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The Sun.

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THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LABOUCHERE SAYS THE TORIES ARE LAYING A TRAP FOR THEIR FOE.

The Scheme Devised in the Interest of the Times—Harcourt Makes a Stinging Speech Exposing the Unfairness of the Bill—Other Remarks on Both Sides—The Bill Passes the Second Reading.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Labouchere resumed the debate on the Commission bill. He said he had as low an opinion of the *Times* as most people could have, but not so low as that of Mr. Matthews, who seemed to think that the *Times* would plead the right of privilege respecting a certain letter, on the ground that the letter had not been published in the *Times*, but only read by the Attorney-General in court during the recent trial of O'Donnell. The Commission, he said, was not as good a tribunal upon these matters as Parliament. No three Judges on the bench could so well adjudicate these questions as the House of Commons. The Commission had the power to indemnify any ruffian who would criminate himself, provided he was accommodating enough to incriminate some one else. It was a fishing Commission, intended to evade the real issue to be decided.

The circumstances showed, for instance, that Mr. Egan and Mr. O'Byrne could not appear. Yet in their absence the Commission was to investigate their conduct, and to listen to charges while these gentlemen had no sufficient chance to rebut adverse testimony. Mr. Matthews had said that the widened scope of the inquiry might reveal some undiscovered murder. Did that mean that the members of Parliament against whom the bill was directed were murderers? [Hear, hear.] Would the House tolerate these vague insinuations? Could they suffer this Commission to begin the inquiry without the charges being strictly specified, and without the usual safeguards for the accused? Never was the effrontery of the Government so complete as when they said the Commission was granted at the request of the Parnellites, while in the mean time the Government was arranging with the *Times* what sort of a Commission should be proposed, and what ought to be the scope of the inquiry.

The Commission bill was actually framed by the *Times* and promoted by the Government in order to divert attention from the mischievous proceedings in Ireland. He had no hope of getting the bill altered in the committee, but on the third reading it would be seriously considered whether the opposition ought to allow Mr. Parnell to walk into the trap which had been set for him. [Cheers.]

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Labouchere had developed his wonted cynical vein in imputing to his political opponents mean and unworthy motives. Many members were incredulous, and the charges against Mr. Parnell still deserved the fullest inquiry. He himself had sat beside and coöperated with Mr. Parnell, and had formed an opinion of Mr. Parnell's character for honesty, sincerity, and patriotism which would make him slow to accept the charges against him. He had been active in securing the release of Mr. Parnell from Kilmainham jail. The only thing that could shake his confidence was Mr. Parnell's reluctance to face the charges. [Cheers and shouts of "No."]

Mr. Parnell felt that he could not trust an English jury. That distrust was not shared by any English or Scotch members. An English jury might be trusted to do justice. If not, Mr. Parnell could have gone before a Dublin jury. [Hear, hear.] It was surprising that he did not do so. It was more surprising that the Parnellites sought to curtail and hamper the inquiry. This was an extraordinary judicial proceeding. If it was restricted it might be used to shield guilty persons. Mr. Parnell and his friends were charged with complicity with great crimes. How were they going to show themselves innocent unless the inquiry covered the relations between members of the House of Commons and persons outside who were accused of crime? The Parnellites ought not to grudge a prolonged inquiry to bring out the truth.

Sir William Harcourt held that in the defence of the bill offered in behalf of the Government there was the least possible reference to the letters which were the occasion for demanding an inquiry. The Government evaded the question in regard to these letters, and tried, under the cover of an inquiry, to make an attack upon their political opponents. If the Judges were to act on judicial principles in conducting the inquiry, the charges must be specific. If it was a judicial tribunal, who were to be arraigned and what were the accusations they were required to meet? If Sir Richard Webster believed one single charge that he had tried to fix upon Mr. Parnell, as counsel for the *Times*, it was his duty, as attorney for the Crown, to indict Mr. Parnell.

Proof that he did not believe the charges was found in the fact that he had not advised the Government to risk a prosecution. Nobody in Sir Richard Webster's position had ever taken such an extraordinary and unjustifiable course as he had in expending a day and a half in making statements damnifying the character of men and pledging himself to prove the statements, and yet afterward entreating the Court to allow them to issue without proof. This course was entirely contrary to the traditions of the bar. The real object was to blast the reputation of the leaders of the Irish National party. [Parnellite cheers.]

Would Parliament assent to an inquiry which implied simply an endeavor to ascertain whether the hocus-pocus speech of Sir Richard Webster had a basis of truth? Was Mr. Smith prepared to answer the charge that he had had a personal interview with the proprietor of the *Times*, and had arranged the charges against the Parnellites, and agreed to the appointment of a Commission to be worked as a subsidiary agent to the Coercion act? As now framed, the bill was a violation of every form of judicial inquiry, and thoroughly unfair to the accused, and it must be amended in committee.

The Solicitor-General for Scotland reproved the previous speaker for his imputations upon the competence of the Commission. He had flagrantly misrepresented the purport of the bill. Why was the opposition afraid of the widest inquiry? If the Parnellites were acquitted, the acquittal would restore them to the ranks of good men. Until acquitted they stood stained and suspected.

T. M. Healy denounced Sir Richard Webster for making a series of infamous charges and then declining to prove them. Patrick Ford was as honest a man as Sir Richard Webster—he ought to say an honester man. The Irish members must decline to assist at a fishing inquiry. They wanted definite charges. The Commission might say to him: "You were born in 1855. What did you do next?" [Laughter.] And so they might go on. The inquiry, to be effective, must be definite.

Sir Richard Webster said that the part he had taken in the O'Donnell action precluded his taking part in the debate. In regard to the charges against him, he was content to leave his conduct to the judgment of those who had had experience of him in his profession. He thought it right, however, to say that every step in that action he had taken after consultation with and with the full concurrence of Sir Henry James. [Shouts of "Oh, oh!" and derisive cheers.] He was quite prepared for those cheers, but he was not ashamed to own that he had taken advice. Sir Henry James had had experience. Upon him [Webster] rested the responsibility in the matter. He proceeded to explain that after Mr. Rugg, O'Donnell's counsel, had made a prima facie case, he (Webster) was compelled to open the whole of his case in reply, and then fully expected to have to prove it in detail. In repelling Sir William Vernon Harcourt's attack, which he characterized as unjustifiable, he said he should have been unworthy to be a member of the bar if he had used information obtained as counsel for the *Times* to institute a prosecution in his official capacity. [Cheers.]

Mr. Parnell, who upon rising was received with cheers, asked "Are we to understand that information was put into the hands of the learned gentleman as counsel for the *Times* which is not available for the purposes of public justice?" [Shouts of "Oh, oh!"]

Sir Richard Webster—This observation does not in the least bear on the matter.

Parnellite cries of "Answer the question" compelled the Speaker to call for order.

Sir Richard Webster, proceeding, said that no case which he had been prepared to prove on behalf of the *Times* would be brought forward by the *Times* again. He had abstained from using knowledge obtained in that action, either directly or indirectly, in his official capacity. He believed that the attacks against him arose from the chagrin of certain unavowed advisers of O'Donnell, described as three leading Gladstonian lawyers and commoners. They had tried to "run cunning" and had failed, and they were angry with him because he frankly opened the whole case. [Cheers.]

The bill passed the second reading without a division. The committee stage was fixed for Monday.

Prince Bismarck Ill.

BERLIN, July 24.—Prince Bismarck is indisposed and his physician, Dr. Schwenniger, has been summoned to Friedrichsruhe to attend him. The Chancellor's illness is not of a serious nature.

Dr. Mackenzie's Report.

LONDON, July 24.—Dr. Mackenzie's report on the illness of Emperor Frederick is ready for publication, and only awaits the consent of Dowager Empress Victoria.

THE KAISER'S DEPARTURE.

He Bids Farewell to the Czar and Sails for Stockholm.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Emperor William gave a banquet last evening to the Duke and Duchess Michael. This morning the Czar and Czarina took breakfast with Emperor William on board the yacht Hohenzollern. When they had departed the yacht with Emperor William on board started for Stockholm, where the Emperor will arrive on Friday.

Prince Henry of Prussia, attended by the commanders of the vessels of the German squadron, boarded the Marefoo at Peterhof at 7 o'clock this morning and were taken to the yacht Hohenzollern.

Emperor William, dressed in the uniform of a Russian naval officer and wearing the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew, arrived on board at 9¾ o'clock and was saluted. The Grand Duke Nicholas and suite proceeded to the Hohenzollern on board the yacht Czarevna.

The Czar, Czarina, and Czarevitch arrived at 10 o'clock. They were received in the harbor by all the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses. The Grand Dukes Vladimir, Michael, and Nicholas wore the uniforms of Prussian Generals. The Grand Duke Sergius was dressed in a Uhlan uniform and wore the ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Czar and Czarina and the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Michael, and Nicholas and their wives proceeded on the yacht Alexandria to the German yacht Hohenzollern. They were received on board the latter vessel by Prince Henry, who presented bouquets to the Czarina and the Grand Duchesses. After a cruise among the German vessels comprising Emperor William's escort, luncheon was served on board of the Hohenzollern, and after farewells had been taken the Russian royalties re-embarked on the Alexandria, which remained alongside of the Hohenzollern until the German yacht was under weigh, the forts and fleets in the mean time firing salutes. Emperor William, from the bridge of the Hohenzollern, repeatedly expressed his thanks for the friendly welcome he had received.

Burglar Guerin Caught in London.

LONDON, July 24.—Eddie Guerin, alias Reaves, an American burglar and an associate of Billy Porter and Frank Buck, was arrested in Albany street to-day after an exciting chase.

Guerin is an expert burglar and bank sneak. He was one of four men, including his brother Patrick and John Larney, popularly known as "Molly Matches," who, on July 17, 1882, sneaked $9,000 from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Galesburg, Ill. Larney engaged the attention of the cashier while another of the sneaks, who was screened by a newspaper held by Patrick Guerin, slipped behind the cashier's desk and took the money. The four drove rapidly away in a wagon. They were arrested. Larney and Patrick Guerin were tried and found guilty on the evidence of Ed Guerin, who was set free.

He was sentenced to five years in the Allegheny penitentiary early in 1884 for stealing $300 and a lot of tickets from a railroad station. He escaped after serving a few months. He was twice arrested, first in St. Louis and then in Brooklyn, in company with other crooks, as a suspicious person. After the St. Louis police released him they found out that he was an escaped convict. The Brooklyn police did the same thing, but they atoned for their mistake by rearresting him. He was sent back to Allegheny and served the remainder of his time. He went to Manchester, England, in August last.

THEY MEET AND PARLEY.

Left Fielder Darby O'Brien Opens a Basket at Nautilus Hall.

Left Fielder Darby O'Brien of the Brooklyn Base Ball Club, who was arrested at Washington Park, Brooklyn, last Saturday, on a charge of having stolen a white Irish terrier from Mrs. Louisa Jones, the wife of base ball player Charles W. Jones, who until recently was left fielder for the Kansas City nine, called at the Nautilus Hotel, Tompkinsville, yesterday, where Mr. and Mrs. Jones board, to see the latter. He wore a striped summer suit and light derby hat. Mrs. Jones was sitting on the pavilion when Mr. O'Brien made his appearance. She was dressed in a light morning wrapper. She greeted Darby with courtesy, and he begged her pardon for his intrusion. At the same time Mr. Jones, who looks as if Staten Island agreed with him, made his appearance also. The three then seated themselves around a table. In order to open proceedings Mr. O'Brien ordered a basket of wine. He wanted Mrs. Jones to explain why he had been arrested for stealing her dog. Mrs. Jones asserted that she never intimated that he stole the dog, but that he took it from her by force. Mr. O'Brien insisted that she did say that he stole the dog. It was put down so in the warrant. Mrs. Jones said the warrant was served without her knowledge or consent, and that a warrant was no proof of what a lady might say. Anyhow, she had withdrawn the charge.

Mr. O'Brien refused to be consoled. He said the charge cast a stigma upon his parents and sisters. The matter was now public property. He said the boys were all guying him about it. He would not be at ease until he was honorably discharged by a court.

Mrs. Jones sympathized with him. She said she could never reproach him with one ungentlemanly act with the exception of taking away the dog as he did. He said that he was angry at the time, and might perhaps have acted rudely. She said she had thought once or twice of bringing the dog back to her again, as it had been sick, owing to its not receiving proper care. Mrs. Jones here spoke up, and said she would never take the dog back again unless they had a written agreement between them. The visit was very pleasant, but when Mr. O'Brien arose to go he said that he would bring the case into the courts, in order to be cleared of the charge in a public way. After he had left Mrs. Jones again repeated that she never said that Mr. O'Brien stole the dog. "He thought the dog belonged to him and I thought it belonged to me. It was only a difference of opinion," she said.

CHAMPION TARPON FISHER.

Chairman Quay Holds the Record Since a Great Day in March Last.

Chairman Quay of the National Republican Executive Committee, has a reputation for skill as a fisherman, but it is not generally known that the honor of having captured the largest tarpon ever taken with a hook and line is his. Senator Quay spent a couple of weeks at Ponta Rassa, Fla., with Commodore Thomas B. Asten, Dr. C. A. Grimes, and Edward Prime of this city in March last. All are expert anglers, and there was a good deal of pleasant rivalry among them.

One day Senator Quay went off with an attendant to Marco, on an inlet of the Gulf, and set a line for tarpon. Presently there was a nibble, and the distinguished fisherman began paying out the line, which was coiled up in the bottom of the boat. The fish was a big one, and the Senator and his companion followed his course in their boat for two hours before they could get close enough to despatch him. Finally they got up alongside and killed him with a gaff. A line was run through his gills, and he was towed back to Marco.

When the fish was landed he was found to weigh 187½ pounds and to measure seven feet in length. Senator Quay was very proud of his catch, and distributed the beautiful silver scales of the fish among his friends as mementoes. Some of the scales were four inches in diameter.

Mr. Quay's record for two days included the big fish described and six others of the same sort, none of which weighed less than 117 pounds.

Until Chairman Quay's performance eclipsed all others the record was held by John Heckscher, who caught a tarpon once that weighed 184 pounds.

The taking of a tarpon is a very tedious operation, because it is necessary to follow him until he has swallowed the bait and the hook has become firmly imbedded in him. If the line is hauled in too suddenly it will probably be found that he had not swallowed the hook, and the powerful bony side plates in his mouth will enable him to crush the bait and hook and throw them out.

Ancient Footprints.

PANAMA, July 16.—Ancient human footprints have been found in volcanic rock in Nicaragua. The prints are described as being 9½ inches long, 3 inches wide at the heel, and 4½ inches at the toe. The apparent length of the foot itself is 8 inches.

Found Twenty Pounds of His Remains.

REDDING, Cal., July 24.—At Morley's Station, twenty miles from here, James Mason, a veteran stage driver, committed suicide in a remarkable manner. He bought a fifty-pound box of giant powder, sat on it, and touched the explosive off. The Coroner gathered up twenty pounds of the body in a basket.

Think of the Poor Servants in This hot spell. Lighten their burden with Pearline.—*Adv.*

A UNION OF RAILROADERS.

ALL CLASSES OF TRAIN HANDS LIKELY TO POOL THEIR INTERESTS.

The Purpose of the National Meeting at St. Joe—A Demand for a Vigorous Offensive Policy Against the Burlington Road.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The talk all around Chicago to-night, is that the whole purpose of the big meeting at St. Joe, is to form a gigantic union of railroad engineers, switchmen, brakemen, and firemen. All their interests are to be pooled, and new men placed at the head of affairs, in the place of Chief Arthur and Grand Master Sargent. Both of these leaders refused to attend the Conference, though every railway system of importance in the United States, Canada, and Mexico is represented. It is certain that the "Q" strikers will be upheld, and that Arthur's suggestion of a compromise will be condemned.

The feeling against Arthur seems to be growing stronger, though he still has some staunch supporters. I met one of them to-night, Mr. Conners, Chairman of a Grievance Committee. "Arthur has offended the hot heads of the Brotherhood," he said, "but his hold is not broken. It may be weakened by the reports of Hoge and Murphy though when they end their work to-day. They have found the sentiment of the strikers overwhelming against the compromise. In a large order there develop objectors to any policy, but the conservative action of Arthur is in line with the history and principles of the Brotherhood and still holds the confidence of many members.

"It is an unwarranted presumption to suppose that because Arthur was absent from the important St. Joe meeting, and present at the less important conference at Pittsburgh, that he and Hoge are at variance. I know those men to be in accord. The Brotherhood is united. The unavoidable differences of opinion as to better politics of action have not risen to the dignity of a split in the Brotherhood.

A Colorado Brotherhood man held a reverse opinion. "We are growing mighty tired of paying out our little $100,000 a month," he said. There has been no management. Both the Q. Company and the strikers have "suffered punishment," but no stunning blows have been given on either side. Both parties have been for sixty days sparring for openings. The dynamite scheme was the only feature. If those men are dynamiters punish them, if not, acquit them. We feel that with a vigorous policy against the Q. road in the next two months, during the transportation of crops, we can easily knock them out. The far Western boys are talking of the hippodrome feature. They want the fight to be for blood.

A strong effort is being made by the more radical Brotherhood men to change the warfare from the docile to a more vigorous policy. The radicals are far Western and far Eastern men. The conservatives are residents of the middle sections of the States. Of course, a boycott under the Illinois conspiracy laws would be rocky travelling, but in the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri, the centre of the "Q" grain trade, black eye could be given to the road in a lawful manner. We hope to prevail upon the Sunday School element of the Brotherhood in the further prosecution of the strike, but Time is the referee, and he alone can decide at the end of the set-to.

"We feel confident we can come2 terms from this "Q." If our fighting policy is adopted. There are more Brotherhood men acting with the radicals than is usually supposed."

"There is considerable dissatisfaction with Arthur and his olive-branch method of warfare," said a Kansas City engineer, who figures prominently in the Brotherhood. "The Western boys want more vigorous objectors. They feel that as long as we are supporting 1,600 men at good living wages while out of work, we can just as well have the amusement of hot fighting. Our assessments are $5 a month, and the men average above that amount a day. The expense is a trifling item. The road is less able than the Brotherhood to continue the fight, hence our boys are getting "red-headed," and say that if an aggressive warfare is made the road can be forced into a settlement on reasonable terms. The public will see some fun between the company and the strikers within the next thirty days. The "Q" road will have a pleasant time in wheeling those enormous crops of the Mississippi Valley to market this year, if our leaders will only give up their namby-pamby ideas and fight tooth and nail."

BLAKELY HALL.

FOUND A SPY IN THE CAMP.

He was Up Among the Gas Fixtures at the Brotherhood Meeting.

ST. JOSEPH, July 24.—The joint meeting of the locomotive engineers and firemen, switchmen, and brakemen, to consider the Burlington strike, convened at Tootle's Opera House this morning. About 700 delegates are present, representing lodges of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Great care has been taken, of course, to keep the proceedings as quiet as possible. Mr. Frank P. McDonald, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the local Brotherhood of Engineers, called the meeting to order. All morning a committee was at work searching the opera house looking for spies with a lantern.

Finally a pair of shoes were found on the stairway leading up into the attic above the ceiling of the gallery. This excited suspicion, and the stage carpenter, whose name is Moore, was asked about the shoes. He said that they belonged to him, and when asked to describe them made a mistake. A search was made for the owner of the shoes, who was found secreted in the chandelier supports, with no clothes on excepting a honeycomb undershirt and a pair of overalls. He is David E. Replogle, a shorthand writer in the employ of Lancaster, Thomas & Dawes, lawyers, of this city. Replogle was escorted down the ladder amid the yells of the Brotherhood members, who believed that Replogle was a Pinkerton employee. Replogle said he had been hired by Jake W. Spencer, proprietor of the *Journal of Commerce*, to take the proceedings of the Convention, and shorthand for his paper. He said that he was to be paid $25 for the work, and admitted that the stage carpenter had shown him the hiding place. A large crowd gathered around him when he was brought down on the stage, and but for the interference of cooler heads Replogle would have been roughly handled. He had taken lunch and a bottle of water up to his hiding place, and was prepared to remain there all day.

It was suggested by one of the Brotherhood that he be photographed and his likeness be published in the *Police Gazette*, but the opera house was too dark to have the photograph taken. He was marched to Police Headquarters through the streets in his bare feet and he is still confined there.

Great excitement prevailed while Replogle was being taken from the opera house, and cries of "Pinkerton spy" and "scab" were made by the delegates. Chairman McDonald asked the men to behave like gentlemen and not offer any violence to the man, saying that if there was any legal method for punishment the man would be dealt with accordingly.

The impression of the legal profession here is that Replogle cannot be punished, as there is no statute in Missouri concerning the methods of securing news for the public press.

After the excitement subsided the Convention proceeded to business, and elected Frank P. McDonald permanent Chairman. The forenoon was spent in speechmaking by Frank P. Sargent of Terre Haute, Ind., Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; R. Powers, Master of the local Brakemen's Brotherhood, and Mr. Hitchins, General Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road. It is expected that the session will continue for four days.

Spreckels Fighting the Sugar Trust.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Adolph Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, the sugar refiner, left here last evening for Philadelphia, where he will take charge of the refinery which is building there. "Philadelphia," he said, "is the only place from which the trust can be properly fought, because its facilities as a seaport are unequalled. For the purposes of distribution there is no place like it. We are building this refinery near the navy yard. We expect to have it completed in June next. Then we shall fight the trust from a position of equality. Labor conditions are better in Philadelphia than elsewhere. The men live in their own cottages, and are not irresponsible like many workingmen. And we believe that, with the healthy conditions of labor, we can make a profit out of what is cost price with the trust."

"How is that?"

"Because the trust is made up of antiquated concerns, which would long ago have been in bankruptcy but for artificial support."

MR. PALMER WISHED TO BE CREMATED

It May be that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will Pronounce a Funeral Oration.

The remains of Courtlandt Palmer, the founder of the Nineteenth Century Club, reached the city last evening at 7 o'clock on the morning train from Lake Dunmore, Brandon, Vt., where Mr. Palmer died on Monday afternoon. Mr. Palmer's widow, his two young daughters, his younger son, Courtlant Palmer, his brother, Charles P. Palmer, and his sister, Mrs. Annie P. Draper, the widow of the late Prof. Henry Draper, Dr. Robert Abbe, the family physician, and Dr. Weir were on the train. They were met at the station by Mr. Robert Palmer, elder son of Courtlandt Palmer, and by James Foster. The remains were taken to Mr. Palmer's house at 117 East Twenty-first street.

Dr. Abbe said that Mr. Palmer was unexpectedly prostrated on Tuesday of last week by an attack of suppurating peritonitis similar to that of which Dr. Agnew died. On the previous day Mr. Palmer was apparently in fairly good health, and played a game of lawn tennis with great spirit. The peritonitis was brought on by a lesion of the membrane of the intestines by calculi that had formed.

On Monday a surgical operation had to be resorted to as the only chance of saving his life. The operation was performed in the afternoon by Drs. Abbe and Weir. It was a severe ordeal, and Mr. Palmer's weak constitution was unable to rally from the shock. He died under the influence of opiates.

Mr. Charles Palmer was telegraphed to at Stonington, when it was decided to perform the operation, but his brother was dead when he reached Lake Dunmore. Robert Palmer and Mr. Foster hurried to town to make arrangements for the reception of the body at the Gramercy Park residence.

Mr. Palmer was conscious just before the operation, and talked with calmness about his affairs. One of his last expressed wishes was that his body should not be buried, but cremated. He was President of the Cremation Society of this city. He had joined it as a director at the time of its organization. He wrote a letter recently to Daniel G. Thompson, Vice-President of the Nineteenth Century Club, particularizing how he would like to have his funeral conducted. A friend said yesterday that this letter was full of lofty sentiments, and treated death with poetic philosophy.

Just before 9 o'clock last night Mr. Thompson, Mr. Charles P. Palmer, and Mr. James Foster, to whom the family had intrusted the arrangements for the funeral, met in consultation at the residence, and arranged that funeral services should be held in the parlors at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The committee has not yet decided whether the body will be cremated or not. Mrs. Palmer is to decide the matter herself. Robert A. Palmer, the elder son, favors the following of his father's last wishes in regard to his remains. Palmer long ago expressed a wish that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the lawyer, should make a funeral address, should he outlive Mr. Palmer. He was also anxious that Lawyer Thaddeus B. Wakeman should take some part in the funeral services. It is probable that, in event of the family decoding for cremation, Mr. Palmer's ashes will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery beside the grave of his daughter. It was said yesterday that Mr. Palmer's death would not disastrously affect the future of the Nineteenth Century Club. Robert Palmer said that his father had founded the club to outlast himself, and that its meetings would therefore be kept up. Mr. Palmer had arranged all his affairs so that they would be in perfect order in event of his death. He left a will.

THE DRINKING WATER SALTED.

This is Something New in Excursion Privileges—Many Children Made Sick.

Mrs. Augusta Solomon and Mrs. Rachel Brannerberg of 43 Eldridge street, carried a bottle of water to Police Headquarters yesterday, and excitedly explained that it was a sample of water from which their children drank on the excursion of the S. Pakulsky-Meclar Association to Raritan Beach Grove on Sunday. They said that the children and forty or fifty other children were made sick.

Mrs. Solomon was coming from the drug store last night when she was met by a SUN reporter. She said that she had not done much all day but go for medicines for her bor, who seemed to be desperately sick. Mrs. Brannerberg, who lives upon the floor above, and pretty nearly all the neighbors had sick children, who had tied their heads up in rags. Mrs. Solomon said:

"We got tickets for the excursion, and pretty nearly all of the neighbors went there. They were mostly women and children on the excursion, of course, much drinking, naturally, for women and children do not drink much. It was all right going down, but on returning from the grove the children were thirsty. They went for the water. My little boy said that the water was poisoned; so did Mrs. Brannerberg's little girl. Pretty soon all of the children who had drank commenced to be seized with vomiting. We went to the committee and complained to them about it. Mr. Brooks of 145 East Broadway will tell you all about it."

Thomas B. Brooks is one of the publishers of the *New York Jiddish Volks Zeitung*. He was on the excursion, he says, as a reporter.

"S. Pakulsky, Isaac Pakulsky, Moses Meclar, Meyer Goldman, and I started out," he said, "to find out what it was that made the children so sick. Jacob Berman of 25 Walker street, and Abraham Satch of 169 Hester street, said that they saw Louis J. Ehrlich, who had the lease of the grove, put a barrel of salt in the drinking water. We taxed him with it. He said that he had paid $250 for the bar, and he must get his money back. Pakulsky said that he had only paid $105. When the story got abroad on the barge that Ehrlich had put salt in the water we feared a riot. I talked with the Captain as to the advisability of signalling the police boat patrol. He told us it was not to be thought of. Ehrlich got off in a small boat and did not wait for the excursion to land at the foot of Broome street. There were 1,500 persons aboard."

IVES AND STAYNER SURRENDER.

They Suddenly Turn Up in Cincinnati and Give Bonds.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Henry S. Ives, with George H. Stayner, but without E. Wilson Woodruff, all of whom are under criminal indictment for their alleged wicked transactions while they had jurisdiction over the treasury of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, came into Judge Shroeder's court to-day like an apparition, and asked to be put under bond for their appearance for trial. They seemed to enjoy this proceeding as a great joke on the lawyers at Albany, who were arguing before Gov. Hill the pros and cons of the application for a requisition by Gov. Fornker and Gov. Hill for the delivery of the bodies of these two persons to the courts of Hamilton county, Ohio.

Indeed it is now believed that this is only the outcome of strategy on the part of Lawyer Edgar M. Johnson, Ives's lawyer at Albany, to give that gentleman an opportunity to come without molestation to Cincinnati and surrender himself. This plan was outlined in a special from New York only a day or two ago. Their bondsmen, William B. Smith and Albert Netter, signed for $10,000 for each of the men. This only holds the bondsmen till to-morrow night, when the bonds will have to be renewed in the presence of a prosecuting attorney, an officer who could not be found this afternoon.

Ives and Stayner vanished as suddenly as they appeared, and at the present writing their whereabout is a subject of conjecture.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 24.—Sophia C. Hutchinson of Sebewaing, Mich., has begun suit in the United States District Court against Henry S. Ives, George H. Stayner, and Thomas C. Doremus, comprising the banking firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., and a long list of other defendants. The suit grows out of the alleged wrecking of the Mineral Range Railroad by Ives and Stayner, and it is brought to secure an injunction to restrain the voting of stock which, it is claimed, was fraudulently issued.

Our God.

Clarence Deringer of Philadelphia is writing a book to be entitled "Our Personal God," and will tell us in it that God is eight or nine feet in height, wearing a white cloud-like surplice, which forms, with the heaven and earth at his unseen feet, part wherever he moves in heaven or earth. And that all things in heaven and earth move by the will and action in God's own immediate person, which is a trinity of forms of person, heaven and earth. That the entrance to heaven is in the east of heaven and is perfectly oval in form, and shaped in the heaven like a front door to a house. And that the son of God is in the Godhead of heaven and earth. And that the spirit has its exit and ascent out of the head of the body. And that the world is cylindrical in form. That it is a perfect cylinder shape and not a globe. That the wall sides of earth are precisely like the clouded heaven, which gives the cylinder form a globe or dome look. Mr. Deringer says his book will be of ten minutes' reading, and will describe our Holy Father in heaven minutely, as well as his three forms in one person. He says there is a Godhead, but not three persons in one person. What mankind are in the earth form in God's own person.—*Adv.*

Smoke Fragrant Vanity Fair Cigarettes If you want the brain soothed to meditation and dream of the better life.—*Adv.*

THE PURROY PARTY STARTED

LARRY O'BRIEN IN IT ALONG WITH ED KEARNEY AND HUGH FERRIGAN.

They Won't Tell Who Has Joined From the Eighteenth District—The Literary Bureau is in First-class Order Already.

Justice Power is out of the city and will not be back until this afternoon. He has not yet received Edward Kearney's letter of resignation from the County Democracy. The letter says briefly that Mr. Kearney intends "to act independently in local politics." Mr. Kearney also puts in Justice Power's hands his resignation as a County Democracy member of the State Committee.

Mr. Purroy yesterday set the ball of controversy merrily rolling again by another statement, this time replying to Judge Power's comment on his first fulmination. He wrote:

"I am much pleased at the mildness of Judge Power's answer, and, although I have been doing great violence to my own feelings for the past week, I shall strive, in replying to him, to imitate his Christian meekness."

Mr. Purroy says that he steadily attended the meetings of the Executive Sub-Committee of the County Democracy, instead of steadily neglecting them, and that it was at such a meeting that he spoke for Nicoll. He goes on to say:

The Judge says that the public has not been apprised of any objections made by me to the course of the County Democracy. Certainly not. The Sub-Executive Committee is the caucus of the County Democracy, and when it ratifies the Judge's will and adjourns, its members are personally bound. It meets, with closed doors, in a back room in the third story of the New Amsterdam Club house, and no particle of its proceedings finds its way to the public, except such garbled statements as are very kindly distributed to the press by its most artful fabricators. Daniel Webster, if alive, might eloquently roar himself hoarse in fierce denunciation at these meetings, and yet, after they were over, a mild-mannered person, said to resemble in the face, if in no other way, the father of his country, would gently announce to the reporter down stairs that all had been peace and harmony.

In my letter to the Judge I asked him some pertinent questions, which he has been careful not to answer. Please let him explain how it is if I have been so indifferent to my duties as a district representative, that in the ward which I recently represented, and in the district in which I live, the county ticket of the County Democracy never received a vote, while, I believe the Judge say as much about his own district? How about 1885, Judge? The Judge says I failed, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, to summon committee meetings, but it is well known that in the County Democracy no meeting of that committee was ever in order until Judge Power's permission had first arrived through a note from Mr. Mezes.

As to the Judge's remarks about the membership in the New Amsterdam Club, let me ask has any one ever heard of any prominent organization of Democrats from that institution? I have been an active member of it for years, and I am confident that if they have the communications have again been by telephone.

As to my remarks about Mr. Kearney, Democracy strove very hard to deny to Randolph B. Marine the promotion that his distinguished services well merited. Judge Power substantially admits the truth of my words, when he says that he and three other gentlemen endeavored to induce Mr. Marine (to run again for District Attorney. Yes, they strained every nerve to force him to forego the promotion he so much desired and to run as a sacrificial foil to defeat his friend De Lancey Nicoll. But although the Judge says I was not present at these conferences he well knows that I was that eventful night, if not far off. And he has good reason to know who it was who helped to frustrate his tricky scheme.

In my letter I said that the County Democracy at its inception represented one great fundamental principle, to which it has been repeatedly false. Now, with characteristic discretion, the Judge does not answer this charge, and thus by his failure practically admits its truth, but he proceeds to tell us that there was once a time when the County Democracy was altogether respectable, and he then dilates on the beautiful perfection of its "plan" of organization, especially to captivate, he says, "the youth of our city," but the youth of our city are pretty shrewd fellows, and it did not take them long to find out what every one else now knows, viz., that the boasted "plan" of the County Democracy has become one of the most successful methods for bolstering up weak district leaders, and for perpetrating such frauds as these primaries (and the more of them the worse it is) a paper blank, distributed only in secret to confidential agents, is made the effective means of breaking down any opposition and defeating the voters' will.

I would like to know why the Judge, in speaking of the notices which he says I received, and of my attendance at the meetings of the sub Executive Committee, confines him self to the last two years? Has he in mind the cruel meeting called over the unfilled grave of poor Thompson in Woodlawn Cemetery, of which notice by word of mouth was given to all representatives there present, except myself? If so, when referring to my ambitions, why has he not the manhood to relate how, when I was kept in ignorance of that meeting, that evening in the New Amsterdam Club house, I told them that there was no need for their acting as they had done, because nothing could tempt me ever to scheme for or accept, if offered, the leadership of either of the organizations in this city.

Some of the papers say that Judge Power remarked that the resolution of the Executive Committee of the County Democracy to Dr. Lancey Nicoll are contained in Mayor Hewitt's letter, while others make him say that the reason of my support of Mr. Nicoll are to be found in that letter. Why doubt the Judge's word, the reason I will tell you why. Because, as all men familiar with his career know, the Judge never feels himself so safe as when he is concealed behind some member of the very respectable firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. As for myself, I never operate from under cover, and whenever the Judge gets behind any distinguished citizen I intend to pull him out into the view.

I am very glad to hear from Judge Power that the County Democracy has got up from its knees, but I am afraid that, true to its past record, it will not be long before it is down on its marrow bones again. Previous to the Judge's utterance the last declaration was from one of their oldest and most crafty followers on last Sunday, when he stated that the existence of the local Democracy was absolutely necessary in the interest of the national and State tickets. And every innocent man knows well that the uppermost desire in the hearts of the County Democracy leaders is the success of President Cleveland and Gov. Hill, and that, for instance, Judge Power would very much prefer their glorious success to the election of a Mayor who he knew would be sure to renominate the Judge for Police Justice.

After reading his statement from manuscript, Mr. Purroy told the reporters that a meeting of the organizers of the new party he had promised was held in parlor 3 of the Morton House on Sunday night, and that seventy-five County Democrats were present. "On a roll call," continued Mr. Purroy, "my letter as published was unanimously endorsed. I called the meeting to order, and a committee of three was appointed to report officers and a name. They suggested as the name, The Henry D. Purroy Democratic Central Campaign Association of the City of New York, with branches, and for officers:

H. D. Purroy, Chairman; Edward Kearney, Eleventh district; Thomas O'Callaghan, Nineteenth district, and Patrick Manion, Twenty-third district, Vice-Chairmen; Hugh Kerrigan, Twenty-fourth ward, Treasurer; James Deignan, Fifth district, and George Morris, Ninth district, Secretaries, and Edward McManus, Twenty-second district, Sergeant-at-Arms.

"The seventy-five persons present were instructed to select their delegates to the central body. The following names were handed in:

Fifth District—Charles P. Ketterer, James Deignan, and William Barney.
Seventh District—Lawrence G. O'Brien, Dr. J. Edward McMichael.
Ninth District—George Morris.
Eleventh District—Augustus T. Docharty.
Fourteenth District—William Gleason and John Connors.
Eighteenth District—Selected, but not deemed advisable to make public.
Nineteenth District—Thomas O'Callaghan.
Twentieth District—John R. Shields.
Twenty-second District—Edward McManus.
Twenty-third District—Patrick Mullen, John Halloran, P. J. McKeon, and John Lally.
Twenty-third Ward—Arthur Arcanda, Thomas P. Hughes, Charles Jones, Lawrence Mcorath, and Daniel Kelly.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Henry D. Purroy, Hugh Ferrigan, John B. Shea, Enoch Vreeland, Jr., Dr. Robert A. Joyce.

"Resolutions were adopted directing the founding of campaign clubs in every election district, to be named after the central organization. These clubs will have to report to headquarters and receive a designating number as they are organized, so that there will be no chance for deception as to their strength. The national Democratic nominations were enthusiastically endorsed, and the renomination of Gov. Hill was strongly recommended to the Democracy of the State. The collecting of sinews of war was not neglected. The subscriptions amounted to $1,685, and the cash collections to $900. I have the money now in my possession, and will turn it over to the treasurer when the canvass back to town. Within the next ten days forty clubs will be organized in the twenty-four Assembly districts,