward Tompkins, a private detective, and another man to make divorce evidence against Richardson, who is Stevens's brother-in-law, and has prevented him from enjoying his wife's share of the Stevens estate. At a previous hearing Nellie Lyons testified that C. Amory Stevens was not the man who had hired her, and Mr. Hummel, Mr. Richardson's lawyer, said it looked as if some one had been trying to injure Mr. Stevens.

John Donnelly, a private detective, testified yesterday that he was instructed by his superiors to assist in ascertaining the purposes of the men who congregated outside of Mr. Richardson's store in Greenwich street and dogged his footsteps. The witness got into conversation with John Ellingsworth, another private detective, who was one of these men. Ellingsworth told him that they were shadowing Mr. Richardson for C. Amory Stevens. The purpose was to break him up in his home by enabling his wife to get a divorce from him or to break him up in his business. Donnelly testified that he told Ellingsworth that was what he wanted, and he could help him. He also told him that Mr. Richardson and himself had been at the Haymarket a few nights before, and he could readily get him to go to a house of assignation. Some days later Detectives Sam J. Lowell met the witness and asked him how much money he wanted for getting Mr. Richardson to go with him to a house of assignation. Donnelly said he repied $500. Later, Ellingsworth, Donnelly testified, said that Lowell would have difficulty in getting $500, but could get $400 out of C. Amory Stevens, to be distributed so that Donnelly would get $200, Lowell $100, and Ellingsworth $100. The witness did not like this proposition, and was informed later that they had hit upon a less expensive way. Donnelly added:

I learned from them that they had got a woman who was to accost Mr. Richardson on the street, and I warned him against speaking to any woman. The night of Dec. 12, at about 5 o'clock, Donnelly added, I accompanied Mr. Richardson to the elevated station at Park place. I then told him to be very careful, as a woman would surely accost him on the train.

On cross-examination, Donnelly said he had paid over to John Ellingsworth $300 on Dec. 12, and $50 previous to that. He said these amounts were given to him by J. E. Wilkinson, his superintendent.

Samuel Brewster, a truckman for Richardson, said that he followed Mr. Richardson on the train. He saw Nellie Lyons speak to Mr. Richardson. First she seemed as if she lacked courage, and then she spoke with her shoved her along toward Mr. Richardson. He said he had noticed strange men lurking about Mr. Richardson's store ever since Aug. 1. On the train Nellie Lyons tried to speak to Mr. Richardson, but he did not give her any encouragement.

The hearing will be continued on Wednesday.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Parliament Urged to Face the Issue and Settle the Question.

To the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Times* this morning recognizes that the Irish question must receive the immediate attention of the new Parliament. In a spirited leading article it urges the necessity of the Conservative party at once facing the issue. It says the Conservatives cannot shirk or postpone decisive action. If they attempt to remain in office without making a vigorous effort to grapple with the Irish difficulty, it will react in their prompt and unequivocal condemnation. Universal scorn will be their portion if they give their opponents a chance to overthrow them without staking their existence on a bold defence of the union. Such a course would be worse than a blunder—it would be crime. The Government should not hesitate to challenge the verdict of the House of Commons on the question of home rule. It cannot be doubted that they would obtain an immense majority in favor of maintaining the integrity of the empire.

Nothing will be settled regarding the government of Ireland until after Parliament is formally opened by the Queen next week.

The Earl of Carnarvon will resume his duties in Ireland and resume the duties of the Viceroyship temporarily.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, and a member of the Cabinet, in a speech at Croydon to-night, said that the Government had determined that one law should be enforced throughout the kingdom, namely, the law of Parliament and of the Queen.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—The *Freeman's Journal* to-day says: "The Cabinet at its meeting yesterday discussed the propriety of issuing a proclamation declaring the National League an illegal organization."

LIMERICK, Jan. 16.—The Board of Guardians of the Poor Law Union has decided to erect 800 cottages for the accommodation of the poor, to cost £50,000. The money will be borrowed from the Government.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

The Expulsion of the Poles to be Considered in the Landtag.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Although the Emperor William, in his speech at the opening of the Landtag on Thursday, announced a budget deficit and a gloomy outlook for trade throughout Germany, all the newspapers congratulate him on the improved state of his health, which, they say, promises a prolonged reign for his Majesty, and outweighs the consideration of everything else.

The first exciting question to come before the Landtag will be the interpellation on the subject of the recent expulsion of Poles from the eastern provinces of Prussia. This interpellation is identical with the one which recently created a lively scene in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck on that occasion refused to answer, but softened his refusal with the remark that he would not shrink from an inquiry into the subject in the proper place, namely, the Landtag.

In the Reichstag four motions have been tabled by the Poles, Social-Democrats, Clericals, and Liberals demanding a humane and righteous policy toward foreigners and Poles working in Prussia. It is asserted by members of the left that all of the expelled Poles were not foreigners, but Prussian subjects, and that the decision of the Supreme Court of the empire recognizing the right of each individual State to turn out aliens has no bearing on the subject.

During the debate Herr Liebknecht, Social-Democrat, denounced the policy of expulsion by brute force, and declared that it proved that Germany was still under the influence of barbarism.

The Czar's ukase ordering the expulsion from Russia of all Prussians not naturalized will affect 100,000 persons. The employers have eight months in which to quit Russia, the workmen six months, and the peasants six weeks.

The *Germania* says that the Pope, in his recent letter to the German Bishops, advised moderation in the discussion of politico-religious questions, and coöperation to obtain a settlement of the question of the education of the clergy.

Death of Joseph Maas, the Tenor.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Joseph Maas, the opera singer, is dead at the age of 37 years. From 1874 to 1878 he was the leading tenor in the Kellogg English opera company in America, and has sung many times in all the leading cities of the Union. As a child he possessed a remarkably high voice and sang in the choir of the Rochester cathedral from the time he was 8 years old until he was 15. When he was 20 years old he went to Italy to prosecute his musical studies, and after singing successfully for some years on the concert and operatic stage he came to America. After his return to England he was engaged to take the chief tenor part in *Gontran de Lancre*, an opera Brian Boru opera, at The Golden Cross. His latest triumphs were obtained in Wagner's opera, at Drury Lane.

To Visit the Sultan.

CATTARO, Jan. 16.—Prince Nicolas of Montenegro and M. Petrovitch-Niegoch, the Montenegrin Premier, have sailed for Constantinople, on a visit to the Sultan.

Anxious to Hang Epps.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 16.—A masked mob appeared at the jail this morning, in which Daily Epps, the negro who killed Farmer Dobson, is confined, and demanded the keys from the jailer. The jailer refused to give them up, and the mob then attempted to batter down the door for the purpose of getting Epps and hanging him. The door, however, withstood the blows, and the mob dispersed.

Political Prisoners to be Pardoned.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—It is rumored that Sir John Macdonald, upon his return to Canada, will grant full and unconditional pardon to all political prisoners now undergoing sentence in the Northwest for connection with the recent rebellion in that country.

U. S. Progressive Euchre.

The Cabinet Playing Cards, plain or gilt edged, are the nicest ever produced. Sold by all dealers.—Adv.

RECITED BY MARION RAY.

THE STORY OF THE NIGHT WHEN HER DECEIVED HUSBAND SHOT HER.

She Thought he was Joking when he Mixed Poison for Two—She Fainted and Woke to Find Herself Lying Under his Dead Body.

Two days ago the Coroner's inquest was ended in the case of Charles Ray, the young husband who committed suicide on the 4th of last December at the home of his mother, 1,007 Madison avenue, after first shooting his unfaithful wife in the face. Marian Ray, the wife, was an important witness, and the inquest had been delayed in order that she might have time to recover sufficiently from her injuries to give her testimony to the jury. Mrs. Ray failed to appear. It was then reported that she had purposely evaded a subpœna, and that there were suspicions that Ray did not kill himself.

Mrs. Ray was found yesterday in the back office of Howe & Hummel's quarters on Centre street. She is a woman rather above the average height, large, although not stout, and impresses one as being a rather powerful person. Her face is very strong, with heavy, dark eyebrows, large gray eyes, and a rather large mouth that shuts firmly. But for her pallor, the wound in her face, and her almost constant frown she would have seemed a very handsome woman. She was dressed all in black, with a tight-fitting jacket of the rough material so much in vogue at present. Her dark brown hair was brought down from the top of the head in a heavy, curling bang underneath a jaunty and very becoming widow's cap. A heavy crape veil attached to the bonnet was worn so as to conceal the right cheek almost entirely. When, in the heat of conversation, it was drawn aside, a large diefiguring patch of white court plaster was revealed, and around it the skin was dotted with little black marks, caused by grains of burned gunpowder. There were also marks of powder on the chin.

Mrs. Ray talked with the fluency of an old lawyer, choosing the longest words, and framing the biggest sentences with a readiness that was remarkable. She also talked very much to the point, and said a good deal in a short time. Her first desire seemed to be to impress upon the minds of her hearers the ill-treatment to which she had been subjected at the hands of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Hayden. She repeated in substance the details of alleged abuse related by her sister at the Coroner's first hearing; told how she had been watched constantly; how all her movements had been reported to her husband, and finally made the remarkable statement that it was this that had driven young Ray to suicide and murder.

Finally Mrs. Ray's tale brought her to the 4th of December, and recited the story as she knew where his wife was. "He had just received proofs of her infidelity from a hired spy. He was told that she was in the sitting room, and went in there. So far from being angry, according to Mrs. Ray, he seemed playfully disposed. He sat on the arm of the big chair in which she was placed with her in their, and, after a while, said: 'I've got something for you, and you can't guess what it is.' When Mrs. Ray insisted upon knowing at once what it was, he said no, she should know by-and-by, and then he got up and said: 'Come, let's go up stairs.'

"When we locked the door on the inside and went into the rear room. When Mrs. Ray followed him in she found that he had two glasses of water on the table, with something mixed in each that gave to the water a whitish tinge. The story as told by Mrs. Ray continues:

"What are those for?' I asked. 'Oh,' he said, 'that is what I was telling you about: one is for you and the other is for me. Come and drink one.' 'No, I will not,' I said. 'I don't want to drink anything unless I know what it is.' Of course, I had no idea that there was deadly poison in the glass, as I afterward found out. I thought that it was some kind of medicine that he wanted me to take, or else that he was trying to play some trick upon me. When I refused to drink it, and sat down on the edge of the bed, he put his arm around my waist, and winked in a jovial kind of a way, and said: 'Come, now, don't be foolish; that's a good girl. I'm going to drink one, and you might as well drink the other.' I did not like the expression of his face when he said that, and so I told him that I would not drink it more decidedly than ever. Then he drew himself up straight, looking at me in a hard, strange kind of a way that frightened me. A minute afterward he put his hand in his overcoat pocket and pulled out a revolver. Then I was angry, and frightened, too, although of course it would not do to let him know it.

"'You can't scare me, Charley,' I said; 'you know very well that you can't frighten me. Put that away.'

From Mrs. Ray's appearance as she reached this part of the story, it was easy to see that she was a woman not very easy to intimidate. Her brows contracted, and her face was not very pleasant to look at.

"Then," she went on, "he put the pistol in his pocket and began to ask me questions, almost crying. He said he knew there had been an day, and I said, 'Over to Ray's.' My sister's name is Rachel, and we call her Ray. What I told him was true, for I had been to my sister's. But he went on questioning me. 'Well,' he said, 'what kind of a time did you have? Did you enjoy yourself?' I told him I had just been fussing around as usual, having a quiet kind of a time, and then he went over to the washstand and drank down what was in one of the glasses all at one gulp. When he came back he had the pistol in his hand again, and looked very strange. 'Good God, my darling,' he said, 'is it possible that it has come to this?' As he spoke he raised the revolver and walked toward me. I jumped off the bed and tried to seize his arm. 'Charley,' I said as loud as I could, 'put that thing down. You know you can't frighten me with it, so why do you act so foolishly?'

"Before I could say anything more he pushed the revolver against my face and shot me. I fell upon the edge of the bed, and rolled from there on to the floor. As I did so I saw him raise the revolver to his neck and shoot himself. I fell twice, and he shot himself twice. He staggered a second, and then lunged toward me. He fell upon me, and seized me with awful force. My left arm was very sore and had to be doctored where he grabbed hold of it. I fainted, but recovered before long, and found my husband lying over me. I crawled out from under his body, dragged myself to the door, opened it, and cried 'Murder!' Then I looked down and saw the blood from my wound and my husband's reeling down over my shiny silk dress and onto the floor. That was the first time that I knew I was really shot, because, although I had fallen, I had not felt anything. I did not even scream, or too boiled over at me. I suppose that was on account of the shock. When I saw the blood I fell and was too weak to rise.

"When Mrs. Hayden came in I first said what an awful thing the publicity would be, and not to let people know that Charley had shot me. I asked her to say that it was an accident, or anything, but I never asked her to say that it was I who did it. How ridiculous to accuse me, as though I could possibly have shot myself, shot him, and forced that poison down his throat as well. It's absurd.

At this Mrs. Ray's lips closed tightly, and then opened again as she drew a long breath, showing her white teeth and her clenched. At the same time her hands clinched.

Mrs. Ray further said that she was very poor, having no money at all. She had written three times to her mother-in-law, begging to have just a little sent to her of the money that had been taken from her husband's pockets, but had received only one short answer and no money. Mrs. Ray said that she wanted to say very decidedly that she was not living with David Wallace, the man on whose account her husband had shot her and himself. She had seen and talked to him, however.

Mr. Hummel will probably bring a suit in Mrs. Ray's name to recover money supposed to have been left to Mr. Ray by his father.

Dynamite Explosion in New Jersey.

TOM'S RIVER, Jan. 16.—S. W. Warren's dynamite packing house was about three miles from this village yesterday afternoon. At 5 o'clock it caught fire in some unknown way, and in a few minutes the dynamite in its storage exploded. Only two men were in or near the building. When they saw the fire they ran for their lives, and just escaped in time. After the explosion they found nothing left of the building but a few splinters. Plaster was shaken from the ceilings of the Laurel House at Lakewood, ten miles distant.

Yellow Fever Inoculation.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Dr. Joseph Holt, President of the Louisiana State Board of Health, left for Washington to-day. He will appear before the House Committee on Commerce to present arguments for the favorable consideration of the joint resolution introduced in Congress providing for the appointment of a medical commission to go to Brazil and Mexico for the purpose of investigating the systems of inoculation pursued there for the prevention of yellow fever.

Gallant Rescue by a Boy.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 16.—Three boys, Willie and Eddie Bassett and George Leonard, broke through the ice on the river this afternoon. David Phillips, one of Salmon P. Chase's schoolship boys, jumped into the hole and rescued two of them, but Eddie Bassett was drowned.

SHE WORE CAMBRIDGE COLORS.

Ross R. Winans's Tailor Made Them for the Woman who Says she is Mrs. Winans.

Referee Stephen P. Nash and four of the half dozen lawyers interested in the divorce suit of Mrs. Alice O'Keeffe, as Mrs. Winans, against Ross R. Winans of Baltimore, went up to her residence, 136 Madison avenue, yesterday afternoon to continue her examination. Her counsel, George M. Curtis, notified Mr. Nash that his friend, Joseph H. Choate, could have the floor to begin the recross-examination of his client in the interest of Mr. Winans.

Mrs. O'Keeffe, in answer to Mr. Choate's questions, testified that she first signed the release paper to Mr. Winans as Alice Winans, and that William Schley, a Baltimore lawyer, tore it up, and told her if she did not sign as Alice Sanfield, her maiden name, she would get nothing. She was penniless, so she submitted. The evidence yesterday showed that in the release it was stipulated that Mr. Seiley's fees, expenses, and commissions were to be paid by Thomas Winans, father of the defendant. Mr. Curtis had charged that Mr. Schley, while pretending to act for his client, was really in the employ of the Winans family.

The plaintiff further testified yesterday that at a boat race in England she wore a costume of Cambridge blue at the request of Mr. Winans, who was a member of that university, and that it was made by the defendant's tailor, to whom she was introduced by Mr. Winans as Mrs. Winans. The plaintiff has been ill with acute bronchitis, but she says she will be well enough to go to Mr. Nash's office next Thursday afternoon at 3, when Mr. Winans is expected to testify.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT.

Trains May Begin to Run to St. George's to Meet Boats There on Feb. 1.

The constructing engineers of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company on Staten Island say that if the weather holds good they will be able to begin running the rapid transit trains over the north and east shore tracks to the new ferry at St. George's Landing, and connect with the boats from that point to New York, by Feb. 1. On the north shore, stations will be in readiness on that date at Elm Park, Port Richmond, West New Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, and New Brighton. On the east shore the stations will be at Clifton, Stapleton, and Tompkinsville. A train will run every twenty minutes along each shore. The fares between Elm Park to St. George's and from Clifton to St. George's will be ten cents, including transportation by the ferry to the company's slip at foot of Whitehall street, New York.

When ferryboats begin to run to St. George's the boats now running to the stations on the north and east shores will cease to carry passengers. They will make only morning and evening trips to carry the heavy freights, market wagons, brewers' teams, and supplies. Light freights will go by way of St. George's.

ATHLETICS AT YALE.

A Boom in All Sorts of Sports—This Year's Boat Crew—The Base Ball Team.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16.—Bob Winston, Yale's athletic trainer, said to-day that interest in athletics was never more strongly marked at the college than now. The Yale University crew has a number of very promising candidates. Daniel Gallnaugh of Philadelphia has been engaged as trainer, although Bob Cook will be at the head and superintend the coaching of the crew. He will be here next week to look after the candidates of last year's crew.

Capt. Cowles, Patten, and Peters are still in college. Flanders is in the medical school. Patten and Peters now say they will not row, but