

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. NEWS, FACTS, AND GOSSIP.

The Bankrupt Bill—Cabinet Resolutions—General and Naval—International Bills of Lading—Personal.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—A number of Virginians were here to-day, and they said with proper candor for State officers and with an active canvass the State can be carried by a larger majority for the Democracy than heretofore. They were right. The opponents of the Democratic party can never again make a stronger fight than against Cleveland in November last.

THE BANKRUPT BILL. Those who have been most active in forwarding the bankrupt bill admit to-day that the course of the House last night killed it. They do not seem to appreciate the opposition of southern people to it, because they do not know how the former law was executed in southern communities. There are a number of northern people here who seem to feel the greatest interest in this measure.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL. The Senate had up the inter-State commerce bill to-day, and Governor Vance made a fine speech on the subject. The Senate has a different bill from that offered in the House by Judge Reagan. The distinguished North Carolina senator agrees with the majority of the House on this subject. The Senate bill will be offered as a substitute for the House bill, and that will take the matter into conference.

CABINET HUMOR. A Republican correspondent to-day said that Mr. Garland will not go into the Cabinet. I replied, "He is certain to be Attorney-General," and I have good reason to know so. He replied that he was too favorable to the interest of railroads. I had never heard before that he had ever done anything by vote or speech that even by indirection could be construed into anything wrong, but I may be wrong and not escape comment. My information is that he will go into the Cabinet, and he will make a safe, able, and reliable adviser for the President who will be sworn in March 4th. The fact is that the universal feeling here is that Senators Garland and Bayard can have Cabinet positions if they will take them, and that the Senate will greatly lose by their absence from that body.

THE ATTACK ON O'DONOVAN ROSSA. The announcement of the attack on Rossa at New York has created a considerable excitement here. The conclusion drawn by his friends is that the result of the recent dynamite operations in London.

THE BRITISH STEAMER ALERT. The House Naval Committee to-day agreed to return to the British Government the steamer "Alert." It will be remembered that this vessel was furnished by that Government to go on the search for Greely and party.

THE DYNAMITE RESOLUTIONS. The sub-committee on the dynamite resolutions to-day came to a conclusion, and there will be a report Thursday. The understanding is that its members think there ought to be no endorsement of the Bayard resolution. The reason was that nothing ought to be done by an American Congress tending to show that our Government had anything to do with dynamite explosions in England.

INTERNATIONAL BILLS OF LADING. The House to-day, under a suspension of the rules, passed a bill regulating the issue of international bills of lading and fixing the obligations of steamship companies for goods shipped. These bills of lading, it is claimed, have tended to enable, because of their defective form, steamships to escape from their obligations. The British Parliament last year passed a similar bill. The subject, I hear, has been for some time a subject of discussion in diplomatic circles.

NORTH CAROLINA RIVERS AND HARBOUR. North Carolinians at Washington say that the Senate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Ransom was once chairman, will increase the appropriations for Wilmington harbor, Cape Fear river, &c., over what is recommended in the House bill.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS. There have been two policemen detailed to stand guard at the house of the British Minister, Colonel John A. Parker was at the Capitol this afternoon. The House playfully last night wanted to hold Mr. Tucker to account for not being in place at roll-call. He was excused. There was a petition to-day that Congress should keep the opening of the drawbridge on the Potomac unless when trains are passing. Those who urged the petition could see only one side of the question.

THE RIVER-AND-HARBOR BILL. The House took up the river-and-harbor bill this afternoon and continued the general debate. A number of speeches were made, and Mr. Washburne, of Minnesota, at 4 o'clock, spoke against amending the bill for the improvement of Galveston harbor on the bill.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS. The desk of Senator Riddleberger was to-day decorated with an Irish harp of rare flowers. Speaker Carlisle was still sick, and Mr. Blackburn presided in the House. The Senate Committee on Public Buildings has agreed to purchase a building for a new post-office building. A bill has been introduced to exempt the property of members of the Young Men's Christian Association from taxation. The book of Hon. S. S. Cox on American politics will soon appear. A number of Virginians will figure in it. Everything received here to-day indicates that Mr. Cleveland will be a Democratic President.

XLVIIIth CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, February 3, 1885.

Before the Senate met this morning Mr. Riddleberger's desk was the centre of attention of visitors and such senators as were in the chamber. A beautiful floral arrangement, a tribute, as it is presumed, of Riddleberger's Irish admirers. The harp was over two feet high; the frame was composed of tea-trees, japonicas, hyacinths, heliotropes, and mignonettes; the base of azaleas, euphorbias, lilies, and other rare exotics. The strings of the harp were wreathed with snail.

"Is that a Welsh harp?" Senator Dawes asked of Senator Jones, of Nevada. "No," Senator Jones replied, "it is the harp of Ery." The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Miller, of New York, presented the credentials of William M. Everts, elected United States senator by the State of New York. The credentials, which were unusually lengthy, were read.

Mr. Hoar remarked that in his judgment a certificate from the Governor of the State simply saying that the person named in the certificate was duly elected a senator of the United States for the particular State named for a given term was a sufficient certificate according to the usages of the Senate and laws of the States.

The Chair (Mr. Edmunds) stated that the papers read did not contain any certificate from the Governor, as required by the act of Congress.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill, accompanied by a memorial on the subject from the Legislature of Alabama, providing for a loan of tents to an association at Mobile, Ala., in control of the inter-State drills. The bill and memorial were appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Cullom the Senate then resumed the consideration of the inter-State commerce bill. The question was on Mr. Plumb's motion to add the words "under similar circumstances" to the amendment offered by Mr. Beck, which amendment would prohibit a railroad company from charging more for the transportation of goods over its line than for transporting the same goods over its whole line.

Mr. Plumb's motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 20. The question then recurred on Mr. Beck's amendment as modified. On this Mr. Vance took the floor. He ridiculed the idea that the railroads had any special knowledge and common sense to be able to say that railroads should be prohibited from pooling and discriminating against persons and places. There were no doubt matters of railroad management that senators did not understand, but there were also some simple matters that even Senate pages could understand. Much eloquence had been expended in the Senate on the railroad subject, but Mr. Vance thought the eloquence of senators was in inverse ratio to their disposition to do anything effective. It had been said that so many people were interested in railroad stocks that we ought not to pass laws to restrict their charges. The same argument would apply to the business of robbing hen-roosts. The clamors of the railroads were like the croakings of the chicken-stealers, who would inform legislators that they did not understand the business of chicken-stealing; that it was a very complicated business, and differed totally from the vulgar business of stealing things other than chickens. The references to the railroad authorities as "experts" was, in Mr. Vance's opinion, as though the chicken-stealers should insist that one of their number, Bill Sykes, for example, would be consulted before any laws were passed on the subject of chicken-stealing. He had that right under the rules, and fortunately he had the disposition to see that his rights were preserved in this respect. He criticized the appropriation for the Mississippi river in that only \$200,000 was appropriated for the improvement between its sources and the Ohio river. That was not a fair share of the pork. [Laughter.] If the Mississippi river had got to carry this gigantic scheme the committee should have been a little more liberal. He was of the opinion that if the committee had allowed him to go before them it would have realized that it did not understand this question. Let there be a little common sense applied to the consideration of the bill, if for only five minutes. Every sane man wanted the Mississippi river improved, and between the Illinois and the Ohio rivers were the course of the most serious obstructions of the course of the Mississippi Valley. Engineers who had examined into the matter had stated that it would take at least \$10,000,000 to remove these obstructions and establish a uniform depth of nine feet. With the miserable, beggarly appropriation of \$200,000 a year, how long would it be before there was water there? Congress was supposed to be legislating for the general good of the country, not for the improvement between the Illinois and Ohio rivers could and should be completed within four years and the people be given the benefit of cheap transportation. Unless the River and Harbor Committee would agree to a proper divide when it came to appropriating for the Mississippi river, he in the language of the poet, would "kick." [Laughter.]

Mr. Willis said that the ranches to which the gentleman had referred had received the same percentage of the estimates as the other ranches of the river. Pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE OLD NORTH STATE. Episcopal Convention—Passage of the Pension Bill.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 3.—The Episcopal Convocation will meet at St. Philip's church, Durham, to-morrow morning, and continue three days. The attendance of clergymen is expected to be large. In the Senate to-day a bill to allow the Governor and Council to at once erect suitable quarters for the Supreme Court and State library passed. Contrary to general expectation, there was not a vote against the measure. This action gives great pleasure. The Governor will order the work to begin on the western wing of the agricultural building, which will furnish large and admirable quarters for the court and library.

In the House to-day the bill pensioning ex-Confederate soldiers who lost limbs, or are paralyzed in consequence of wounds, or who by reason of wounds are incapacitated for manual labor, or lost an eye, was passed to its third reading by a vote of 76 to 14. The passage of the bill gives great pleasure to the people.

More Cold Weather North. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) NORTHEAST, Vt., February 3.—The thermometer is forty degrees below zero this morning, the lowest ever registered here.

MIDDLESEX, Vt., February 3.—The thermometer was forty degrees below zero here and in several adjacent towns this morning. At Marshfield it was forty-two degrees below zero, and at Moretown forty-six below.

HANOVER, N. H., February 3.—The mercury was thirty-four degrees below zero here this morning, and forty degrees below at Norwich, Vt.

BANGOR, ME., February 3.—The mercury was forty-five degrees below zero at sunrise this morning at Bridgton.

American Foreign Policy.

LONDON, February 3.—The Post, in a special article this morning, says: America's recent activity in Chili, Peru, Africa, and Corea, indicates her intention of having a foreign policy. The question is one of considerable importance to England. The policy adopted by Mr. Cleveland upon assuming the office of President will be watched with keen interest here. The adoption of free trade would mean increased intercourse with the world at large, and would compel America to admit the existence of a regular foreign policy and to defend her interests in Asia and Africa against European attacks.

The Swain Court-Martial. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, February 3.—The general court-martial in session in this city has concluded its labors in the Swain case. This morning the court met early, and the signatures of the members were attached to the record. These will be sent to the Secretary of War this afternoon, and if the findings do not acquit General Swain the record and findings will be forwarded through the department to President Arthur.

was after 1 o'clock when the friends of the bankrupt bill succeeded, after many efforts, in having a call of the House ordered, and it was not until 1:45 o'clock this morning that the Sergeant-at-Arms brought in the first batch of recalcitrant members, which have done duty for years, were offered, and were greeted with outbursts of derisive laughter, and were in every case deemed satisfactory, and the new recruits voted for the next motion to adjourn, which at 2:15 was carried—yeas, 73; nays, 67.

The Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Blackburn) announced the regular order to be the consideration of the resolution providing that for the remainder of the session one hour every morning shall be devoted to the disposal of measures called up by individual members, unless five objections are made thereto.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, moved to amend by striking out the word "five" and inserting "ten." Agreed to. The resolution as amended was adopted.

The House then (at 1:45) went into the consideration of the Whole (Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, in the chair) on the river-and-harbor appropriation bill, general debate being limited to three hours. The general debate upon the bill was participated in by Mr. Brockridge, of Arkansas; Mr. Price, of Wisconsin; Mr. Ochiltree, of Texas; Mr. Stinson, of Massachusetts; Mr. Kasson, of Minnesota; Mr. Hopkins, of Iowa; and Mr. Tunstall, of Kansas. After the debate closed the first section of the bill was read.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, made a verbal amendment for the purpose of calling the attention of the committee to the fact that nearly all of the time devoted to the general debate had been consumed by the friends of the bill.

Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, expressed his gratitude to the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors had been gracious enough to allow members to print their speeches in the Record. He had not been able to secure time to make his speech, but he could at least express his views by making motions to strike out the last word. He proposed at every stage of the bill to offer that amendment until the committee was tired and had no more to say. He had that right under the rules, and fortunately he had the disposition to see that his rights were preserved in this respect. He criticized the appropriation for the Mississippi river in that only \$200,000 was appropriated for the improvement between its sources and the Ohio river. That was not a fair share of the pork. [Laughter.] If the Mississippi river had got to carry this gigantic scheme the committee should have been a little more liberal. He was of the opinion that if the committee had allowed him to go before them it would have realized that it did not understand this question. Let there be a little common sense applied to the consideration of the bill, if for only five minutes. Every sane man wanted the Mississippi river improved, and between the Illinois and the Ohio rivers were the course of the most serious obstructions of the course of the Mississippi Valley. Engineers who had examined into the matter had stated that it would take at least \$10,000,000 to remove these obstructions and establish a uniform depth of nine feet. With the miserable, beggarly appropriation of \$200,000 a year, how long would it be before there was water there? Congress was supposed to be legislating for the general good of the country, not for the improvement between the Illinois and Ohio rivers could and should be completed within four years and the people be given the benefit of cheap transportation. Unless the River and Harbor Committee would agree to a proper divide when it came to appropriating for the Mississippi river, he in the language of the poet, would "kick." [Laughter.]

Mr. Willis said that the ranches to which the gentleman had referred had received the same percentage of the estimates as the other ranches of the river. Pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE NATURE OF THE WOUND.

When Mrs. Dudley turned to leave the court-room a smile played upon her face. She drew her cloak about her and walked calmly out of the room behind the door.

The house-surgeon of the Chambers Street Hospital sent a communication to the Court stating that on an examination of Rossa's wound he found that the ball entered over the centre of the left scapula, taking an upward and inward course, passing beneath the skin for four inches. This morning he was in good condition, having passed a comfortable night and slept quietly. He was suffering no pain, and no unfavorable symptoms had developed yet.

LOCKED UP. Mrs. Dudley was locked up in a cell at the Tombs. She refused to say anything to the reporters, writing to them by means of a note delivered by her counsel. Mr. Butts, her counsel, was a special county judge and surrogate in Sullivan county, N. Y., from 1872 to 1875.

WILL NOT VOLUNTARILY ACT. J. Pierpont Edwards, British Consul, was asked to-day if British representatives would take any action whatever relative to Mrs. Dudley's case, and replied that he did not know why the British authorities should act voluntarily in the matter. If Mrs. Dudley claimed British protection it would be given her. The Consulate would advise Mrs. Dudley if she asked them to do so as a British subject.

HOW THE SHOOTING OF ROSSA WAS RECEIVED. LONDON, February 3.—Extra editions of newspapers containing the cable dispatches from New York giving the details of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa are selling like wild-fire on the streets in every city and town throughout Great Britain. Nearly every person seems jubilant over the announcement that the alleged chief of dynamiters had some of his own medicine given him.

ECCENTRIC IF NOT INSANE. LONDON, February 3.—It has been made public that Mrs. Dudley was regarded here as eccentric, if not actually insane. She attempted suicide on a railroad train on one occasion by jumping into the water. Her confinement there, she was released through executive clemency.

MRS. DUDLEY. The Woman Who Shot O'Donovan Rossa. The New York Times, in its account of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, has this to say of Mrs. Dudley: No. 60 Clinton Place is a boarding-house for women employed in business. The matron said last night that Mrs. Dudley applied for admission to the house one week ago last Thursday. She told the matron that she was the daughter of a cavalry officer in the British army, and that she had lost her husband and children. She gave as a reference Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, of No. 294 Fifth avenue. The matron was so impressed with her manners that she took her in without looking up her references.

containing wearing apparel. During her stay in the house she never, as far as I know, had a visitor or received a letter. She left here about 3 o'clock without stating where she was going, and the only explanation I can give of her conduct is that, being a highly intelligent and patriotic Englishwoman, she brooded over the matter until she determined to act the part of Charlotte Corday and rid her country of the man whom she deemed an implacable enemy.

Dr. Thomas knew nothing about Mrs. Dudley. His partner, Dr. McCosh, however, knew her, and said that she came to this country in company with Miss Chalmers and a third nurse. All three went to Newark to reside, and after a short time Mrs. Dudley came to him for employment, showing testimonials of her abilities and qualifications as a trained nurse in the London hospitals. Her education, continued Dr. McCosh, was that of a highly-educated, intelligent woman, and she was employed for a month as a night-nurse in the private hospital of Dr. Thomas. She performed her duties very satisfactorily, but gave up the work, as she preferred to do private nursing. She came to New York to live, as she could more readily get employment here.

At Newark it was learned that Mrs. Dudley was formerly in the service of the Roosevelt Hospital, this city, where she became acquainted with Mrs. Chalmers. The latter lived in No. 37 Plane street, in Newark. Three weeks since Mrs. Chalmers took Mrs. Dudley to Newark, but the latter behaved in such a strange manner that she was told to leave the house.

A Times reporter last night went to the station leading to O'Donovan Rossa's cell, but found the door locked. A stranger was in the hallway bent upon the same errand. "Do you know who Mrs. Dudley is?" he was asked. "From the description I heard given of her I think I do."

"Who is she?" "Mrs. Garraly." "Who is Mrs. Garraly?" "I'll tell you something interesting. Mrs. Garraly is the wife of Garraly, the printer, who formed the business of the Boston office of the Forth, of the Irish World. He was the O'Donnell who killed Carey. A number of years ago he was employed in the London post-office, and then came to this country and worked as a printer. He was employed on the Irish World. The Forth said that he was a man of great determination, intelligent and patriotic, so they made him their correspondent. When Carey betrayed the cause, O'Donnell and Garraly were selected by the dynamiters to put him out of the way. You know the rest from the accounts in the papers. Mrs. Garraly, with three children, remained in Brooklyn penniless, and the patriots made up a purse for her relief. She was told that the money had been given to Mr. Rossa to hand over to her, and so she called on him and asked him for it. He told her that he did not have it and that she must look to the dynamiters. She did not believe him and made threats against him, but no one ever dreamed that she meant any harm. However, she and her children had been starving for seven months, and I suppose this made her desperate."

HER STATEMENT DENIED IN LONDON. LONDON, February 3.—Officials at the Chelsea Hospital, where soldiers' widows are trained as nurses, express surprise at the statements cabled from New York that Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, claimed to have graduated as a nurse at that institution. They say that no woman of her name or description was ever trained there. Several newspapers have identified Mrs. Dudley with a woman named Lucilla Dudley, who was found insensible in a car of the Great Eastern railway from the effects of chloroform, and who, upon restoration to consciousness, attempted to swallow morphine. The description and history of this woman tally very closely with the description of Mrs. Dudley in New York, and with certain parts of her history as related by herself. The chaplain of the prison in which she was then confined has started for New York for the purpose of identifying her.

A Rescue for Cunningham. (By cable to the Dispatch.) LONDON, February 3.—Considerable excitement was produced to-day by the announcement that the friends of Cunningham, who is accused of having killed the Torer of London, are already beginning to take steps to rescue him from Clerkenwell prison.

Extraordinary police precautions have been taken. A man was arrested who had been observed loitering about the prison, and who had deposited in the governor's mail-box a small paper on which were written a few figures. The police say that this man is an ex-convict (Goodyear), and that his act was a hint to test the watchfulness of the police. Goodyear was remanded. Another arrest was made this evening to which considerable importance is attached. This last prisoner had been pursued for several days, and was finally run down this afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock by Police-Inspectors Jarvis and Aberline, who have been conducting the prosecution against Cunningham. It was stated that the man who was arrested was an accomplice of Cunningham. The brown bag which was purchased in White Chapel and substituted for Cunningham's brown trunk in his Prescott-street lodgings, and which mysteriously disappeared from his rooms, in Scarborough street, immediately after the explosion, was found in possession of the man arrested this evening. The prisoner was discovered hiding in a White house one week ago last Thursday. She told the matron that she was the daughter of a cavalry officer in the British army, and that she had lost her husband and children. She gave as a reference Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, of No. 294 Fifth avenue. The matron was so impressed with her manners that she took her in without looking up her references.

France's Commercial Treaty with England. (By cable to the Dispatch.) PARIS, February 3.—M. Lanessan, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in addressing a meeting of merchants at Lille last night, declared that France had made a commercial treaty with England, and that for the present its provisions would be kept secret.

The Franco-Chinese War. (By cable to the Dispatch.) PARIS, February 3.—Admiral Courbet telegraphs to the War Office that the French forces, after a severe fight, have carried the Chinese works commanding Kelung mines. He states that the French troops have killed and fifty-three were wounded during the engagement. The Chinese loss was heavy.

Nominations. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, February 3.—The President to-day nominated Joshua A. Smith, of Mississippi, to be United States consul at Assuncion, Paraguay, and Edgar Waters, postmaster at Lebanon, Tenn.

containing wearing apparel. During her stay in the house she never, as far as I know, had a visitor or received a letter. She left here about 3 o'clock without stating where she was going, and the only explanation I can give of her conduct is that, being a highly intelligent and patriotic Englishwoman, she brooded over the matter until she determined to act the part of Charlotte Corday and rid her country of the man whom she deemed an implacable enemy.

Dr. Thomas knew nothing about Mrs. Dudley. His partner, Dr. McCosh, however, knew her, and said that she came to this country in company with Miss Chalmers and a third nurse. All three went to Newark to reside, and after a short time Mrs. Dudley came to him for employment, showing testimonials of her abilities and qualifications as a trained nurse in the London hospitals. Her education, continued Dr. McCosh, was that of a highly-educated, intelligent woman, and she was employed for a month as a night-nurse in the private hospital of Dr. Thomas. She performed her duties very satisfactorily, but gave up the work, as she preferred to do private nursing. She came to New York to live, as she could more readily get employment here.

At Newark it was learned that Mrs. Dudley was formerly in the service of the Roosevelt Hospital, this city, where she became acquainted with Mrs. Chalmers. The latter lived in No. 37 Plane street, in Newark. Three weeks since Mrs. Chalmers took Mrs. Dudley to Newark, but the latter behaved in such a strange manner that she was told to leave the house.

A Times reporter last night went to the station leading to O'Donovan Rossa's cell, but found the door locked. A stranger was in the hallway bent upon the same errand. "Do you know who Mrs. Dudley is?" he was asked. "From the description I heard given of her I think I do."

"Who is she?" "Mrs. Garraly." "Who is Mrs. Garraly?" "I'll tell you something interesting. Mrs. Garraly is the wife of Garraly, the printer, who formed the business of the Boston office of the Forth, of the Irish World. He was the O'Donnell who killed Carey. A number of years ago he was employed in the London post-office, and then came to this country and worked as a printer. He was employed on the Irish World. The Forth said that he was a man of great determination, intelligent and patriotic, so they made him their correspondent. When Carey betrayed the cause, O'Donnell and Garraly were selected by the dynamiters to put him out of the way. You know the rest from the accounts in the papers. Mrs. Garraly, with three children, remained in Brooklyn penniless, and the patriots made up a purse for her relief. She was told that the money had been given to Mr. Rossa to hand over to her, and so she called on him and asked him for it. He told her that he did not have it and that she must look to the dynamiters. She did not believe him and made threats against him, but no one ever dreamed that she meant any harm. However, she and her children had been starving for seven months, and I suppose this made her desperate."

HER STATEMENT DENIED IN LONDON. LONDON, February 3.—Officials at the Chelsea Hospital, where soldiers' widows are trained as nurses, express surprise at the statements cabled from New York that Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, claimed to have graduated as a nurse at that institution. They say that no woman of her name or description was ever trained there. Several newspapers have identified Mrs. Dudley with a woman named Lucilla Dudley, who was found insensible in a car of the Great Eastern railway from the effects of chloroform, and who, upon restoration to consciousness, attempted to swallow morphine. The description and history of this woman tally very closely with the description of Mrs. Dudley in New York, and with certain parts of her history as related by herself. The chaplain of the prison in which she was then confined has started for New York for the purpose of identifying her.

A Rescue for Cunningham. (By cable to the Dispatch.) LONDON, February 3.—Considerable excitement was produced to-day by the announcement that the friends of Cunningham, who is accused of having killed the Torer of London, are already beginning to take steps to rescue him from Clerkenwell prison.

Extraordinary police precautions have been taken. A man was arrested who had been observed loitering about the prison, and who had deposited in the governor's mail-box a small paper on which were written a few figures. The police say that this man is an ex-convict (Goodyear), and that his act was a hint to test the watchfulness of the police. Goodyear was remanded. Another arrest was made this evening to which considerable importance is attached. This last prisoner had been pursued for several days, and was finally run down this afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock by Police-Inspectors Jarvis and Aberline, who have been conducting the prosecution against Cunningham. It was stated that the man who was arrested was an accomplice of Cunningham. The brown bag which was purchased in White Chapel and substituted for Cunningham's brown trunk in his Prescott-street lodgings, and which mysteriously disappeared from his rooms, in Scarborough street, immediately after the explosion, was found in possession of the man arrested this evening. The prisoner was discovered hiding in a White house one week ago last Thursday. She told the matron that she was the daughter of a cavalry officer in the British army, and that she had lost her husband and children. She gave as a reference Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, of No. 294 Fifth avenue. The matron was so impressed with her manners that she took her in without looking up her references.

France's Commercial Treaty with England. (By cable to the Dispatch.) PARIS, February 3.—M. Lanessan, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in addressing a meeting of merchants at Lille last night, declared that France had made a commercial treaty with England, and that for the present its provisions would be kept secret.

The Franco-Chinese War. (By cable to the Dispatch.) PARIS, February 3.—Admiral Courbet telegraphs to the War Office that the French forces, after a severe fight, have carried the Chinese works commanding Kelung mines. He states that the French troops have killed and fifty-three were wounded during the engagement. The Chinese loss was heavy.

Nominations. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, February 3.—The President to-day nominated Joshua A. Smith, of Mississippi, to be United States consul at Assuncion, Paraguay, and Edgar Waters, postmaster at Lebanon, Tenn.

containing wearing apparel. During her stay in the house she never, as far as I know, had a visitor or received a letter. She left here about 3 o'clock without stating where she was going, and the only explanation I can give of her conduct is that, being a highly intelligent and patriotic Englishwoman, she brooded over the matter until she determined to act the part of Charlotte Corday and rid her country of the man whom she deemed an implacable enemy.

Dr. Thomas knew nothing about Mrs. Dudley. His partner, Dr. McCosh, however, knew her, and said that she came to this country in company with Miss Chalmers and a third nurse. All three went to Newark to reside, and after a short time Mrs. Dudley came to him for employment, showing testimonials of her abilities and qualifications as a trained nurse in the London hospitals. Her education, continued Dr. McCosh, was that of a highly-educated, intelligent woman, and she was employed for a month as a night-nurse in the private hospital of Dr. Thomas. She performed her duties very satisfactorily, but gave up the work, as she preferred to do private nursing. She came to New York to live, as she could more readily get employment here.

At Newark it was learned that Mrs. Dudley was formerly in the service of the Roosevelt Hospital, this city, where she became acquainted with Mrs. Chalmers. The latter lived in No. 37 Plane street, in Newark. Three weeks since Mrs. Chalmers took Mrs. Dudley to Newark, but the latter behaved in such a strange manner that she was told to leave the house.

A Times reporter last night went to the station leading to O'Donovan Rossa's cell, but found the door locked. A stranger was in the hallway bent upon the same errand. "Do you know who Mrs. Dudley is?" he was asked. "From the description I heard given of her I think I do."

"Who is she?" "Mrs. Garraly." "Who is Mrs. Garraly?" "I'll tell you something interesting. Mrs. Garraly is the wife of Garraly, the printer, who formed the business of the Boston office of the Forth, of the Irish World. He was the O'Donnell who killed Carey. A number of years ago he was employed in the London post-office, and then came to this country and worked as a printer. He was employed on the Irish World. The Forth said that he was a man of great determination, intelligent and patriotic, so they made him their correspondent. When Carey betrayed the cause, O'Donnell and Garraly were selected by the dynamiters to put him out of the way. You know the rest from the accounts in the papers. Mrs. Garraly, with three children, remained in Brooklyn penniless, and the patriots made up a purse for her relief. She was told that the money had been given to Mr. Rossa to hand over to her, and so she called on him and asked him for it. He told her that he did not have it and that she must look to the dynamiters. She did not believe him and made threats against him, but no one ever dreamed that she meant any harm. However, she and her children had been starving for seven months, and I suppose this made her desperate."

HER STATEMENT DENIED IN LONDON. LONDON, February 3.—Officials at the Chelsea Hospital, where soldiers' widows are trained as nurses, express surprise at the statements cabled from New York that Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, claimed to have graduated as a nurse at that institution. They say that no woman of her name or description was ever trained there. Several newspapers have identified Mrs. Dudley with a woman named Lucilla Dudley, who was found insensible in a car of the Great Eastern railway from the effects of chloroform, and who, upon restoration to consciousness, attempted to swallow morphine. The description and history of this woman tally very closely with the description of Mrs. Dudley in New York, and with certain parts of her history as related by herself. The chaplain of the prison in which she was then confined has started for New York for the purpose of identifying her.

A Rescue for Cunningham. (By cable to the Dispatch.) LONDON, February 3.—Considerable excitement was produced to-day by the announcement that the friends of Cunningham, who is accused of having killed the Torer of London, are already beginning to take steps to rescue him from Clerkenwell prison.

Extraordinary police precautions have been taken. A man was arrested who had been observed loitering about the prison, and who had deposited in the governor's mail-box a small paper on which were written a few figures. The police say that this man is an ex-convict (Goodyear), and that his act was a hint to test the watchfulness of the police. Goodyear was remanded. Another arrest was made this evening to which considerable importance is attached. This last prisoner had been pursued for several days, and was finally run down this afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock by Police-Inspectors Jarvis and Aberline, who have been conducting the prosecution against Cunningham. It was stated that the man who was arrested was an accomplice of Cunningham. The brown bag which was purchased in White Chapel and substituted for Cunningham's brown trunk in his Prescott-street lodgings, and which mysteriously disappeared from his rooms, in Scarborough street, immediately after the explosion, was found in possession of the man arrested this evening. The prisoner was discovered hiding in a White house one week ago last Thursday. She told the matron that she was the daughter of a cavalry officer in the British army, and that she had lost her husband and children. She gave as a reference Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, of No. 294 Fifth avenue. The matron was so impressed with her manners that she took her in without looking up her references.

France's Commercial Treaty with England. (By cable to the Dispatch.) PARIS, February 3.—M. Lanessan, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in addressing a meeting of merchants at Lille last night, declared that France had made a commercial treaty with England, and that for the present its provisions would be kept secret.

The Franco-Chinese War. (By cable to the Dispatch.) PARIS, February 3.—Admiral Courbet telegraphs to the War Office that the French forces, after a severe fight, have carried the Chinese works commanding Kelung mines. He states that the French troops have killed and fifty-three were wounded during the engagement. The Chinese loss was heavy.

Nominations. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, February 3.—The President to-day nominated Joshua A. Smith, of Mississippi, to be United States consul at Assuncion, Paraguay, and Edgar Waters, postmaster at Lebanon, Tenn.

containing wearing apparel. During her stay in the house she never, as far as I know, had a visitor or received a letter. She left here about 3 o'clock without stating where she was going, and the only explanation I can give of her conduct is that, being a highly intelligent and patriotic Englishwoman, she brooded over the matter until she determined to act the part of Charlotte Corday and rid her country of the man whom she deemed an implacable enemy.

Dr. Thomas knew nothing about Mrs. Dudley. His partner, Dr. McCosh, however, knew her, and said that she came to this country in company with Miss Chalmers and a third nurse. All three went to Newark to reside, and after a short time Mrs. Dudley came to him for employment, showing testimonials of her abilities and qualifications as a trained nurse in the London hospitals. Her education, continued Dr. McCosh, was that of a highly-educated, intelligent woman, and she was employed for a month as a night-nurse in the private hospital of Dr. Thomas. She performed her duties very satisfactorily, but gave up the work, as she preferred to do private nursing. She came to New York to live, as she could more readily get employment here.

At Newark it was learned that Mrs. Dudley was formerly in the service of the Roosevelt Hospital, this city, where she became acquainted with Mrs. Chalmers. The latter lived in No. 37 Plane street, in Newark. Three weeks since Mrs. Chalmers took Mrs. Dudley to Newark, but the latter behaved in such a strange manner that she was told to leave the house.

A Times reporter last night went to the station leading to O'Donovan Rossa's cell, but found the door locked. A stranger was in the hallway bent upon the same errand. "Do you know who Mrs. Dudley is?" he was asked. "From the description I heard given of her I think I do."

"Who is she?" "Mrs. Garraly." "Who is Mrs. Garraly?" "I'll tell you something interesting. Mrs. Garraly is the wife of Garraly, the printer, who formed the business of the Boston office of the Forth, of the Irish World. He was the O'Donnell who killed Carey. A number of years ago he was employed in the London post-office, and then came to this country and worked as a printer. He was employed on the Irish World. The Forth said that he was a man of great determination, intelligent and patriotic, so they made him their correspondent. When Carey betrayed the cause, O'Donnell and Garraly were selected by the dynamiters to put him out of the way. You know the rest from the accounts in the papers. Mrs. Garraly, with three children, remained in Brooklyn penniless, and the patriots made up a purse for her relief. She was told that the money had been given to Mr. Rossa to hand over to her, and so she called on him and asked him for it. He told her that he did not have it and that she must look to the dynamiters. She did not believe him and made threats against him, but no one ever dreamed that she meant any harm. However, she and her children had been starving for seven months, and I suppose this made her desperate."

HER STATEMENT DENIED IN LONDON. LONDON, February 3.—Officials at the Chelsea Hospital, where soldiers' widows are trained as nurses, express surprise at the statements cabled from New York that Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, claimed to have graduated as a nurse at that institution. They say that no woman of her name or description was ever trained there. Several newspapers have identified Mrs. Dudley with a woman named Lucilla Dudley, who was found insensible in a car of the Great Eastern railway from the effects of chloroform, and who, upon restoration to consciousness, attempted to swallow morphine. The description and history of this woman tally very closely with the description of Mrs. Dudley in New York,