LORD COLIN'S TESTIMONY. THE DURB OF ARRILL ALSO CALLED AS A WITNESS.

Lord Colin Says his Wife Threatened him in ince he fined for Divorce—The Buke was Opposed to the Match—A Cabman's Story. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- In the Campbell divorce suit to-day Davis, the detective, who was on the stand when the case was adjourned on Saturday, testified to "shadowing" Lady Colin Campbell and the Duke of Mariborough in Paris. He said he was uncertain whether the tall gentleman he had seen walking with the plaintiff was Mr. Stewart, an American millionaire, or not. The Duke of Mariborough stayed at the Hotel Wagram. The witness never saw Lady Colin there. Several spice were keeping trace of Lady Colin at the same time. On one occasion a sham letter was addressed to her and delivered in a crumpled condition, so as to look as though it had been picked up in the street. The witness handed the letter to Lady Colin, in order to get a close look at her in her room, that he might know her face and figure while engaged in the task of following her. The ruse succeeded, but the witness liearned nothing in the interview.

Annie Brown, a servant, deposed to a visit made by Gen. Butler to Lady Colin and to his remaining for three hours. Gen. Butler, on this eccasion, when he departed went down stairs on tiptoe and let himself out of the front stairs on tiptoe and let himself out of the front door. The witness found a photograph of Gen. Butler under Lady Colin's billow, and spoke to Lord Cotin Campbell about her. The witness was thereupon dismissed by Lady Colin. Heptune Blood threw the boxes and luggage belonging to the witness into the street.

Watson, a coachman, testified that once while he was carrying Lady Colin's, head resting on the gentleman's shoulders. The witness took the plaintiff and his mais companions to a house in Brook street. He waited outside for an hour and a haif for Lady Colin, to take her home, and then departed without her.

Humphreys, a solicitor, testified to an interview between Lady Miles and Lord Colin Campbell in November, 1884. Lady Miles threatened Lord Colin that unless he withdrew his proceedings against Lady Colin she (Lady Miles) would produce evidence against him. Lord Colin Campbell, the witness said, considered the profosals on behalf of the plaintiff, as made through Lady Miles, dishonorable and immoral, and declined to accede. Lady Miles then asserted distinctly that an act of adultery had been committed by Lord Colin Campbell with Mary Watson.

The Duke of Argyll was then called. The object of calling him was to have him state that he disapproved of the marriage of his son to the plaintiff.

Mr. Russell, counsel for Lady Colin, produced a letter dated August, 1883, from Lady Colin to the witness, in whole she detailed the loor. The witness found a photograph of Gen.

The Butes of Argyli was then called. The object of cailing him was to have him state that he disapproved of the marriage of his son to the plaintiff.

Mr. Russell, counsel for Lady Colin, produced a letter dated August, 1883, from Lady Colin to the witness, in which she detailed the cause of her disagreement with Lord Colin, and described his tyranny and persistence in insisting upon maintaining relationship with her, despite her opposition, because of his condition. The Duke's reply was that he considered the charges against his son false and believed that Lady Colin's letter was part of a system to intimidate her husband, and the witness declined to hold any further correspondence with her.

Lord Colin Campbell was next sworn. He testified that he first met his wife in September, 1880, at Inverary, the chief seat of the Argyll family, and the capital of Argyll county, Scotland. The acquaintance soon resulted in an engagement of marriage. He next saw Miss Blood in London in October. At this time the witness was suffering from fistula. An operation was performed, but it failed, on account of the fever he had, and which was aggravated by anxiety respecting his engagement. He was not suffering in any sense from an infectious disease. Miss Blood frequently visited him. When he was sent away on a woyage Miss Blood sent him a letter in every mail. In April. 1881, another operation was performed, and it also was a failure. His father's opposition to his engagement was at a since acquiring the winness concent as about a sent of the winness concent as about the father and several others, including the Duke of Mariborough. The witness knew broote be married that Miss Blood was acquainted with the Duke of Mariborough. The witness had knew Ohief Shaw a long time, but not Gen. Butler or Dr. Bird. The witness was married to Miss Blood in July, 1881. In the October following his doctors released him from the prohibition he had been under because of his mailed at the Lodge. He then said he heard while staying at Argyll Lodge,

Lord Colin, continuing, said no neart white staying at Argyll Lodge, his father's London residence, that the Duke of Mariborough had called at the Lodge. He then said he did not know the Duke. The witness remonstrated with his wife for riding out with Chief Shaw, and she became violent. When the witness was ill at Bournemouth, Lady Colin left him without sasigning any reason. She usually ras iii at Bournemouth, Lady Contains iii at Bournemouth, Lady Contains iii assigning any reason. She usually sined out, and generally spent her time away, the never complained to the witness that their relations had a long talk with his wife in Desember, 1881, about the Duke of Marlborough and Chief Shaw. She then promised that they are the state of the witness had a long talk with his wife in Deember, 1881, about the Duke of Mariborough
and Chief Shaw. She then promised that they
should not visit her any more. The witness and the plaintiff ceased their relations
in June, 1882. On the afternoon of the day
that Lady Miles had the interview with the
defendant, Lady Colin came to the witness's
room. She was crying, and she threw her arms
about his neck. Then she burned, before his
syes, the letter he had sent her through Lady
Miles, but made no mention of the fact that
she had kept a copy of it. The witness had
never advised the plaintiff to use precautions
against infection. In July, 1883, while staying
at the Zion House, the wilness asked the plaintiff to spend the night in his company, but she
refused. He upbraided her for her conduct
with other men, and she became very violent
and said to him: "If you put me in a divorce
court you will get the worst of it."

The case was then adjourned.

THE CABINET CRIMIS IN FRANCE.

M. Maillard's Thront-The Laft Beeldes upor PARIS, Dec. 6 .- In the Chamber of Deputies

this evening M. Maillard, an Irreconcilable, in making a motion to adjourn the Chamber until Thursday, complained at President Grevy's delay in forming a new Cabinet, and said tha if there was further delay the people of Paris might themselves address the President. This threat was received with general murmurs and

might themselves address the Fresident. This threat was received with general murmurs and protestations.

M. Floquet declared that the President and the Chamber must both be left free.

The Chamber adjourned until to-morrow.

A committee appointed from the three groups forming the party of the Left in the Chamber of Deputies to formulate a programme for the whole party, has decided in favor of the party giving common support in the future te the Cabinet, and to abandon making further representations to President Grévy or Prime Minister de Freycinet.

President Grévy held extensive conferences to-day with the Presidents of the French Benate and Chamber of Deputies.

La Paix says it is semi-officially announced that M. Feoquet is willing and ready to form a Ministry. The same paper publishes a list of the probable members of the new Cabinet.

M. Floquet has made an offer to President Grévy to form a Cabinet. In order to avoid Russian esmity, M. Floquet is willing to take the Ministry of the Interior instead of the Foreign portfolio, together with the Presidency of the Council. The rest of the Cabinet is fore-casted as follows:

M. Laboulaye. Foreign Affairs: M. Rouvier. Finance: M. Goblet, Instruction: Gen. Boulanger, War: M. Lockroy, Commerce.

The Unionist Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 6.-Lord Hartington had a LONDON, Dec. 6.—Lord Hartington had a senference to day with Mr. Goshen and Sir Henry James with reference to concerted declarations to be made at the Unionist conference to-morrow. The conference will be addressed by the Duke of Westminster, Fari Dorby, Earlikelborne, and Sir G. O. Travelyan. It being impossible to accommodate in a single hall all who desire to attend the hanquet, arrangement have been made for three simultaneous banquets, the Chairmen of which will be Lord Hartington, the Duke of Grafton, and the Duke of St. Albans, respectively.

Gen. Buller, annoyed at the assertions of Parneillie papers to the effect that he sympathizes with the Home salvers to the effect that he sympathizes with the Home fallers, has authorized a statement that he is not in layor of home rule, and that he is a stanch Unionist.

Students and Soldiero Fighting in Excels. BERLIN, Dec. 6.-Advices from St. Petersburg BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Advices from St. A stead of Sescribe an incident that occurred there on the 30th of Rovember last. On that day the students of the university had arranged to hold a memorial service at the tomb of the Libera, M. Dabroinboff. The authorities prohibited the service and placed a cordon of troops around the cemetery. The students tried to force the cordon, and a struggle ensued. Three hundred persons were arrested. The newspapers were forbidden to mention the affair.

LONDON, Dec. 6 - The Advent pastoral letter of Bishop Barshawe of the Catholic diocess of Notting-ham is attracting attention. The Bishop in this de-monness titles for the support of the Metablished Church as an unjust Protestant tal, and recommends Catholics RER MUST GO TO PRISON.

oting Extradition Case Beelded by the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the judg-ment of the Supreme Court of Illinois sustaining the decision of the Criminal Court of Cook county against Frederick M. Ker, the emberzier. In 1883 Ker, who was a clerk of Preston. Kean & Co., bankers, of Chicago, embezzied a large sum of money belonging to that firm and fied to Peru. Upon application from the Governor of Illinois the President of the United States, on March 1, 1883, issued a warrant for the extradition of Ker, and sent it to Peru by Henry G. Julian, a detective, who was author zed to receive Ker from the Peruvian authorities and bring him to the United States to answer the charge of larceny. Ken alleges that Julian, without presenting the extradition papers to any officer of the Peruvian Government, and without making any demand upon that Government for his surrender, forcibly kidnapped him and placed him on board the United States vessel Essex, by which he was brought to Honolulu. There he was transferred, he alleges, to the steamer City of Sydney and brought to San Francisco, and then surrendered by the Governor of California to the authorities of the State of Illinois as a fugitive rom justice. Upon his arrival in Chicago Ker was convicted of larceny and embezziement, He alleges that this whole proceeding was a violation of the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Peru, ratified July 27, 1874, and he appeals to the Supreme Court ou the ground that the case calls in question the validity or the proper construction of a treaty.

violation of the provisions of the treaty botween the United States and Peru, ratified July 27, 1874, and he appeals to the Supreme Court on the ground that the case calls in question the validity or the proper construction of a treaty.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Miller, says that if Ker had been brought to this country by proceedings under the treaty of 1874 with Peru, it is probable that he might have successfully pleaded that he was extradited for larceny and convicted by the verdict of a jury of embezzlement. But it is quite a different case when he comes to this country in the manner in which he was brought here, clothed with no rights which a proceeding under the treaty could have given him, and no duty which the country owes to Peru or to him under the treaty. The court thinks it very clear that, in invoking its jurisdiction upon the ground that a right conferred upon him by a treaty of the United States was denied him, the prisoner has failed to establish the existence of any such right. The question of how far his forcible selzure in another country and transfer by violence, force, or fraud to this country could be made available to resist trial in the State Court for the offence now charged upon him, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this Court does not feel called upon him, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this Court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this court does not feel called upon thm, is one which this court for the constitution, or laws, or treaties of the Court for the constitution of t

versely to Ker.
The Court holds, however, that this decision

versely to Ker.

The Court holds, however, that this decision does not leave the prisoner or the Government of Peru without remedy for his unauthorized seizure within its territory. Even the existing treaty with that country provides for the extradition of persons charged with kidnapping, and, on demand from Peru, Julian, the party who is guilty of it, could be surrendered and tried in its courts for this violation of its laws. Ker himself would probably not be without redress, for he could sue Julian in an action of trespass and false imprisonment, and the facts set forth in the plea would, without doubt, sustain the action. Whether he could recover a sum sufficient to justify the action would probably depend upon the moral aspects of the case, which the Court cannot here consider.

Mr. Leonard Swett, one of the counsel for the prosecution, aid: "This successful prosecution of a dangerous kind of public criminal was only possible through the pertinacity of Preston, Kean & Co., who paid the entire cost of the capture and return, besides employing special counsel at all the many hearings. Their expenditure has been more than \$16,000."

THE TURF BETTING CASE.

Moore Cassatt, Withers, Wetmore, and Galway Make a Decision.

The Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, after prolonged deliberation over the merits of the claims of Appleby & Johnson against Congressman W. L. Scott, have rendered the following decision: The Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Association, having consented to decide the difference between Mesars. Appleby & Johnson and Mr. W. L. Scott s to his liability for certain bets made by his trainer Byron McClelland, find that Mr. McClelland was not an interior and the Mr. McClelland was not anticiprized to make the bets in question, and that no acts of Mr. Scott can properly be construed as constituing McClelland his agent to make those bets.

The sommittee therefore decide that Mesers. Appleby & Johnson have no claim against Mr. Scott, and in soming to this conclusion no imputation is cast on Mesers. Appleby & Johnson, whose books give sydence of their belief that McClelland had authority.

A Johnson have no claim against Mr. Scott, and in coming to this concision no impatition is cast on Mesers. Appleby & Johnson, whose books give evidence of their belief that McClelland had anthority.

J. N. Galary.

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D. D. Witness.

A great deal of mystery has surrounded this case since the committee began to investigate it. The amount claimed by Micestra. Appleby & Johnson was \$8,600, which was lost by McClelland at Monmouth Park, Sheepshead Bay, and the Brooklyn Jockey Club's new track. The testimony taken before the committee covered \$20 folios. It was all printed and copies sent to each of the members last week. Their decision was rendered after pondering over it for several days. The result was undoubtedly a great surprise to Mr. Appleby, who, with Mr. Boott was present while the testimony was taken before the committee. Shortly after receiving the decision Mr. Appleby applied at the office of the Monmouth Park Association for a copy of the minutes. On being informed that there was no copy to be had, he said that he must procure one from somewhere. He declined to talk about the case.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The decision of the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Hasing Association on the question of the disputed bats of the Hon. William I. Scott was ent to Mr. Scott at Erie, Pa., on Saturday. Mr. Scott is in this city attending upon the session of Congress. His secretary telegraphed to him to-day from Eris that the decision was there and would be forwarded by mail. He telegraphed to Mr. Scott that Mr. Scott was not responsible therefor, and that consequently Appleby & Johnson had no claim upon him."

The decision was expected by Mr. Scott, but it is very gratifying to him. He is thoroughly determined to put an end to the crooked work of trainers and bookmakers, and probably will soon make another move against the men whom he believes to have been in a conspiracy against him.

W. C. RHINELANDER IN JAIL. CAUGHT ASSERP AND HANDOUFFED BY JERSKY CONSTABLES.

cused of Removing Some Paintings and Brit-abrae to New York After They had Been Attached by the Sheriff in Asbury Park-So Says They Were his Wife's. ASBURY PARK, Dec. 6.-William C. Rhinelander, who tried to kill John Drake of 54 Pine street, New York, the family lawyer of the Rhinelanders about two years ago, was arrested on a train near Matawan this evening. The arrest was made upon a caplas issued after an Indictment found at the October term of the Monmouth County Courts for removing goods from the State after they had been attached

by the Sheriff. The charge was larceny. Mr. Rhinelander and his wife spent a great part of last winter and spring in the different boarding houses here. He was attended for some time professionally by Dr. Samuel Johnson, to whom he became indebted to the amount of nearly \$200, as Dr. Johnson avers. The latter, knowing that Mr. Rhinelander intended to return to New York.

Brosck Stout, Dr. Johnson's lawyer. Mr. Stout sent for Constable Jackson, but the constable had gone to Freehold. Deputy Sheriff Howell was then called up by telephone, and was asked to have Constable Jackson go to Matawan with the capias and meet the train on which Mr. Rhinelander started back to New York.

Mr. Rhinelander had written several letters to Justice of the Peace Hoimes, in which, it is said, he threatened to shoot Sheriff Aumack, Dr. Johnson, Constable Jackson, and others on sight. Constable Hogers and Hampton, therefore, left here on the same train with Mr. Rhinelander, as it was expected that he would resist arrest. Constable Jackson boarded the train at Matawan. Mr. Rhinelander was then lying back in his seat asleep. The three constables gathered around him in silence, and when all were ready Constable Jackson awoke Mr. Rhinelander with a smartsbake.

"You are my prisoner." Said he.

"You are my prisoner." Jackson repeated.

"What do you say?" said Mr. Rhinelander, struggling to release himself from Jackson's grasp.

"You are my prisoner," Jackson repeated, while Constable Hampton grasped Mr. Rhinelander's hands to prevent his drawing his pistol. He kept hold of his hands while Constables Jackson and Rogers searched his bockets for weapons. Then he was handcuried, and pulled from his seat. Constable Rogers picked up his overcoat, hand bag, and umbrella, and also put his hat on his head. Constables Jackson and Hampton then led him from the car. They turned him over to Clarence Little, the county jailor, who happened to be on his way home from Red Bank. The arrest caused no little excitement among the passengers on the train. Mr. Rhinelander was taken into the Matawan railroad station to wait for a Freehold train. Inside of an hour after his arrest he was looked up in the county jail in Freehold. He threatened to make things warm for the constables who took him into custody and for the men who caused his arrest.

He declares that the goods attached by the Sheriff belonged to Mrs. Rhinelander, and therefore the attachment was of no effect. He came to the Park to-day to see a physician, and was very much disgusted at learning that he had been indicted by a New Jersey Grand Jury. Even if the goods were, as he says the property of Mrs. Rhinelander, his action in removing them from the State after the levy made by the Sheriff was contrary to the isws of New Jersey. At the time the goods were attached they were distributed in three different buildings. the Orange cottage, Mrs. Jane White's cottage in Sixth avenue, and a new cottage owned by Benjamin Albertson.

He Refused to Belleve What the Dector Told Him and Sent for a Falth Cure Man, BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Dec. 6 .-- Congressman William T. Price died at his home in this village at 5 o'clock this morning. His illness, which covered a period of nearly two years, while intensely painful, did not force Eminent physicians who were summoned to his bedside diagnosed his case, but refused to tell the patient what ailed him. Mr. Price grew worse so rapidly that he became alarmed at his condition. Calling his old family physician to his side, one day, the sufferer demanded that he inform him of the true nature of his disease. The physician took Mr. Price's hand in his own, and asked: "Mr. Price. do you really want to know the worst?" "If you please," replied the sufferer.
"Well, then," said the doctor, "I think you

are suffering from cancer of the stomach, and are suffering from cancer of the stomach, and I would warn you against building any hope of recovery. You have not long to live."

"Doctor," replied Mr. Price, "this is astonishing: but I don't think you know a thing about this case."

Physicians who were summoned from St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Chicago sustained the old family physician's diagnosis and told the patient that there was no nope of his recovery. Mr. Price threw his medicine away and huried the viais out of an open window. A faith cure man was summoned from St. Paul, and for two days the Congressman tossed and groaned on his bed while the man prayed by his side. Last evening Mr. Price suffered greatly, but as morning broke he fell into a gentle sleep and passed away.

Thirty wears ago Mr. Price supports the property of the passed away. evening first. Frice sulfered greatly, but as morning broke he fell into agentic sleep and passed away.

Thirty years ago Mr. Price was a practical lumberman. In later years he became a rampant temperance advocate. His attacks on the salcon interests were intensely bittor, and his enemies grew furious, and threatened him with all manner of evil things. He hammered away at salcon men until he won the confidence of the temperance people in his district, and then he ran for Congress. He was elected by an immense majority. Two years later he was redicated, and this fall he was sant back with a majority of something like 12,000. Mr. Price was a native of Pennsylvania. He served during several terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, for one term as President of the unper House, was County Judge of Jackson county in 1854 and 1859, and was a Prasidential elector in 1868. At the time of his death Mr. Price was 62 years old. He leaves a very large property.

NICHOLAS'S DESERTED WIFE.

Found Alive in Wales After Many Years, and Wanted Only What he Took from Mer. SCRANTON, Dec. 6.-Many years ago Edward Nicholas deserted his wife in Trehruo. Glamorganshire, Wales, and came to this city. where he remained until he died a few weeks ago. He had about \$10,000 when he came here, and when he died his property was estimated to be worth \$40,000. He used to say that the reason why he had deserted his wife was be-cause she had been unfaithful to him, and, though he knew that she was living when he made his will, he bequeathed his entire estate to various relatives residing in this city. As there had been no legal separation between there had been no legal separation between Mr. Nicholas and his wife, the attorneys for the estats instructed the executors not to distribute any of the money until Mrs. Nicholas had been settled with. Executor William D. Morris then went to Wales in search of the deserted wife. He found her in the town where she had been left by her husband. She was 72 years of age, was in good circumstances, and had just buried her second husband. She emphatically denied the charge of having been unfaithful to her first husband, saying that he had left her for no cause whatever, and, furthermore, that he had taken \$5,000 that belonged to her when he deserted her. She knew that her husband had gone to America, but she did not know in what part of the country he had settled. She had heard of his death, and all she wanted out of his estate was the \$5,000 that he had taken from her. Executor Morris finally got her to agree to take \$4750, and that amount will be sent to her in a month or two.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The President has appointed George A. Allen to be United States Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice Wm. A. Blone, suspended for oftensive partiagnable, The French and March Storney Mr. Allen's community Settings were desired as yearing.

WINTRY WEATHER DOWN SOUTH. Three Inches of Steet to South Carolina-

· NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1886.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 6,-For the last sixty hour the heaviest sleet storm ever experienced in this city has been in progress. The whole surface of the country is covered to a depth of from three to six inches. The city street railway has been obliged to suspend operations, being unable to run cars. All pend operatione, being mable to run cars. All trains are delayed: In some places in the State snow has fallen instead of alest, and is from ten to fifteen inches des. It is feared that if the sleet and anow storm continues great numbers of eastle will periab, for in this State but few cattle are housed or fed.

CHATTANOGA, Dec.6.—The roof of the stock house of the Dayton Coal and Furnaes Company caved in late Saturday night on account of the heavy fail of anow. The building is near 200 feet square, and more than half of the roof caved in. Usually there are about 100 men in the house, but at the time of the collapse only a foreman named Kerner and half a dozen negroes were at work. They were all badly injured, and two of the negroes will die. Kerner was also fatally injured.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec.6.—Show has fallen almost continuously since Saturday morning, and now measures 15 inches in depth. This is the heaviest fail since 1873. No street ears have run since yesterday.

MONLY, Als. Dec.6.—There was a considerate.

Johnson avers. The latter, knowing that Mr. Rhinelander intended to return to New York, had an attachment issued against his baggage, a quantity of bric-\(\hat{a}\)-brac, and some oil paintings which Mr. Rhinelander had brought from Europe on the trip he made after he shot the lawyer. Mr. Rhinelander disregarded the attachment, and took all of his goods with him when he returned to New York in May.

The complaint on which he was indicted was made by Sheriff Aumack. Constable Jackson had been carrying the capias in his pocket for two months, awaiting his reappearance here. This morning Mr. Rhinelander came to Asbury Park, where he was recognized by R. Ten Brock Stout, Dr. Johnson's lawyer. Mr. Stout sent for Constable Jackson, but the constable had gone to Freehold. Deputy Sheriff Howell was then called up by telephone, and was acted to heave Constable Jackson, and was acted to heave Constable Lakson and the save and the law of the save of the law of the save of the constable and the constable save of the law of the save of the laws of the law of the l

menced in this locality much earlier, than usual. Ice several inches thick has been gathered.

Harnisonburg, Va., Dec. 6.—The most remarkable snow storm experienced for years is now prevailing here. Snow has been failing continually for sixty bours, and still it snows. A stiff northwest wind has prevailed throughout causing heavy drifting. The snow is now twelve to fifteen inches deep. The thormometer is rising, with some prospect of rain.

Petersburg, Va., Dec. 6.—In the vicinity of Burkville, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and for miles west of that place, snow has fallen to a depth of fifteen inches, the despeat known since 1857. A heavy snow storm has prevailed all to-day along the same. Hall has been falling here since morning, and this afternoon a real hall storm set in, which continues to-night. The Appomaticx River is frozen over. The telegraph wires in every direction have been down most of the day. Staunton, Va., Dec. 6.—Heavy snow fell to-day, increasing the depth to fifteen inches. Trains are delayed and travel in the mountains practically suspended.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—A special to the Star from Warsaw, Duplin county, reports the heaviest snow storm experienced there in years. Roads are impassable. The storm is still raging, and, combined with the sleet of the previous night, has done immense damage to forest and shade trees.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—Almost continuous snow, hall, and rain since Saturday morning have made the spresent storm one of the severest experienced for years. To-night at 6 o'clock the snow took a fresh start, falling thick and fast, and appearances are favorable for several inches more.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

Several Vessels Ashere and Other Wreeks Fallon to with Affeat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 .- The ship Sophie. from Hamburg, reports that at midnight on what appeared to be the wreck of a large vessel or anything could be distinguished, the night being very dark.

The steamer Chittagong, from London and

at present.

The two-masted schooner New Packet of Millbridge, Capt. Strout, from Calais Nov. 20 for Boston, with a cargo of shingles and hoards, came ashore here this morning and now lies high up on the beach. The crew are sate, and most of the cargo will be saved.

AN APPEAL AGAINST CLUVERIUS.

The Mother of his Victim Prays the Gov ernor to Let the Law Take Ite Course. RICHMOND, Dec. 6 .- Cluverius, the condemned murderer, had two set backs to-day in his efforts to get executive elemency. Mr. B. he saw Cluverius at Mozart Hall on the night request, and in reply to the Governor's ques tion said that while he had a vague impression of having seen him there he could not swear to it. The Governor also received the following letter from the mother of Lilian Madison, Cluverius's victim:

following letter from the mother of Lilian Madison, Cluverius's victim:

My Dran Governon: Please, my dear Governor, let the law take its course with that wristen, Cluverius, who has caused a father, mother, and eight brothers and sisters to see so much trouble. Only, it possible, haven all such on as quick as possible, for the sake of the sake of a brother whome part mades. Please, for the sake of a brother whome part mades. Please, for the sake of a brother whome part mades. Please, for the sake of a brother whome part made its immension to the court) stay as it is, its immension the independent of the court) stay as it is, its interest in the part of the mother he has caused so much trouble. Much of sorting the indiverse in the court) stay as it is, its if meaning the indiverse in the prayer of your bumble and respectful fellow creature.

The Governor has not yet made known his intention in the case. If he refuses to interfere so far as pardon or commutation is concerned, he will doubtless respite the prisonerso as to give him time, after the last hope of elemency is gone, to prepare himself for death. The City Sergeant, who has charge of the sail where Cluverius is confined, to-day called upon the Governor to know if he should stay his preparations for the hanging, but the Governor gave him no intimation that he would exercise elemency in any way. If he does not, Cluverius will be hanged on Friday.

Musels and Beauty Take the Floor in Tam Fifteen hundred truck drivers from the east side, the west side. New Jersey, and Brooklyn went to their fourth annual ball at Tammany Hall last night. The Reception Committee, with blue badges and gold tassels. stood at the entrance, and gave out pretty dance programmes, with T. D. A. in a shield-

dance programmes, with T. D. A. in a shield-shaped monogram on the outside. There were thirty waltzes, inneers, quadrilles, polkas, reels, lige, and schottisches walting in the instruments of McAdam's orchestrs. At 10 o'clock the music began with a grand march, led by Floor Manager William A. Minnerley, with a white badge and gold tassels, accompanied by his sister-in-iaw. There were several hundred couples in ine.

According to the calculations of the truck drivers the banding will be were at 5 o'clock this morning. All the great truckmen in town were there—Michael Shaughnessy. General President: Vice-President John Rice and his wife. President Dominick Jennings of the Joresy City branch and his wife. Edwin N. Kirk. President of the west side branch, and his wife, and other officers equally prominent. The men were fine looking, broad shouldered, and alnewy, and the gris were just as pretty as the men were strong.

Nothing Like IL

MURDER AT THE CAPITAL. GAMBLER JOHN ROWE KILLS MINNIE

RATMOND AND HIMSELF.

Me Made No Missakes in his Shooting—She had Cost him Off After he had Stolen \$5,000 and Bought a Mouse for her in Washington. Washington, Dec. 6 .- A double tragedy took place to-night at the house 1,369 D street, in the section of the city known as "The Divi-sion." Minnie Raymond, the proprietress of the house, was shot through the left temple by a former lover named John Rows. After shooting the woman, Rowe placed the revolver to his own head and blow out his brains.

New York city. The woman had a stout figure and auburn hair, and was about 22 years of age. Her proper name is said to have been Rose, and her relatives live in New York city. The police telegraphed to her brother, who is said to be in New York, the facts of her death. John Rows was well known to sporting men. The cause of the double murder was jealousy. Rows for some time past has threatened to kill the woman, because she had illted him and low in this city, whose father is a prominent business man on Pennsylvania avenue. An acquaintance of the dead man said to-night that Rowe formerly lived in New Jersey, and that he belonged to a good family. He said that Rowe came here in August with \$10,000, and had given Minnie Raymond \$3,000 with which to furnish her house.

John Rowe is pretty well known by the sporting men who hang around the Carlton and Coleman hotels. Bookmaker Wm. McLane said last night:

"Rowe had been a faro dealer when I took him to work for me several years ago. He earned from \$150 to \$300 a week for three years, and I trusted him with sums as big as \$10.000. On July 29, 1885, I was bookmaking at the Long Branch races. I sent Rowe to New York with a check for \$5,000 to get it cashed. He obtained the money at the bank and abscended with it. He went to Washington, taking with him Minnie Raymond, a dissolute woman, and her three-year-old boy. With my money he furnished a house on D street for her. I wrote to him that if he would return half of the stolen money I would forgive him, but he never answered my letter. Every time I did bookmaking in Washington he found it convenient to be somewhere else. I heard there that he kept a gambling house, and that he occasionally ran a faro bank at Alexandria. He had frequent fights with Minnie Raymond, and several times she had him arrested for beating her. For the last three months, I understand, he has been hard up for money, and I guess that for a year he has been more or less out of his head."

Rowe used to out a conspicuous figure on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. John Rowe is pretty well known by the sport-

SHOT AT A WOMAN'S ORDER.

Old Padrone Tuesza, Once a Neterious Brisand, Gots his Donth at Last.

Nicolo Tuozza of 41 Mulberry street was shot in the stale beer dive at 59 Mulberry street by Domenico Fuorreco, a laborer, of 63 Mulberry street. The cause of the shooting, as is frequently the case in the Italian quarter, was trivial. Fuorreco had taken a tumbler and a handkerchief from Tuozza's house, and Tuozza had followed him to the dive to recover them. After a dispute he got the trifles back, but was still muttering and grumbling as he left the place.

Louisa Rosa, a sister-in-law of Fuorreco, and she hissed out an imprecation upon Tuozza and commanded Fuorreco to shoot him. Promptly at the word a pistol was drawn and a shot fired. Tuorza fall, mortally wounded.
The steamer Chittagong, from London and the steamer Chittagong had been tone to the steamer Chittagong had been the steamer Chittagong had been tone to the steamer Chittagong had been the steamer Chittagong had been the steamer Chittagong had been tone to the steamer Chittagong had been countries aggregate more than thirty years. He was a brigand in Italy, and is said to have robbed a mail coach there single-handed, although it was guarded by Italian solder. He was a brigand in Italy, and is said to have robbed a mail coach there single-handed, although it was guarded by Italian solder. He was a brigand in Italy, and is said to have robbed a mail coach there single-handed, although it was guarded by Italian solder. He was a brigand in Italy, and is said to have robbed a mail coach there single-handed, although it was guarded by Italian solder. He was a brigand in Italy, and is said to have robbed a mail coach there single-handed, although it was guarded by Italian solder. The schooner Emily Shepard, befere reported about one of the coach and native The schooner Chittagong where they could only just be seen and not distinct. The robbed a mail coach there single-handed, although it was guarded by Italian solder. The schooner Emily Shepard had been the following the school the school in the school the school the school the school the school the school the shot fired. Tuorza fell, mortally wounded. The victim of the shooting is one of the most

PEACEFUL CITY FATHERS.

Harmony Probable to the New Board-The Apportionment of Places.

Judging from the talk among local political leaders, there will be no fight between the Fammany and County Democratic Aldermen over the Vice-President of the Board and the derkships. Everything was amicable election time except in a couple of districts, and peace is expected to continue. It is likely that a union caucus will soon be held, when the places and committees will be apportioned. Alderman Divver holds the place the late lamented Jachne had, and he will probably continue to hold it. Tammany would be able to exclude the County Democrats from much par-

exclude the County Democrats from much participation in the fat things did they so desire, as they have almost two members to the County Democrats' one.

The Republicans have six members and the Tammany men twelve, although it is rather doubtful whether Flynn of the First district should be counted with Tammany. He was an old Tammany man, but he was elected on the Irving Hail and Labor ticket.

This Tammany preponderance will probably make Divver Vice-President of the Board and Chairman of the Finance Committee, thereby becoming a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. The next important office is considered to be Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and in the interest of harmony it would be given to a County Democrat. Chief Clerk Twomey of the Board has been there so long that he is likely to stay.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 6.-An emigration agent is busy among the colored people trying to work up an ex-odus to Arkansas from the neighborhood off Barnwell and Blackville. He promises 202 a month to able-bodied hands, and prophesies that there will be a war of races here within eighteen months. He promises to have five engines and thirty passenger cosobes at Blackville about the middle of January. He tells the negroes that Arkanese is a Republican State and that all men are free and the state of the sta

A Judgment for \$1,000,747.

PITTSEURGH, Dec. 6 .- The Union Trust Com pany of New York obtained a judgment for \$1,000,747.75 in the United States Circuit Court this morning on so much of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Hallway as fee much of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway as hes within the limits of this Siate. Judgment was originally ebiained in the New York Siate courts, but it affected only that portion of the road in New York Siate. As excution will be issued, on which, in all probability, the road will be sold.

Attorner-General Caseidy filed a bill in equity in the United Siates Court to-day against the Aleghany Vailey Railroad Company and against the Burfalo. New York and Philadelphas Railroad Company, asking that they be restrained from entering into the trunk line pool. Its asked leave to have the cases heard in Dauphin county, which was granted in both cases.

California's Wise Product.

BAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 .- J. Gundlach'& Co. Califo nia say: "The season has been one of the mo favorable known. Such quantity and quality are greatly above the average. The vintage of the State is 19. dirt (on gallont, one-scenth of which will be turned into brandy. The quality is so high that the vintage of laste will be reckneed a famous product. The production of sweet wine, owing to low prices, has been restricted. Forts and sherries will therefore be searce. The proposition of red by rices that the red white wine is two to one.

FRENCH'S HOTEL BARRICADED. Major Coloman and T. J. French Art Bentinele Posted at Night,

Just as Auctioneer Richard Walters had fairly perched himself on a high stool in the dining room of French's Hotel yesterday morning ready to sell everything in the place under chattel mortgages, Lawyer Abel Crook. for Mrs. Helen French, stepped up with an in-junction restraining the sale. The injunction was granted at 1 o'clock in the morning by Judge Pratt of Brooklyn. Mrs. French averred that the sale of the household effects in the hotel would injure the reputation of the hotel. An auxiliary clause in the injunction restrains the auctioneer from selling the hat racks in the dining room, some of the cooking kettles used

An auxiliary clause in the injunction restrains the auctioneer from selling the hat racks in the dining room, some of the cooking kettles used in the kitchen, and certain fixtures in the rooms up stairs, which Mrs. French says are permanent fixtures of the hotel. They had been scheduled for sale by the auctioneer.

The crowd that had assembled dwindled to the retainers of the Coleman Company.

Early in the afternoon the scattering retainers of F. W. Coleman & Co. and Mr. Thomas Jefferson French, representing his wife, the owner of the property, who gave the unassignable lease to F. W. Coleman & Co., appeared on the scene. Major Coleman and Mr. French and their lawyer. Mr. Crook, thought that James E. Walter. Treasurer of the Coleman Company; Mr. Charles T. Brown, Mr. Waiter's lieutenant, and all opposed to the owner of the property, should get right out of the hotel. Mr. Waiter and his friends said they would stick right there as long as the goods remained in the hotel. Mr. Franch and the Major mad Mr. French out of the hotel.

The clamor between them was long, loud, and angry. It ended by Mr. Waiter and his aids should go. Thereupon Mr. Waiter applying to Justice White at the Tombs for warrants to arrest Mr. Franch and Major Coleman Combany. Mr. Brown and where paroled until this afternoon.

Meantimes Mr. Brown, acting for Treasurer Waiter of the Coleman Company, had three big vans driven up to the hotel, and into them were tossed furniture and stuff enough to start half a dozen summer boarding houses. Mr. Brown will not tell where the goods were taken. The early evening hours were passed by the Waiter party in packing up the remainder of the chattels not included in Judge Pratt's injunction. This will be sent away from the hotel to-day.

Last night the representatives of the Coleman Company put out everybody in the place, including City Marshal Patrick Cody and his despresentatives of the coleman form of the enemy beds were made up in the dining room for Mr. Waiter and Lieut. Brown, and the retainers slept by

FIRE IN RUPPERT'S BREWERY.

It Stubbernly Refuses to Go Out and Makes the Firemen De Hard Work.

There was a stubborn fire in Jacob Ruppert's brewery yesterday, and the firemen had to work all the afternoon and into the night. It was in that part of the brewery on the Third avenue side, between Ninety-first and Ninetysecond streets, which was formerly used as an ice house, but which lately has held beer vats. On top of the roof was a mass of shavings, ork, and charcoal, which were used as a nonconductor in ice house times. When this aught there were lively times.

Firemen had to use the longest ladders to cale the lofty walls to the roof. Holes were cut in the roof and the nozzles of the pipes thrust through them. From time to time smoke and flame burst out, but only for a few minutes. A deem streams kept the fire confined. Meanwille the roof was flooded with water, in which firemen aplanted and paddled as though it was a day in June. Their black rubber coats were

a day in June. Their black rubber coats were white with ice.
Into the great vats of beer in the storage room below filtered the water from above—water colored with charcoal and scented with charred shavings and cork.

Mr. Ruppert sent to the firemen on the roof great pitchers of coffee and stacks of sandwiches while they were at work. Beer was offered to them, but they took coffee, to a man. There was a big crowd all day watching the fire from the atreet. Watchmen were atstoned on the Tuird avenue elevated railroad to prevent the burning of the wood work if the fire in the brewary should burst out. Brewers George Eiret, Oppermann, Ringiler, Schaefer, and Congressman-elect Fitch and Deputy Marshal Peter F. Morris, and other friends of Mr. Ruppert called at his office. Fitch and Deputy Marshal Peter F. Morris, and other friends of Mr. Ruppert called at his office, in the shadow of the building where the fire was burning, and had high 11nks in the back office over an extra keg of lager. At a late hour last night the firemen believed that the fire was under control. The damage is about \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a workman who tried to thaw a frozen pipe with a candie.

MRS. GEERY AS A DETECTIVE.

She Secures the Arrest of Mr. Geery and of Mrs. and Miss Welr. William Geery, who has numerous medals for expert bicycle riding, lives in Sussex avenue and Steuben street. East Orange. He is employed in Wall street in this city. He was married a year ego. Lately his wife got an idea that he was spending a good deal of his time at 340 Orange street, in Newark, where Mrs. Weir and her daughter

of his time at 340 Orange street, in Newark, where Mrs. Weir and her daughter Louisa live. Mrs. Geery went to the Newark police and told them that the Weirs kept a disorderly house, but she had no evidence on which the police would act. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Geery left his house ostensibly to visit his parents. Mrs. Geery followed him. She saw him enter the house where Mrs. and Miss Weir live, and then she hurrid to Justice Wedmann. Three policemen were sent to the house and they brought back Mrs. Weir, her daughter, and Geery.

"I am a respectable woman," said Mrs. Weir in the police station. "My husband deserted me a long while ago, and my daughter and I take in washing for a living. We washed for Mrs. Geery at one time, but she grew so jealous of my daughter that I was obliged to leave her house to avoid trouble. I have not seen Geery before for a long time until to-day, when he called to inquire about some rumors concerning his wife."

"I went to the house," broke in Geery, "to fathom some stories concerning my wife which I was told the Weirs were responsible for."

Geery was released on bail furnished by his father; but, although the young man requested it, the elder Geery would not become bondsman for Mrs. and Miss Weir. Yesterday morning John H. Osborne, the proprietor of a pottery in Bellevue avenue, became bondsman for them. Mr. and Mrs. Geery have one child.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PAYORING COAST DEFENCE, REDUCTION OF REVENUES, AND SUSPENSION OF SILVER COINAGE.

Coping for a Settlement of the Fisheries
Quarrel-The Bispate with Mexico-Entontion of the Hawnitan Tronty Bosommended-The Ill Treatment of ChinamonA Call for Excision of Lawr Coccorning
Cilinenship, Extradition, and CopyrightAn Additional Federal Judge for the
Senthers Bistrict of Kew York-The Indian Problem-Romarks Upon the Labor
Question and Civil Service Ecform. to the Congress of the United States:
In discharge of a constitutional duty, and

following a well-established precedent in the Congress at its reassembling, certain informstion concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration, as appear necessary and expedient. Our Government has consistently maintained

its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other Governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly counsel.
We are as yet without provision for the set-

tlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chill for injuries during the late war with Peru and Bolivia. The mixed commissions, organized under claims conventions, concluded by the Chilian Government with certain European States, have developed an amount of friction which we trust can be avoided in the convention which our representative at Santiago is authorized to negotiate.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese

has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories, and acts of violence against those people, beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent, and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nations.

In opening our vast domain to alien elements, the purpose of our lawgivers was to invite assimilation, and not to provide an arena for endless antagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people may require the adoption of mesures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individ-uals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the Government of China, whose friendly disposition toward us I am most happy to recognize, will meet us half way in devising a comprehensive remedy by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured.

Legislation is needed to execute the provisons of our Chinese Convention of 1880 touch-

ing the opium traffic.

OUR INTERESTS AT PANAMA. While the good will of the Colombian Govern-ment toward our country is manifest, the situation of American interests on the Isthmus of Panama has at times excited concern, and in-

Panama has at times excited concern, and in-vited friendly action looking to the perform-ance of the engagements of the two actions concerning the territory embraced in the inter-oceanic transit. With the subsidence of the Isthmian disturbances, and the erection of the State of Panams into a Tederal district under the direct government of the constitutional administration at Bogota, a new order of things has been inaugurated which, although as yes somewhat experimental, and affording scope for arbitrary exercise of power by the delegates of the national authority, promises much im-

provement. The sympathy between the people of the United States and France, born during our colonial struggle for independence and continuing to-day, has received a fresh impulse in the successful completion and dedication of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in New York harbor-the Frenchmen to Americans.

A convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of submarine cables was signed at Paris on March 14, 1884, and has been duly ratified and proclaimed by this Government. By agreement between the high contracting parties this convention is to go into effect on the 1st of January next, but the legislation required for its execution in the United States has not yet been adopted. I earnestly recommend its enact-

ment. Cases have continued to occur in Germany giving rise to much correspondence in relation o the privilege of soujourn of our naturalized citizens of German origin revisiting the land of their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of

their customed cordiality. The claims for interest upon the amount of tonnage dues illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines were favorably reported in both Houses of Congress at the last seaion, and I trust will receive final and favorable action at an early day.

THE PISHERIES DISPUTE The recommendations contained in my last

Miss Wei Iwe, and then she hurrid to Justice Wedmann. Three policemen were sent to the house and they brought back Mrs. Weir, her "I am a respectable woman," said Mrs. Weir, the "I am a respectable woman," said Mrs. Weir, the police station. "My husband descried me a long while ago, and my daughter and if the police station. "My husband descried me a long while ago, and my daughter and of the mean of the policy of the station of the stat