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The Sun.

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PARNELL AND HIS ENEMIES.

HE SAYS HE WILL PROVE THE TIMES'S LETTERS TO BE FORGERIES.

Spurious Evidence for which $5,000 was Paid—He Wants the Trial Confined to the Charges Against the Irish Members.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the bill dealing with charges and allegations against members of Parliament. He said that the Government offered the Commission of inquiry upon precedents. Re considered that a Commission with less authority than was proposed would fail to do justice to all persons concerned. The Government would not be doing justice to the accused if it did not give them the completest chance to clear themselves. He had confidence in the proposed tribunal. It rested with the House to say how complete the powers of the Commission ought to be. Sir James Hannen would be the President, and Justices Day and Smith would be the other members of the Commission.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the House what the powers of the Commission ought to be. It seemed that Mr. Smith had a friendly hint from the counsel for the *Times*, in consequence of which the inquiry was to be extended not only into his personal conduct, but into the acts of the League in America, Ireland, and Great Britain. It was evident that the case as regards the forged letters was going to break down. He demanded that the Government limit the scope of the Commission to what Mr. Smith originally proposed, namely, the charges against himself and the other Irish members.

It would be proved that each and every one of those letters was a barefaced forgery. The allegations against the League could not come before the Commission as affecting him. They were the most cruel and infamous charges ever made against a public man. He did not suppose that the *Times* would have given £1,000 for these forgeries by an ex-Commoner unless they had been against a public man. He could demonstrate to conviction, within a week, that the letters were forgeries. He had never seen Pat Ford in his life. As for the scope of the inquiry, it would be intolerable unless the bill excluded vague allusion to other persons and named specifically the Commoners charged. [Cheers.]

Mr. Parnell admitted that he had had communications with John Devoy, but they were solely in regard to political matters and were open to the fullest scrutiny. He also admitted making a speech at Ennis in favor of boycotting. He believed boycotting did good then, but he ceased to advocate boycotting after the passing of the Arrears bill of 1882. So far from his action promoting outrages, it prevented them. To make the inquiry judicial, the Government ought definitely to specify the charges and ought also to provide for scrutiny of the documents upon which the charges were based. It was of vital importance to the Irish members to see these documents before the Commission began to sit.

Here there was an exasperant pause, during which calls were raised for the Attorney-General. No member of the Government responding, Mr. Gladstone expressed surprise that the Government did not answer Mr. Parnell, and declared that there must be an answer. He would vote against the second reading of the bill, but the issues raised must be considered at a later stage, before the Commission was approved. He was not prepared to give that unqualified confidence to the commission which Mr. Smith appeared to entertain. It was in the power of the Government to make a better election of Commissioners, a selection which would have commanded warm acclamations from everybody. The Government ought to make definite charges against definite persons, where ought to be no skulking. The letters were really the only new charges. Everything else had passed the order of dissolution of 1885. [Cheers.] The letters absolutely constituted the main charges. Mr. Parnell demanded an opportunity to examine them and must have it in order to face the accusers. The Government ought to make a better election of Commissioners, a selection which would have commanded warm acclamations from everybody. The Government ought to make definite charges against definite persons, where ought to be no skulking. The letters were really the only new charges. Everything else had passed the order of dissolution of 1885. [Cheers.] The letters absolutely constituted the main charges. Mr. Parnell demanded an opportunity to examine them and must have it in order to face the accusers. The Government ought to make a right decline to reveal his communications with Attorney-General Webster, the counsel for the *Times*, but a more deplorable error was never committed than when the Attorney-General undertook to conduct the case of the *Times*. Unless Mr. Parnell's conditions were conceded the country would be driven to the conclusion that the proposals were made to be refused.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, deprecated speaking with warmth upon this subject. Whatever Attorney-General Webster had said was solely in his capacity as counsel for the *Times*. He repudiated the idea that the Government had any sense made themselves a party to these charges. The Commission surely could be trusted to deal impartially.

THE CZAR'S DINNER.

He Is Expected to Return Emperor William's Visit in the Fall.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, twelve members of Emperor William's suite, seventeen officers attached to the German squadron, the Captain of the United States man-of-war Enterprise, seven members of the German embassy, and all the Russian Ministers and foreign representative were present at the dinner given by the Czar t the Peterhof palace last evening. Count Hebert Bismarck sat at the imperial table. Emperor William sat at the Czarina's right. The emperors toasted each other. Upon the breaking up of the dinner party Emperor William escorted the Czarina to her carriage.

It is said that the Czar will return the visit of Emperor Wiliam in the autumn, stopping at Berlin on his way from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg.

The Emperor William to-day conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon M. de Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, and the order of the Red Eagle upon M. Vlangoli, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, St. Petersburg court circle think that the prolongation of the Emperor William's stay, together with the courteous and cordial nature of the interviews between the two Emperors, although no direct political allusions were made, indicates a resumption of unity between Russia and Germany, tending to a general European peace.

Leading diplomatists believe that no tangible outcome will result from the visit, such as in the meetings at Kiernevics and Kremsier, but that the two Emperors simply desire to remove misunderstanding between the two countries. To-day we occupied at Krasnoe witnessing the cavalry manœuvres and the review of the Cossacks directed by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

Count Herbert Bismack had an audience of an hour and a quarter with the Czar yesterday. The Czar bestowed upot the Count the brilliant decoration of the oder of St. Alexander Newski.

BERLIN, July 23.—Negotations are in progress with Italy regarding he proposed visit of Emperor William to King lumbert. The Italian Government persists tat if there is to be any meeting it must be in Iome.

Boulanger Badly Defeated.

PARIS, July 22.—At an election held in the Department of Dordogne yesterday, to fill a vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Taillifer (Bonapartist) was elected. He received 47,650 votes. M. Clerjounie (Republican) received 41,524, and Gen. Boulanger 4,645.

Gen. Boulanger said that he was not surprised at the check he had met with in Ardeche, seeing that his illness prevented his directing the electoral campaign. He intends to be a candidate in the Department of Somme.

The Independence of the Balkans.

LONDON, July 23.—Berlin and Vienna journals say, on the strength of reports from a Russian source, that the Czar may aprove the independence of the Balkan States. They say that the Czar is willing to make such a concession to Bulgaria, but that Prince Ferdinand must leave the throne. Under these conditions Germany will support Russia, and Emperor William will order Prince Ferdinand's departure.

Dublin Police Shadowing Americans.

DUBLIN, July 23.—The police of this city are keeping a close watch upon all American visitors. A detective entered a hotel recently and insisted upon holding a private interview with a gentleman from St. Louis who had previously visited Dublin. The gentleman complained to the United States Consul, who has written a letter to the police authorities demanding an explanation of the detective's conduct.

An Autumn Session of Parliament.

LONDON, July 23.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to hold an autumn session of Parliament. The two Houses will adjourn in the second week of August and reassemble in October.

REPULSED HER ON HIS DEATHBED.

A Dying Man Who Had Not Spoken to His Wife for Twelve Years.

CHICAGO, July 23.—James Hutchins, a well-to-do citizen, died on Saturday evening. The dying man had not spoken a word to his wife in twelve years, and for that time they had occupied separate rooms in the same house. Dr. Parsons told him he had only a few hours to live. Mrs. Hutchins was crying, and the dying man with open eyes watched her. With a sudden impulse of a love that had survived the years of cruel treatment, Mrs. Hutchins threw her arms around her husband's neck, kissed him fondly, and begged him to speak to her once to break, before he died, the silence of a dozen years. There was a struggle apparent in his countenance. His lips opened as if to speak, but only an inarticulate sound came from them. His face grew set and stern again. He slightly repulsed her, and was taken with a spasm of coughing. He asked the doctor for a drink of water. Mrs. Hutchins made no further attempts at a reconciliation, and in a half hour her husband died.

The couple were married thirty years ago in England. Mr. Hutchins was a handsome foot soldier of the British army, and his wife was a friend of his mother. They came to the town of Lake sixteen years ago, and he got work with the Union Stock Yards Company. He met Henry Barroff, and as fellow workmen they became strong friends, and Barroff, who was unmarried, used to visit Hutchins many a time at his house. One evening Barroff dropped in before Hutchins had returned from his work. He sat down, and presently Hutchins came in.

"Hello, Barroff. How are you?" said he.

"Howd'ye do, Jim," said Barroff, and the conversation proceeded socially for an hour or two, when Barroff went home.

As soon as the door closed behind him Hutchins charged his wife with infidelity. He broke into a frightful passion. He would hear no reply or explanation, and ended the scene by locking himself up in another room. Mrs. Hutchins could not understand it. Their married life had been happy until this time, and had been blessed by a fine boy. She got supper, dried her tears, knocked on her husband's door, and told him supper was ready. He ate his meal without a word, and in sullen silence smoked his pipe until bed time. She made one or two attempts to say something without avail. He retired to their bedroom, while she spent the night in another room. In the morning it was the same way. He ate his breakfast, and went to work as mute as a post. This life went on for days, and weeks, and years, he never saving a word to her. Sometimes he wrote his requests on a piece of paper. Sometimes she called in a neighbor's child, and talked to him through the child. He always spoke pleasantly on these occasions, but frowned and became stern if she ventured to address him directly. He made her an allowance of $25 a month for the household expenses and her own clothes.

Hutchins was a thrifty man, and accumulated money, bought houses and lots, and made loans. He was 55 years old when he died, and during recent years he had not worked. His wife, through their boy, asked for more money than $25 a month. Hutchins grew violent and threw $10 at her. She never asked him for money again. Mrs. Hutchins, the neighbors say, used to cry a great deal, and two or three times her husband was seen to weep violently when he thought he was not observed. But of late years both have gone on in a matter-of-fact way. Their son married and went West three or four years ago. Their solitary life went on until a week ago, when Hutchins was taken ill. Dr. Parsons said he had typhoid fever. Mrs. Hutchins cared for him, gave him medicine, and performed all the offices of the sick chamber. He never spoke to her, and accepted her attentions in the same silence he had observed for twelve years.

STUDYING THE ECLIPSED MOON.

Harvard's Astronomers Saw Little but Amherst's Saw Much.

BOSTON, July 23.—Prof. Pickering and the other experts at the Harvard Observatory saw little or nothing of last night's eclipse, and were very much disappointed. The line of observation contemplated was in continuation of that of last January, when, it will be remembered, the moon suffered a total eclipse on a clear night, and was more carefully observed than ever before. According to the official report of these observations just written out, it appears that the three observers, Mr. O. C. Wendell, Miss M. W. Whitney, and Mr. J. Rayner Edmands, recorded the occultations of twenty-eight stars.

The observations of the Boyden department were confined to actinic determination of the brightness of the lunar surface, the unit of light employed being that given out by a carefully measured burning mixture of oil, and shining through a hole of one millimetre radius at a distance of a metre for a second. Six plates were taken during the eclipse with the eleven-inch Draper telescope, besides numerous other observations. During totality the irregularities of lighting and the color of the disk were very marked. The central point of the shadow were perceptibly darker than the rest, the color shading from deep red through gray to white when the edge of the umbra was reached. Auroral glow was carefully sought for, but not found.

The eclipse was very successfully observed by Prof. Todd of Amherst College. The atmospheric conditions were fine, and many photographs of the total eclipse and other phases were obtained with the large telescope. Prof. Todd found that scores of faint stars were occulted by the moon during the progress of the eclipse, and the color and the illumination of the moon's surface during totality was much less than usual. It was irregularly illuminated, except near the time of central. The eclipse, when in the middle, was a large dark area, surrounded by an early perfect ring of light. At no time was the moon entirely disappear from view, as it did during the eclipse of 1761, when no part could be seen, either with or without a telescope. The copper color was visible, but not so intense as ordinarily. The entire duration of the phenomenon was nearly ten minutes greater than that assigned in some astronomical works as the greatest possible length of such an eclipse.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Her Trial Trip to Liverpool—She Made 23 Miles an Hour at Times.

LONDON, July 23.—The new Inman line steamer, the City of New York, has completed her trial trip. She started on Saturday from the Clyde to Liverpool, having on board a large and distinguished company. The City of New York has proved to be a fast boat. She is considerably shorter than the Great Eastern, but fourteen feet longer than the City of Rome. For the present a limit of length seems to have been reached. Magnificent speed is obtained for a vessel built on the scale of the City of New York, care being exercised in giving due proportions to her several dimensions. She is built almost on the lines of a yacht and her enormous engines develop extraordinary power.

In this ship the Atlantic voyage will be reduced to a little over six days. The rate of speed is tremendous for her size. She was tried for speed at short intervals, and each time she sped through the water at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour.

On her first voyage she will take out Mr. Blaine and the members of his family. The stateroom which will be occupied by Mr. Blaine is magnificently decorated and upholstered. It looks as comfortable and as luxurious as the best apartments in the best hotels. In the day time it provides all the comforts of a suite of rooms. At night it can be converted into two bedrooms, where every facility is provided for uninterrupted sleep. The woodwork of the compartment is constructed of beautifully polished Hungarian ash.

The steamer arrived to-day at Liverpool from the Clyde after her trial trip around the Irish coast at a rate of eighteen knots per hour and working three-quarters speed. She leaves for America on Aug. 1.

Germany Won't Disarm.

BERLIN, July 23.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to the rumors of disarmament published in French papers, says: "Such childish and absurd incubrations could never be ventured upon among reading people in Germany. The idea is so silly that the inventor must have supposed himself writing for the veriest tyros in politics."

Changes in the Austrian Army.

VIENNA, July 23.—Important changes are being made in the Austrian army. The Duke of Wurtemberg, Baron Philippovic, and Baron Ranberg retire from their commands at Lemberg, Prague, and Agram respectively.

150 People Drowned in the Nile.

CAIRO, July 23.—Three boats loaded with native fugitives who left Wady Halfa during the attack of the dervishes, on the 20th inst., sank in the river, and 150 persons were drowned.

REPLY TO PURROY'S LETTER.

JUSTICE POWERS SPEAKS FOR THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Until the Quarrel with Mayor Grace Mr. Purroy Found No Fault—He and Warden Walsh Alone for Nicoll—Martine Loyally Supported—As to Union with Tammany.

Police Justice Maurice J. Power sat in his private office yesterday afternoon with a copy of Henry D. Purroy's letter before him, and said to an audience of reporters: "I shall make no formal reply to this letter, for I have not been able to discover anything specific in it, but I will talk over what I see here, and you can take whatever you want of what I say. The matter may come up whenever there is a meeting of the Committee of Twenty-four of the County Democracy, which is composed of the leaders or district Chairmen in each Assembly district, and their action on it will of course be made public. This committee has never met in the past two years that Mr. Purroy has not been invited to be present, but he never came. He was invited as a member from the Twenty-fourth ward, and also as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the county, a place he has held for four years. The Executive Committee is composed of seven members from each Assembly district. It is during these four years that all the circumstances he relates took place. He now sums up his objections to them. If he made any record of objection in all that time in the committee, neither the public nor myself is apprised of it. Until his quarrel with Mayor Grace last year, arising out of his own support of Judge Donohue and Mr. Grace's opposition to the Judge in our organization, he was not heard from in complaint against any of these things. Since then there seems to have been a great deal of indifference on his part as a member of our organization. He failed to summon a meeting of his own committee, or to attend the caucus of the Chairmen of districts to which he and other persons were invited. But not until Mr. Grace appeared as a candidate for Governor had we any intimation of Mr. Purroy's general disgruntlement with the County Democracy.

"His statement that names still high on the roll of the Tammany Aldermen Club are those of men who have done the State valuable but unwilling service, is untrue. The Governors of the New Amsterdam Club assure me that no man indicted or convicted in the boodle cases was a member of the club at the time. Of course he refers to the boodle Aldermen, but he fails to say that Tammany Aldermen and Republican Aldermen, as well as County Democracy Aldermen, were accused.

"He says that last year he was astonished at the reluctance with which an unwilling consent was, of necessity, given to the well-merited promotion of Judge Martine. This is untrue. I was a member of the conference committee, and all of its members will bear me out. We not only contended there, but contended successfully, for Judge Martine's nomination. This issue was discussed for four hours. He had previously declined, even at the request of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Grace, myself, and a dozen others to accept again the nomination for District Attorney. Tammany contended that it was her right to nominate for this Judgeship, but we prevailed, and secured Mr. Martine's nomination, and the County Democracy loyally supported him.

"In regard to Mr. Purroy's support of Mr. Nicoll, the assertion he makes is correct. Tom Walsh and he were in favor of Nicoll's nomination, and they only. The reasons that the other County Democracy leaders did not support Nicoll were those given in Mr. Hewitt's letter against the campaign.

"Mr. Purroy discusses the objects and purposes of the organization of the County Democracy. It was organized by a committee of 100 of the most distinguished Democrats of this county, appointed for that purpose by a mass meeting in Cooper Union, held after the election of 1880. The meeting originated from the widespread dissatisfaction with the methods of Tammany Hall and of its 'antis' of that year. In their wisdom the meeting created an organization very broad at the base, and narrow and wide, no power whatever at the top, exactly the opposite of the plan on which Tammany Hall is organized. Under this plan 850 or more election districts send delegates directly to not only the general committees, but also to all of the conventions—County, Congressional, Judicial, Aldermanic, and Assembly—without the intervention of any authority created by the county, general, or local committees. And the purpose of this was that the party might, through such a wide and unhampered plan of organization, attract the youth of our city and all of those whose inclinations were toward such activities, and thus give the party an opportunity to grow. There has been no change whatever in the freedom of this plan, and no restrictions have been added, and it is for the Democratic voters of this city to determine whether its continuance is useful or otherwise.

"Mr. Purroy says he is unwilling to be longer helplessly tied down to an organization which is at this moment on its knees to its rival. This is as false as it is malicious, and is of a piece with the bluster that marks his entire communication, which does not deal in facts, save to invent or misrepresent them, in the vain effort to place the writer in a creditable position before the public. The County Democracy has never consented to a union with Tammany Hall, except in response to a public demand arising out of exigencies, such as the Henry George movement, when the public interests and party welfare required it."

Justice Power said that he has not yet received the resignation of Edward Kearney, but seemed to think that it might be expected.

GETTING READY FOR WAR.

Canada Preparing for a Serious Indian Campaign.

WINNIPEG, July 23.—The Skeena River revolt continues to cause the greatest excitement. The local militia is prepared to start for the scene of the outbreak on short notice. A messenger arrived from Hazelton last night. He says when he escaped the Indians were still laying siege to Hudson Bay Fort, where all the white population are gathered. The garrison, he says, could not hold out much longer, and he fears the troops now on the way there will not arrive in time. Gen. Middleton, who commanded the troops during the last rebellion, has again been called upon to direct the troops in this revolt. He has telegraphed to the authorities in British Columbia:

I can put 3,000 men on cars in twenty-four hours en route for the scene.

It is said that the Indian tribes in that region are practically well divided against one another, and that probably some of them will side with the whites against their enemies. A short distance above the mouth of Skeena River lies Duncan Island, where dwelt the ferocious and bloodthirsty Indians known as the Metlakatlah tribe, which gave so much trouble to the Government a few years ago, but afterward fled to some point in Alaska. This tribe has signified its willingness to join the rebels, and is reported on its way to Hazelton.

A rebellion much more serious than that of two years ago is expected by those who know the character of the redskins now on the warpath. Orders were received from Ottawa last night, where it is said the most alarming intelligence has been received. The Government battalion which was first at the front in the last rebellion is notified to hold itself in readiness. The greatest excitement prevails here.

W. R. Morrison Not a Candidate.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Col. William R. Morrison, who is in town, says he will not be a candidate for Congress in his old district, the Eighteenth Illinois. The candidates are Senator W. S. Forman of Nashville and Senator Seiter of Belleville. Mr. Morrison said:

"All the gentlemen whose names have been published as candidates have done me the great courtesy to assure me in the most positive terms that they would withdraw in my favor if I decided to allow my name to go before the convention. I thought the matter over, and told my friends that I would not be a candidate. I could not be a candidate now if I wanted to, and still preserve my honor and self-respect when my old friends are seeking the nomination on assurances from me that I would not stand in their way."

The Rev. Mr. Hume's Muscular Christianity.

BABYLON, July 23.—The Sessions has not accepted the resignation of the Rev. James C. Hume, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, nor has Justice W. D. Lewis issued a warrant for his arrest, as it was rumored. Mr. Hume's daughter was insulted by a young man, and when her father saw her in tears and learned the cause he sought out the young man and gave him a severe thrashing. Mr. Hume explained the matter to his congregation on Sunday and tendered his resignation, but, as has been said, it was not accepted.

Guests arrive daily at Saratoga, and all drink Geyser Water. New Yorkers can second week of August at S. H. Kelke, 5 Beekman st.—Ads.

THREE BOYS WITH DAGGERS.

Rogers Held for Murder and his Chums Locked Up as Witnesses.

Another witness was found yesterday of the murder of young William L. Dunn by Harry Rogers in Eighth avenue on Saturday afternoon. He is Joseph A. Donnelly, a lad living at 345 West Forty-ninth street. Donnelly was looking out of the window into the street when Rogers, Porell, and Moore were throwing potatoes at an old German. He says he saw Dunn go up Eighth avenue after a quarrel with Rogers over the German. Later Moore and Rogers came through Forty-ninth street, Moore walking on the south side of the street and Rogers on the opposite side. Rogers stopped at the hallway of 345 and Moore sat down in the entrance of 358. They had been there but a few minutes when Dunn came along on the side that Moore was on.

"Come over here, Joe," yelled Rogers to Moore.

When Moore had crossed the street Rogers told him to ask Dunn to step down to the corner of Eighth avenue. Donnelly overheard the talk and saw Moore and Dunn walk to the corner, followed by Rogers. Donnelly slipped on his coat and ran down to where they stood. He heard Dunn say to Rogers:

"You cur, you're altogether too fresh with your knife. It's only a week ago you pulled a knife on a fellow. If you ever pulled a knife on me I'd kick the head off you."

"Let me know when you're going to begin," said Rogers sneeringly.

"Take that gun out of your pocket first," said Dunn. Rogers then pulled out a cheap one-chambered pistol and pointed it at Dunn. He pulled the trigger with both hands, but it did not go off. He then returned the pistol to his pocket, drew a dagger, and stabbed Dunn. Moore also, Donnelly says, drew a knife and tried to stab Dunn. His blow fell short, and Rogers and Moore ran away.

Rogers, Moore, and Porell were arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday. Rogers was committed without bail, and the others were held as witnesses. These three young men, the police have learned, bought three daggers of the same pattern recently on the Bowery. Rogers, it is alleged, was urged to buy revolvers instead of knives, but pooh-poohed the idea, and said contemptuously:

"Ah, now, knives is de best. Revolvers make too much noise, but knives does de work, and dey don't speak."

MAUD RILEY'S MARRIAGE.

A Ballet Dancer's Hasty and Romantic Wedding with Young Mr. Hays.

Justice of the Peace Weed of Jersey City performed a marriage ceremony at his home on Sunday. It was late in the afternoon when a young couple stopped at the house and asked to see him. They said they wanted to be married. The young man, the Justice says, described himself as Abel J. Hays, a son of the village storekeeper at Ramapo, N. Y. His companion said she was Maud Riley, a ballet dancer employed in the cast of "Nero" at St. George, Staten Island. The couple had known each other four years. Saturday Hays, with his father, came to New York to buy stock. They missed the last train home, and the young man went to see "Nero," while his father stayed at the hotel. The name of the hotel was not mentioned. After the show was over at St. George young Hays met Miss Riley, so the Justice says, and they agreed to go to Jersey City the following morning and get married. The ceremony was performed and the couple came to the hotel, saw the elder Hays, and asked his forgiveness. It was not secured. The old man would not believe that any ceremony had been performed, and so the son left his bride at the hotel and took his father to Jersey City, where the Justice told him it was all true. The couple started for the hotel again. The elder Hays was in a rage. An hour after the young man had called on the Justice again and said that when he got to the hotel his bride was gone. He wanted to know what he should do about it. The Justice told him that in all probability the girl had got tired of waiting and had gone to her home in Brooklyn. He advised him to go there. The young man left and has not returned. It is supposed that he found his bride.

Justice Weed is given to performing sensational wedding ceremonies.

TORTURE FOR THE MURDERESS.

Told on Sunday that Her Sentence had Been Commuted, on Monday that it had Not.

Pearl Eytinge, who went up to Albany the other day with her business manager and prayed Gov. Hill to commute the death sentence of Chiara Cignarale, appeared at the Tombs on Sunday and informed Mrs. Cignarale that the hoped-for commutation of sentence had at length been made. She knelt beside Mrs. Cignarale's bed and cried:

"You are saved, Chiara! You are saved! The Governor has commuted your sentence!"

It is alleged that Mrs. Cignarale fainted for joy. Yesterday she found out that the news was not true and that the Governor had not interfered. In explanation of her proceeding Pearl Eytinge said yesterday that she had received a letter from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll on Saturday in which, she says, Col. Ingersoll told her that Gov. Hill had positively promised him to commute the sentence. Yesterday Lawyer William F. Howe, Mrs. Cignarale's counsel, telegraphed an inquiry to Gov. Hill and received this answer from William G. Rice, Gov. Hill's private secretary:

Gov. Hill has not yet decided Mrs. Cignarale's case.

Mr. Howe read the telegram to Mrs. Cignarale yesterday afternoon. The condemned woman that he was assured, however, that the commutation of sentence would be made. Mrs. Cignarale, who had manifested intense joy at her supposed good fortune, and had talked gleefully about embracing her child again, was plunged into the deepest gloom. She moaned and cried bitterly.

ALBANY, July 23.—Gov. Hill, when questioned this morning concerning the report that he had decided to commute the death sentence of Mrs. Chiara Cignarale, said it was news to him. He declined to say anything further about the case. It is probable that he will not decide until next week.

The Seventy-first at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The New York Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Kopper, and the veterans who were with the regiment during the war, arrived here this morning about 10:45 o'clock from Bull Run battlefield, where they were yesterday. They were met at the station by the officers of the Washington Light Infantry and a large crowd. The line of parade was formed, the Washington Light Infantry officers acting as an escort, up Sixth street to Pennsylvania avenue, to Fifteenth street, to the armory, where arms were stacked. The visitors number in all nearly 400 persons, including a band of 50 men, 35 drummers and fifers, and 75 veterans. The uniform of the regiment—dark blue coat, white trousers, and white helmet, was greatly admired, and their marching was fully up to that of the veterans in 1861. Among those with the regiment today who participated in that battle are Lieut.-Col. White, then a corporal; Col. McLwan; Adjutant A. M. Underhill, who was captured and served thirteen months in Libby prison; W. N. Philbrick, Capt. T. S. Copeland, A. C. J. Blake, and J. J. Little. They were reviewed by President Cleveland this afternoon, and marched down the avenue in fine form. They were photographed in a body on the Treasury steps. The Washington Light Infantry escorted the boys to their special train to-night, and gave them a royal send off.

Soldiers Rallying for Cleveland.

HARRISBURG, July 23.—Soldiers and sailors of the late war organized a Democratic club here to-night under the name of the George B. McClellan Boys in Blue. A number of excellent speeches were made, in which Cleveland's Administration was endorsed, and the cry of "Bloody Shirt" was much deprecated. A large amount of money was subscribed for the support of the club. It is believed the club will reach 300 members.

Arrested for Bigamy.

DANBURY, CONN., July 23.—Amos Howe Carrie was arrested here to-day at the request of Inspector Byrnes for bigamy. He has been living at 58 Beaver street, this city, with Brooklyn Bridge Inspector Crager's wife, with whom he eloped about a month ago. He will return to New York without requisition.

Drowned in Jamaica Bay.

Frederick Schwartz, aged 15, of 431 East Fifteenth street, New York, was drowned while bathing in Jamaica Bay, opposite Hammell Station, Rockaway Beach, yesterday. He visited the beach with an excursion party from New York. The body was recovered.

Kimball's Straight Cut Cigarettes are exquisite in style and dainty and carefully made.—Ads.

MRS. TWITCHELL HIT HIM.

SUPT. LYMAN OF THE MILLS BUILDING HAS THE LADY ARRESTED.

She Rose from Mr. Mills's Easy Chair and Whacked the Superintendent with Her Umbrella—Bonds to Keep the Peace.

Mrs. Sophronia Twitchell, who is known in Brooklyn as a woman's rights advocate, is also known in Wall street as a "projector." She abounds in projects, which she personally commends to capitalists. It has been her custom lately to devote a good deal of time to the capitalists who are hived in the Mills Building. Garry Bogart, the assistant engineer there, is a relative of hers. She says that his father was a brother of her sister's husband.

Among those whose offices Mrs. Twitchell has occasionally visited on her business rounds of the buildings are Mr. Collis P. Huntington and ex-Gov. Leland Stanford. After she had become quite at home in the building she began to notice a coolness toward her from these offices, and finally almost desisted from obtaining admission into them. This, however, did not interfere with her visits to the other offices in the building. The day watchman says that on last Thursday afternoon he followed Mrs. Twitchell from the first floor to the eighth. As she was entering President D. O. Mills's office he stopped her.

"Mr. Mills is in Europe," he said.

"I want to see the young man, his son," she answered.

"He is at Newport."

"Then I'll talk to the clerks," said Mrs. Twitchell, and she went in. The day watchman tried to persuade her that she had no business there. So did Engineer Robinson. Finally Superintendent Charles Lyman came up, and he says that he said:

"Mrs. Twitchell, this nuisance has gone far enough. I won't stand it any longer. You'll have to leave the building."

Mrs. Twitchell's 250 pounds left the chair she was sitting on, and her umbrella came down with a whack on Mr. Lyman's forehead, leaving a blue mark and knocking off his hat.

Mr. Lyman and the other officers of the building retreated, and surveyed Mrs. Twitchell from a safe distance. They didn't care to do the job of putting her out. But they called in a policeman. Mrs. Twitchell delled him to arrest her. He said "Good afternoon!" and returned to his post on the sidewalk. Toward evening Mrs. Twitchell sent for her husband, and he came and escorted her home.

On Saturday morning, they say, at the Mills building, Mrs. Twitchell came there radiant with her victory. She rode up and down in the elevators and opened as many office doors as she pleased.

"You're hirelings of Huntington," she said to the officers. "Cowboys of the Mills building, why don't you arrest me?"

Superintendent Lyman kept his temper. He had obtained a warrant at the Tombs Court for Mrs. Twitchell's arrest for assault and disorderly conduct, but Policeman Welch, who had the warrant, was looking for Mrs. Twitchell somewhere else. They didn't expect to see her at the building. Yesterday morning, however, when Mrs. Twitchell reappeared at the Mills building, Policeman Welch was there. He took her to the Tombs before Justice Kilbreth.

Superintendent Lyman and Engineer Robinson, who made the assault, and then Mrs. Twitchell said: "I went into Mr. Mills's office to ask his private secretary why I was persecuted in the building, and if it couldn't be stopped. I was tired, and dropped into Mr. Mills's easy chair. 'I'm Mills when Mr. Mills is away,' said Engineer Robinson. I never saw a man act so wild. He rushed at me and took me by the arm of Mr. Lyman and the other officer, 'there's one,' and he pointed at me. Lyman caught hold of my hand. 'I've got you now,' he said. 'You can't bulldoze me any more. Out you go.' He kept hold of my hand, and I arose and struck him with my umbrella."

Justice Kilbreth held Mrs. Twitchell in $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months, and she was a prisoner in the Tombs until 5 P. M., when William A. Burns of 1,474 Pacific street, Brooklyn, a near neighbor of hers, became her bondsman. The reporter found Mrs. Twitchell last night at her home, at Kingston avenue and Pacific street.

"I've known C. P. Huntington since I've known California," she said. "His detectives have dogged my steps for years. It will all be in my book when it comes out. They had a case of crooked work in the court to-day, and as soon as I was held they put me in a cell next to Mrs. Cignarale. I told them that I felt that I was in better company than in the court room. It took me half an hour to get a drink of water. They think they are done with me. They will cry peace, but there will be no peace.

"I say shame that the Mills building, that was not respectable," said Mrs. Twitchell with warmth. "Put it in the paper that I get up at 5 o'clock every morning and get breakfast for three men. Come with me a minute," leading the reporter to the china closets, where she showed him rows of shining ware standing on the shelves. "Does that look as if I was not a housewife?" she asked. "Just see here," and Mrs. Twitchell took the reporter to the kitchen, where she showed him a big stack of newly washed clothes ready for ironing.

"My washerwoman disappointed me this morning," she said, "and I did that pile of clothes myself before I went to New York to negotiate bonds. I'll iron every stitch of that wash to-night before I go to bed. Good night. Give my compliments to the cowboys in the Mills building, and tell them that out West they would have been seized by a company of militia."

Mrs. Twitchell's last public appearance was as a witness for the prosecution in the notorious Frankie Bell malpractice case, in which Yacht-broker Bliven was sent to Sing Sing.

Daniel Lyddy's Money.

James M. Lyddy of this city filed a motion for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver for a piece of property in Long Branch yesterday before Chancellor McGill in Jersey City. Lyddy was a junior member of the firm of Lyddy Bros., lawyers of this city. Daniel Lyddy, the senior member of the firm, married the rich and famous Mme. Connelly, the Fifth avenue dressmaker, in 1883. He died in 1887, leaving his entire fortune to his wife. His brother, James M. Lyddy, contested the will on the ground that a later one had been made. He failed to produce the alleged later document, and Surrogate Ransom dismissed the case and admitted the will to probate. Mrs. Connelly received an income of $40,000 a year from the estate. Three hundred thousand dollars of the money was invested in Long Branch property. James M. Lyddy now says that he advanced one-half the purchase money for this property, but by mistake failed to record the deed until July 1 this year. He wants to enjoin Mrs. Lyddy from using any money from the property. The case will be argued in two weeks. Frederic R. Coudert of this city and Babbitt & Lawrence of Jersey City represent Mrs. Lyddy, and ex-Gov. Abbett and William P. Wilson represent Lyddy.

A Steam Yacht Rescued from Danger.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—The steam yacht Ladoga, built by the Herreshoffs for George Gordon King, and sold by him to Mr. Hudson of New York, was towed in here this afternoon with her rudder gone. She was drifting about in the neighborhood of Block Island when the sloop Breeze of Gloucester, belonging to the mackerel fleet, observed her, and bore down to her assistance. The yacht was in great danger at the time. The Breeze brought her in here. The yacht will go up to the Herreshoffs tomorrow.

The Virginia Railroad Accident.

LYNCHBURG, July 23.—The work of clearing the wreck of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which occurred on Sunday morning eight miles above this city, is progressing. Eight bodies have been taken from the wreck. The names of the killed are: Walter Harris and William Henry, engineers, James Donnelly, fireman; Ball White, Ned Walker, Geo. Williams, Grant Jackson, and Sim Smith, colored; Gus Yeats, fireman of the mineral train, jumped before the collision, and is thought to be fatally injured. A misunderstanding of orders is said to have been the cause of the accident. Nine cars of the freight train, with its local wreck, and merchandise is scattered in every direction.

Thomas Jerome's Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Jerome celebrated their golden wedding last night at their apartments in the Albany, Broadway and Fifty-first street. About fifty of their relatives and friends were present. Thirty years ago Mr. Thomas' Jerome's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Jerome, celebrated their golden wedding.

Mrs. Thomas Jerome before her marriage was Miss Emma Vanderbilt. Her father, Col. Vanderbilt, was at that time superintendent on Blackwell's Island. Thomas Jerome is a brother of Leonard and Lawrence Jerome.

Colored Republicans Pledged to Harrison.

The Colored Republican Campaign Committee met at 122 West Thirty third street last night and appointed a committee to draft letters to Harrison and Morton pledging their support. Another committee was appointed to confer with the committee of the Young Men's Republican Club to perfect arrangements for the reception to James G. Blaine, in which they will take part.

THURMAN, THE GRAND OLD ROMAN.

He is Coming to New York and Brooklyn True Democracy to Preach.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Hon. S. S. Cox has received this letter from Judge Thurman:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 21, 1888.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I write to you penitentially and cry miserecordia.

First—Because I have not thanked you for your magnificent speech on the tariff, which ought to immortalize you, and will do so if the American people have as much good sense as we Democrats are accustomed to attribute to them.

Second—Because I have not answered your kind letters, which I would have done if I had not been overwhelmed with letters, most of which might have been postponed, but which had to be answered because they were not written by old friends like yourself, who could forgive my apparent neglect, knowing that I would write if I could.

Third—But now I want your good offices in my behalf. I received very kind invitations from Tammany which you enforced by your letters, and also from the County Democracy, inviting me to attend their ratification meetings, or, in default of attendance, to write them letters. Now I may have been more sensitive than I ought to have been in this matter of fact and practical age, but it did seem to an "Old Fogy" like me that it would not be becoming to attend or even write to meetings held to ratify my own nomination.

This scruple may seem very absurd, and very probably is, but I could not help it, and so I neither attend the meetings nor write. I was as grateful as any man could be for invitations so kind and earnest, but I trusted to my Democratic friends to believe that I did not