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THE IRISH VICTORY

OVER THE FRIGHTENED BRITISHERS.

Gladstone and His Government Denounced—"An Uncrowned King of Ireland"—Foster's Speech in Commons—An Interview with Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, May 4.—To-day, in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary, in replying to a question by Mr. Joseph Cowen, said that Michael Davitt had been released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects had been released. No conditions were attached to his release, except those attached to his previous liberation.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the charge of treasonable practices against Mr. Parnell would be withdrawn.

Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the office of Secretary for Ireland. He said that in view of the great difficulty experienced in the affairs of Ireland he would have preferred, so far as he personally was concerned, to say nothing. He confirmed the report that there was a difference between himself and the rest of the cabinet in regard to the release of the suspects, which release he condemned. After defending the arrests which had been made, Mr. Forster said if all England could not govern Mr. Parnell, let the government acknowledge that he is the greatest power in Ireland. But he believed that neither such admission nor any weakening concessions were necessary. Better even hideous secret societies than paying black-mail to law-breakers. This exclamation

WAS RECEIVED WITH ROARS,

the opposition cheering. Continuing, Mr. Forster said that the course which he had hoped to see pursued was that an act strengthening the ordinary law should be pressed forward, and then all the suspects released. He feared that the price which would have to be paid for the immediate diminution of outrages which might be produced by the unconditional release of Mr. Parnell would be weakening to the power of any government to protect life and property. Mr. Forster spoke with considerable emotion.

Mr. Parnell first entered the House while Mr. Forster was making his statement, and

WAS LOUDLY CHEERED.

Continuing, Mr. Forster said he could not agree to release the suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease opposing the execution of the law. As he could not obtain that, he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quieter; if the government had had full powers, but he could not agree to an unconditional surrender. He admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in January, but it was still so bad that he wanted the government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh act securing punishment for outrages intended to be passed. The coercion act, he said, had broken up the League or put it under petticoats, and rents were being better paid, but he feared that an unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the act. Mr. Forster, in justifying the arrest of Mr. Parnell, said that Mr. Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the

UNCROWNED KING OF IRELAND.

Mr. Forster declared that the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more dangerous than individual incitements to outrage. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Conservative), said it had been intimated to him that the "no rent" manifesto would be withdrawn. Messrs. Dillon, Sexton, and O'Kelly stated that such intimation had been their authority. Mr. Gladstone stated that the intimation came from Mr. Parnell. As that gentleman was then absent, Mr. Gladstone declined to make any further statement.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff quoted Mr. Gladstone's declarations that the Land Leaguers had caused outrage, rapine, and murder. Sir Henry

RIDICULED THE GOVERNMENT

for releasing the leaguers as if they were innocent men. The Land League, he declared, had beaten the government, and Mr. Gladstone recognized Mr. Parnell as the ruler of Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote thought the present aspect of affairs looked like a triumph for the agitators.

It was true, Mr. Forster said, that his individual opinions of the proper course to pursue were opposed by his thirteen colleagues, one of whom held opinions so strong that it was impossible for him to appear there and not acknowledge it. Mr. Forster concluded by referring to the pain with which he quitted the councils of the party, the principles of which he said he had not forsaken.

Mr. Gladstone warmly praised Mr. Forster for not compromising liberal principles.

Mr. Gladstone declared that there was no arrangement or bargain with the Leaguers, but that the government had availed themselves of information tendered by men in a position to offer it. It was intended at the earliest moment to legislate on arrears of rent.

MR. PARNELL DENIED

that the question of the release of himself and others was due to any condition as to their future action, though he said he had stated verbally and in writing that he believed a settlement of arrears would have an enormous effect in restoring law and order, and that if such settlement should be made he would be able to take such steps as would have a material effect in diminishing the number of outrages.

MR. DILLON SAID

he had not directly or indirectly any communication with the government. Mr. O'Kelly denied having agreed to any condition, which denial Mr. Gladstone confirmed. Sir Stafford Northcote complimented Mr. Forster on his dignified explanation, and then pressed the government to declare a definite course of policy. He subsequently moved the adjournment of the House. Sir William Harcourt defended the government. He believed the release of the suspects would save a good effect.

After speeches from Messrs. O'Connor, Power, Mitchell, Henry, O'Donnell, and other the Right Hon. Mr. Gibson, Conservative member for Dublin University and formerly attorney-general for Ireland, made a lengthy speech

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

He maintained that the agitation in Ireland was mainly supported by the American press and American gold; that without American aid it would be a very small affair indeed.

The Marquis of Hartington rebuked the Tories for not supporting Mr. Forster while he was in office. He declared that the information on which the suspects were released was furnished by Earl Cowper, and Mr. Forster [cheers], according to which the conduct of Mr. Parnell and others would not be hostile to the administration of law and order, but would tend in the contrary direction. The government was therefore not justified in retaining the Leaguers in prison a single day.

Sir Stafford Northcote withdrew the motion which he had made for adjournment.

Parnell and Egan Interviewed.

BOSTON, May 4.—The *Herald* in the morning will print special cable dispatches containing interviews with prominent Land Leaguers and others upon the new Irish policy of the British government. Mr. Parnell was found in the House of Commons to-night. He said he could not give an opinion until the government declared the full extent of its concessions. He thought the appointment of Lord Cavendish looked badly for the success of Mr. Gladstone's plans. He was afraid he was too weak and vacillating. The liberation of Michael Davitt he considered the strongest blow Gladstone had struck. Mr. Henry Labouchere, Liberal member of Parliament, thought the appointment of Lord Cavendish a farce, and the new policy likely to produce grave results in Mr. Gladstone's party. It would cost it about seventeen Whigs, and dissolution was not impossible, though improbable, at present. The plan of the opposition would be to form a coalition Cabinet, relying on the aid of the Irish and bolting Whigs. He thought Gladstone intended to secure the Irish vote, but was not willing to pay the necessary price. If the new policy fails, Forster is the coming man. If it succeeds he is ruined.

Mr. Story, Whig, said the new policy would fail. It had no element of success. Cavendish was a bad selection. If half measures were adopted to suit the Whigs Gladstone would lose the support of the Radicals. If he went great lengths he would lose the Whigs. Therefore he was bound to fail either way. Indeed, a large Whig bolt was was already organized. The results of the new policy must be grave. There was no possible escape.

Mr. Healy, Land Leaguer, said the government threw a sprat to catch a mackerel. We got the sprat and kept the mackerel. Were glad Cavendish is appointed. We could not have fought Chamberlain, but Cavendish is sure to be such a failure that we cannot show him more quarter than is due to the government for what it has done. I regard the appointment as the worst possible thing for the Liberals. The new policy, if carried out to any extent, will have the effect of checking outrages and evictions and no doubt restore order to a great extent in Ireland. Beyond the immediate present, however, we are in great uncertainty until we know what new laws will be adopted.

Mr. Shaw, one of the strongest men in Parliament, said the appointment of Cavendish indicated that the policy would be small in all details. He thought it meant mere overhauling and centralization in Ireland for the sake of economy. Since he heard of the weak appointment he had lost all faith in the success of the movement, but did not think it would lead to dissolution, though reorganization might be necessary. He thought Cavendish was selected because he would consent to let the policy fritter away where a man like Chamberlain would insist on carrying it through. He did not believe very deeply in the sincerity of the government. He thought the prisoners were released on account of the enormous pressure from all over the world.

Another dispatch to the *Herald* says: There is very little general excitement in London. Davitt's release is regarded as a masterstroke. The Land League considers that the Government has backed down. Though they decline to make a decisive show of unanimous, they have the air of men who will demand more concessions.

A special cable from Paris to the *Herald* gives an interview with Mr. Egan. He says that the Government, finding that its policy of coercion only increased the number of outrages in Ireland, have adopted the new policy, which is only a humbug upon the Irish people.

He says the intimation of the British press, that a compromise has been made with the Gladstone government, is utterly and without the least shadow of foundation in fact. He believes the change in the Lord Lieutenantcy and the Secretaryship will have no effect whatever upon the system in vogue of late, so long as the real government of Ireland remains in the hands of the present minor officials. But there will be no weakening, no change of front.

Egan has sent £14,000 pounds to the Ladies' Land League in Ireland during the past few months. His opinions are shared by such others of the prominent Irishmen here as I have been able to find

THE MALLEY TRIAL.

The Mother of Jennie Cramer Testifies as to Her Daughter.

NEW HAVEN, May 4.—The Malley case opened this forenoon with the cross-examination of the reporter "Countryman" by Mr. Jones, but nothing new was elicited. The next witness, Mrs. Cramer, mother of Jennie, who reiterated her testimony given at the preliminary examination in West Haven, and produced the letters written by James Malley, jr., to Jennie, and the letters written by Walter Malley signed "Blanche." Mrs. Cramer testified to being introduced to Blanche Douglass by her daughter at noon on the 3d of August, 1881, which was the day following the night on which Jennie had absented herself from her home. The two girls were then in Jennie's bedroom at Mrs. Cramer's residence. Jennie was reproved by her mother for her conduct in remaining from home all night, and Miss Douglass also received a share of the complaint. This was the last time on which Mrs. Cramer saw her daughter alive. Letters from James Malley, jr., to Mrs. Cramer, saying he was not aware of Jennie's whereabouts when she was missing from home after August 3d, and containing the statement that Blanche Douglass felt hurt at the blame put upon her by Mrs. Cramer, were read, as well as a letter of similar substance signed by Blanche Douglass, also addressed to Mrs. Cramer. This last letter the prosecution say they will show was written by Walter Malley and sent with the consent of the Douglass girl.

The direct testimony of Jennie Cramer's mother was continued after the recess, and several letters sent by James Malley, jr., and Blanche Douglass were read and identified by the witness. The contents of the letters were persistent invitations to Jennie to go riding, and one which was taken to Jennie Cramer by a little cash girl from the Malley store, and which was unsigned, though believed to have been written by James Malley, was an invitation to Jennie to take a pleasure trip from New Haven to Coney Island. Several others, supposed to have come from the Douglass woman, but which the prosecution say they will prove were written by Walter Malley with Douglass' consent, were read.

The direct examination of Mrs. Cramer being concluded, Mr. Stoddard began a long cross-examination, but nothing new was elicited. The court adjourned at five p. m.

Survivors of Rebel Prisons.

The meeting of survivors of rebel prisons held last night in Grand Army Hall, corner Seventh and L streets, was enthusiastic, but owing to the statement by a comrade that an association of the same character was already in existence in the District no permanent organization was effected, but instead a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of said association and arrange a union under appropriate auspices. After a series of inspiring and pertinent remarks by several of the brethren the meeting adjourned to convene again at Grand Army Hall, Thursday evening, May 11, at eight p. m. sharp. The following are the committee of conference referred to: Captain Thomas J. Spencer, of the Signal Service, U. S. A.; Captain M. T. Anderson, of the chief engineer's office, U. S. A.; Sergeant H. R. Hughes, of the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department.

Berry's Official Dispatch.

Secretary Chandler yesterday received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Commander R. M. Berry, commander of the search steamer Rodgers, forwarded by telegraph from Irkutsk, May 4, officially reporting the loss of the vessel. The dispatch was brought by W. H. Gilder, the pay clerk of the Rodgers, and says: "Rodgers was destroyed by fire originating in the fore-hold, November 30. Efforts to save ship unavailing. People landed safe with difficulty, through young ice. Now quartered in natives' houses. Little clothing. One month's provisions saved. Native food abundant. No danger of starving. Bearer of dispatch, en route to United States. R. M. Berry, Szedni, Kolymsk, Siberia, March 6, 1882."

Belmont Park Races.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Third day of the Belmont Park races. First race, for horses of the 2:50 class—Charlotte Cushman, 1, 1, 1; Lady Story, 2, 3, 2; Seven Twenty, 3, 2, 3; The King, 4, 4, 4; Gable Post, 5, drawn. Time, 2:36¼, 2:34¼, 2:37½. Second race, for horses of the 2:35 class—Charley Hood, 1, 1, 1; Frank Patchen, 3, 2, 1, 2; Porter Leonard, 4, 3, 2, 4; May Thorn, 2, 4, 5, 3; Elwood R., 7, 5, 7, 5; Augustus Schuyler, 5, 7, 8, 6; Eva, 6, 8, 6, drawn; Frank, 6, 6, 3, drawn; Kate, 10, 9, 9, drawn; Socrates, 9, drawn. Time, 2:32¼, 2:29¼, 2:33¼, 2:31¼. Third race, for horses of the 2:28 class—Naiad Queen, 1, 1, 1; Lizzie M., 3, 2, 2; Stephanus, 2, 3, 3; Kate Taylor, distanced. Time, 2:26¼, 2:25¼, 2:26½.

The Frigate Brooklyn Cut Down.

The following dispatch was received yesterday from Montevideo by the Secretary of the Navy from Captain Aaron W. Weaver, U. S. N., commanding the frigate Brooklyn, and temporarily commanding the South Atlantic Station until the arrival of Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby: "Brooklyn anchored. The ship was run into by the Liverpool Holt Line steamer Mozart. The Brooklyn was cut down below the water line on the starboard quarter. She was at once heeled over and the hole stopped, and she is now being lightened for docking. The steamer company agrees to pay all expenses. No persons injured."

The Sprague Estate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—There was a large gathering at Lyceum Hall this noon to witness the sale of all the Sprague properties as ordered by the court, to upset price being fixed in the decree at $2,880,000, the offer declared to be made by the syndicate represented by Wilbour Jackson & Co., of this city. The auctioneer called for a renewal of this bid, when it appeared that the party offering the upset price had withdrawn. The sale was then adjourned until the 18th instant.

Base-Ball Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—Lafayette College, 7; Princeton College, 10;

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Athletic, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0—4; Baltimore, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1—6.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Providence, 9; Metropolitan, 5.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 4.—Yale, 12; Philadelphias, 0.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Cincinnati, 19; Pittsburg, 10

Blowing Them Up with Dynamite.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—At one o'clock this morning the entire end of Con Sweeney's drinking saloon, near the railroad at Cedarville, Green County, Ohio, was blown up by dynamite. An attempt was made to blow up Caldwell's drug store, but the charge failed to explode. Con Sweeney, his wife, and children were in a bed remote from the point of explosion, and were thrown to the floor.

Eleven Hundred Passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Steamship Lord Gough after an uneventful voyage of twelve days arrived at her dock at five o'clock this afternoon. There were nearly eleven hundred passengers on board, including the cabin passengers. A man and a child sick with the small-pox were removed from the vessel before she reached the dock. All the passengers were vaccinated.

Rejoicings in Dublin.

DUBLIN, May 4.—There were great rejoicings here to-night over the release of Mr. Davitt. Torch-bearers paraded the streets, and effigies of Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone were burned. There were some disturbances.

CABLE CATCHES.

The London *Daily News* says it is understood that the Parnellites will give the policy of Earl Spencer a fair trial.

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly arrived in London yesterday morning. There were only a few persons at the depot to meet them.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present in the House while Mr. Forster was making his statement yesterday.

The disease from which Mr. James Boyd, proprietor of the *Star and Herald*, Panama, died April 25 was confluent smallpox. He was ill but five days.

Lieutenant Danenhower will start on the 6th instant from Cronstadt by steamer for Liverpool. From that place he will proceed direct for New York.

Dr. C. A. Logan, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, and Mrs. Logan left for New York April 25 per steamer Acapulco.

The Socialists in the Reichstag, supported by a section of the Progressists, intend moving the repeal of all exceptional legislation, including the laws against Jesuits and Socialists.

Earl Cowper departed for England yesterday. The streets through which he passed in Dublin were crowded with people and lined with troops. He was frequently cheered.

The Pacific Mail steamer Salvador is beached at Punta Arenas, a roadstead in Central America. The passengers and crew are all saved, and the cargo partially, but there is little hope of getting the vessel off. She is twenty-one years old.

The corporation of Dublin presented Earl Cowper, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a farewell address expressing regret that his vice-royalty had been coincident with government by repression, and congratulating him upon the fact that the system of repression had not produced civil war.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

ENTERTAINMENTS—OTHER MATTERS.

Senator Hoar's Dinner—Callers at Mrs. Fair's Parlors—Rotunda Tea Parties—A Visiting Novelist—Marriages—Visitors—L. G. Marini's Soiree.

Mrs. Gallaudet will be at home to callers on Saturdays of the present month.

Mrs. R. J. C. Walker goes to New York this morning to attend the musical festival there this evening. She will return in time to be present and assist at the reception in the Rotunda Saturday evening.

Rev. Dr. Cattell, president of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, opened the Senate with prayer yesterday. He was accompanied in his visit to the Capitol by President Gallaudet, where he went by appointment to meet Chaplain Bullock of the Senate.

Among the Senators' wives receiving calls yesterday Mrs. Fair, at the Arlington, was at home in her private parlors, and received many callers of distinction. The Senator joined her before the close of the afternoon, and assisted in entertaining her visitors. Mrs. Fair hopes to remain at Washington until her husband can return with her.

Miss Anna Catherine Green, a novelist and poetess of merit, is visiting General and Mrs. Alvord at 1207 Q street. She attended with them the President's reception of Tuesday evening. She is the author, among other novels, of "The Leavenworth Case," a story of strong judicial character, and of no little power, which has been the study of law students at Yale and elsewhere, as an example of the fallacies of circumstantial evidence. G. P. Putnam has just published a poetic work of Miss Green's, entitled "The Defense of the Bride.' Among her stirring shorter poems are "A Tragedy of Sedan," and "The Barricade," of which the scene is laid in France.

A Washington correspondent, in last Sunday's New York *World*, refers to the Centennial tea party as the only social party ever held in the Rotunda of the Capitol. On the evening of November 29, 1879, by reason of their tent on the White Lot blowing over in a snow storm, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, in session here, enjoyed the hospitality of the Rotunda for the reception that was given them by their friends. This was the meeting of the society at which the statue of General Thomas was dedicated, and the two days of its session were days of premature wintry weather. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis took his deathcold as presiding officer at the exercises at Thomas Circle on the ninedenth. The opening of the Capitol to the unhoused society seemed a humane necessity, and as Congress was not in session, Speaker Randall, who was in the city, generously took the responsibility of opening the south wing of the Capitol for their admittance. The Supreme Court chamber became a cloak room for the ladies. The crowd was so dense that, socially, the evening was scarcely a success.

Mr. L. G. Marini's last complimentary soiree dansante was given yesterday evening at his academy. The bad weather did little to interfere with the pleasures of the occasion, the participants braving the perils of the storm to join in the festive dance. The last part of the programme was devoted to the German. The favors were prettily made rosettes and natural flowers. Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Limeburner distributed them. There were two favor figures danced, both of them being very pretty. Among other presents were: Miss Nettie White, Mrs. Nellie Limeburner, Miss Nettie Sims, Miss June Holmes, Mrs. Hendley, Miss Jennie Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. John Smart, Miss Winnie Bryan, Miss Eva Mills, Miss Taylor, Major and Mrs. Clifford, Miss Holmes, Miss Edmonston, Miss Lusby, Miss Ella Brown, Mr. Davis and Mrs. Dennison, Miss Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Solger, Miss MacDonald, Mr. Dudley Morgan, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Welsh, Mr. Chesley, Miss Lucy Murphy, Mr. Carman, Mr. Nunc, Mr. Thompson, Miss Guillaume, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Assistant Doorkeeper Austin, of the House of Representatives, returned yesterday from Tennessee, and brings with him his bride, nee Miss Mittie Morrison, of Chattanooga, and was warmly welcomed by a host of friends. The employes of the House were on the *qui vive* of excitement to see the bride, and were rewarded by a glimpse of her in the ladies' gallery during the course of the day. Mrs. Austin is described a charming *petite* blonde, who will doubtless make "Dick" a very happy man.

The marriage of Mr. William E. Handy, of Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Ettie Hickenlooper, of this city, took place yesterday at noon, in the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, East Washington. Only the immediate friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. John Chester, D. D. Mr. and Mrs. Handy left soon after the ceremony for Philadelphia, where they will remain a few days, and then proceed to their home in Kansas City.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Elsie Macomb Whiting, the accomplished daughter of Commodore Whiting, and Mr. Dering Fosdick, which takes place on the 16th instant, at the Epiphany Church. From the high social position of the lady, and the popularity of the gentleman, this marriage is expected to be one of the most brilliant events of the season.

Miss Eva Mills has returned from Petersburg, where she sang on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Petersburg Musical Association. The *Index-Appeal* of that city speaks in the warmest terms of the purity and sweetness of her voice, and of the favorable impression she made upon the large audience that was in attendance.

Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, wife of the Senator from Delaware, and family; Miss Hill, the daughter of Senator Nathaniel P. Hill, of Colorado, and Miss Haymaker, the friend of Miss Hill, are at Warm Springs, Bath County, Virginia.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, entertained at Wormley's last night a party of gentlemen, among whom were Senators Dawes, Platt, Hawley, Hale, Miller, and Frye; Representatives Haskell, Stone, Robinson, Crapo, and Mr. Rice.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Wormley's, entertained a party of friends at Wormley's last night. About a dozen sat down to the festive board.

Rear-Admiral William Radford has engaged rooms for his family, for the summer, at Warm Springs, Va.

Garcia Whips the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A Lordsburg (N. M.) dispatch states: It is positively asserted that in the fight on the 29th ultimo between the Mexican troops, under Colonel Garcia, and Locos band of Indians the latter lost seventy-eight killed and all their stock; also that Cochise's brother was killed and thirty-three Indians taken prisoners. The Mexican loss is stated to have been twenty-seven killed and wounded. This information is from a reliable source, and if it is confirmed may be regarded as the death blow of the present Indian outbreak, which has resulted so disastrously to Arizona and New Mexico. A careful summary shows a total of 141 whites and Mexicans killed by Indians during the past two weeks, 500 head of stock killed and captured, and the destruction of over $75,000 worth of property.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., May 4.—The Indian excitement is completely quieted. Captain Harris, of the First Cavalry, and his command reached here yesterday from Helm's ranche. There are no Indians in the vicinity. Captain Harris thinks that all the hostiles have escaped to Mexico. There are no hostiles in the Dragoon Mountains or anywhere else within fifty miles of Tombstone.

CHASING A COURIER.

TUCSON, ARIZ., May 4.—A Government courier arrived here yesterday morning with dispatches and reports finding Indians about sixty-five miles from Deming. They chased him into Corralillo, where his horse gave out. Miners who have come in from Throckmorton report about one hundred and twenty-five Indians in that section.

Pool Selling in New York.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The pool-rooms in Long Island City did a thriving business to-day. The police board at their evening meeting took no action to suppress them, and the citizens threaten that if the police fail to act they will appoint a committee to endeavor to secure the removal of the gamblers by the aid of the grand jury. At the session of the board of aldermen to-night the request of the police commissioners for $200 to enable them to hire detectives to secure evidence to convict the pool-sellers was referred to the law committee.

The Pool Tournament.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The first game in to-day's pool tournament was played this afternoon between Charles and Jacob Schaefer, the latter winning by two points. The second game was between Samuel F. Knight and Thomas Wallace. Score—Wallace, 11; Knight, 8. In the evening much money changed hands on the first game, which was won by John Bessenger, his opponent being Eugene Carter. Score—Bessenger, 11; Carter, 9.

Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 4.—First race, two-year olds, half-mile; Violation won; Olean and Annie Louise second in a dead heat. Time, 53 seconds. French pools paid $15.20.

Second race—Mile heats; Brambaletta won; Bonlight second. Time, 1:44¾. Brambaletta won the second heat and race. Time, 1:43½. French pools paid $8.35.

Third race—All ages, 1¼ miles; Capias won. Time 2:12¾; first mile in 1:45¾.

Civil Service Reformers.

NEW YORK, May 4.—At the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association to-night John Jay presided. George William Curtis was reelected president, and Benjamin H. Bristow, Howard Potter, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Oswald Ottendorfer, George B. McClellan, John Jay, Robert B. Minturn, and General B. F. Butler were made vice-presidents, and an executive committee of fifteen was formed.

TRESCOT AND BLAINE

On Their Way Homeward—A Big Fraud Unearthed in Chili.

PANAMA, April 25.—The *Star and Herald* Lima letter of April 13 says: "The probabilities of a truce being arranged augment every day. It seems the Chilean Congress will have allowed Mr. Trescot to understand the terms under which they are willing to agree to a truce, and he is diligently working to bring it about, undoubtedly in order to obtain some little credit from the thankless mission on which he is engaged. So far as I am able to gather, the terms partake of the same nature as those discussed by Senor Lillo and Senor Baptista at Tacna, and which there is not a shadow of a doubt would have been accepted by Bolivia had it not been for the indifference of Mr. Adams. A party of gentlemen leave for the North to-day to hunt up Montero to communicate the suggested arrangement to him and endeavor to persuade him to agree to it. After the arrival of the New York mail on Saturday the Lackawanna will leave Callao with Messrs.

TRESCOT AND BLAINE ON BOARD,

and will proceed to Chim Bote or Casma, where, it is believed, Montero will arrive in order to hold a conference with Mr. Trescot. Generally, the proposed arrangement will be acceptable to Peruvians, although all the military chieftains will probably object to them. The first clause will be the cession of Tarapaca, truce or no truce, peace or no peace. This having been adjusted, then a proposal will be made that a truce be signed for three years, the Chilians to retain during that term Arica and Tacna and such strategical points as they may determine. Callao would probably be the chief of these. During the three years it is believed a Peruvian government would be able to consolidate itself and at the expiration of that term a permanent peace could be signed. The Chilian authorities are

INVESTIGATING THE FRAUD

in connection with the placing in circulation of $9,000,000 which were brought from the United States and traded off by their recipients. Messrs. La Fuente Castaurias and Schiattino are implicated, pending investigations. The names of the two former have been telegraphed on the notes, a number of which have been withdrawn from circulation. The details of this swindle on the public are said to be of a most interesting nature.

Messrs. Trescott and Blaine were the lions of the hour with the civil party. They were staying at the residence of Senor Derteano, who is a shining light in that party, and also one of the principal bankers of the country. Much comment (adverse, it must be admitted) has followed

THE ACCEPTANCE OF THIS HOSPITALITY

by the members of the most important mission yet dispatched by the United States to any Spanish-American republic. Senor Derteano has been fined once already by the Chilian authorities. The fraudulent note issue is causing much consternation among those who have pocketed the proceeds. Should investigations now in progress involve the host of the mission, would Mr. Trescot not be placed in an anomalous position? News from the north announces the dispersion of the greater part of the Peruvian troops yet under arms. The only men of war at present in Callao are the Pensacola and the Lackawanna, and the Italian gunboat Archimedes. Messrs. Dreyfus & Co., whose business was enormous before the guano passed into other hands, publish an advertisement announcing the closing of their business in Peru.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Ballot-Box Stuffers and the Model Jurymen.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day ex-Judge A. G. Magrath was heard for the defense in the case of the United States against three managers of election at Hope Engine-House precinct in this city. District Attorney Melton then closed for the prosecution. Judge Bond simply told the jury that there was no law in the case; that it was one solely of fact, and they must take the record and find their verdict. The jury then retired, and at nightfall had not yet agreed.

The return to the rule against the two jurors, Fountain and Strom, who dissented from the verdict in the Acton case, was read, in which it was stated on oath that they had been subjected to undue pressure by the officials in charge of the jury, and that they had signed the verdict upon the distinct understanding that there was no punishment attached to it. The first count upon which alone the verdict of guilty was found. The district attorney then submitted

AFFIDAVITS FROM FIVE OF THE JURORS,

who were on the jury with Strom and Fountain, in which their statements were denied. In reply the counsel for the jurors submitted the affidavit of another one of the jurors sustaining the statements of Strom and Fountain. Counsel for the jurors then took the position that it was not within the power of the district attorney to institute the proceedings against them; that the jurors were beyond his reach, and that they had not been brought by the district attorney, but were present by the Constitution and law of the land as judges to try the case, and that unless they were guilty of contempt of court neither the district attorney nor the court had power to proceed against them. Judge Bond said he didn't care to hear argument and intimated that he would discharge the rule at a future time. It was then arranged that the argument in arrest of judgment in the Acton case would be heard next Wednesday, and that until then the court would hear only civil cases.

What a Prominent Distiller Says.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—J. M. Atherton, the prominent distiller of this city, who made the original statements some days ago relative to the corruptability of lobbyists and newspaper correspondents at Washington, growing out of the refusal of the friends of the whisky bond extension bill to employ lobbyists to assist in securing the passage of the bill and the alleged threats of two lobbyists to get even, will publish the following explanatory statement in the *Courier-Journal* to-morrow:

"LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.

"To the editor of the *Courier-Journal*:

"The *Commercial* of this city on April 28th published an interview between myself and one of its reporters concerning the bill extending the bonded period of distilled spirits, pending in the Senate. The conversation, which was upon the shape of an interview, was casual, and not taken down in writing at the time nor submitted to me before publication. In fact, I supposed at the time I was giving

INFORMATION TO THE REPORTER,

for an article he expected to prepare on the subject, as I had done several times previously to reporters, and did not know until I saw the *Commercial* the next morning that the conversation had been reported as an interview. I glanced hastily at the article and laid the paper aside, having been very busy much of the time since in the country. I did not read the entire interview till this morning. Hence the delay in this statement. In reply to the question of the reporter, 'What is the source of the opposition to the bill?' I made but one statement of fact, to wit: offers to aid in presenting and passing the bill were made to me while in Washington last winter by persons known in common parlance as lobbyists, and these offers were not accepted. I stated to the reporter that I had heard since I left Washington in February that threats

TO DEFEAT THE BILL

were made in the lobby, but in no instance when lobby aid was offered was there to my knowledge, any suggestions of any improper or illegitimate means to be employed, nor was the name of any Senator or member of Congress mentioned to me by any lobbyist, or any claim made that the lobby or any member of it could control or influence any member of the House, Senate, or any official. I was not approached then and have not been approached since by any correspondent of the press for any improper purposes. In view of the foregoing statements of what I have on the above occasion it is manifestly unjust to the gentlemen who desired employment to aid

IN PASSING THE BILL

to give the names and thereby subject them to suspicions of misconduct, which seem to be floating around Washington. This is all that concerns the public. Whatever else I said or may have said to reporters was nothing more nor less than individual opinions, which I honestly entertained and had a perfect right to express."

The remainder of Mr. Atherton's article is devoted to the statement of his connection with the pending bill.

The Great Musical Festival.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The fourth concert of the musical festival took place this afternoon. Over seven thousand people were present. The selections were from the four parts of Wagner's great work, "The Ring of the Niblung." Materna, Campanini, Galassi, and Candidus were among those who sang. They were all well received, the enthusiasm, however, being as usual more pronounced for Madame Materna and Signor Campanini. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra scored a notable success in their splendid rendering of "The Ride of the Walkyries."

Dinner to John Russell Young.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—A complimentary dinner to John Russell Young was given in the Union League House this evening by the twenty directors, two of whom were absent. Nobody else was present. A dispatch was received from General Grant, regretting that he could not come. Mr. Young will start for San Francisco to-morrow, on his way to China.

Another Big Discovery.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., May 4.—A wonderful discovery of native copper and silver, twelve miles southeast of this place, has just been made directly across the old overland stage road. The ore contains from 60 to 100 per cent. of copper, with gold and silver in paying quantities. Parties are hurrying to the scene of the new discovery from all directions.

Deaths of Prominent People.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Dr. James R. Wood, one of the oldest and most eminent surgeons in the city, died of pneumonia, aged seventy.

LA CROSSE, WIS., May 4.—Judge C. S. Benton died to-day. He had been a member of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses from the Seventeenth District of New York.

FIRE-WATER,

OTHERWISE KNOWN AS WHISKY.

Alleged Corrupt Practices in Getting the Bill Through the House of Representatives Relative to Tax on Distilled Spirits in Bonded Warehouses.

Mr. Voorhees' resolution for a committee of investigation into alleged corrupt or improper influences concerning the House bill, now before the Finance Committee, amending the laws in regard to distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, was taken up in the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Windom moved an amendment providing for an investigation as to whether any money has been raised by contributions or otherwise from parties in interest to secure the passage or defeat of the bill; and, if so, for what uses it has been expended.

Mr. Voorhees accepted the amendment, and said he had offered the resolution because of newspaper aspersions upon himself as a member of the Finance Committee. He had never been approached on the subject, nor even asked how he would vote on the Carlisle bill as it came from the House, but had been well known as one of its supporters.

Messrs. Bayard, Morrill, Harris, and Beck, of the Finance Committee, with Mr. Vest and Mr. Ingalls, asserted their confidence in the personal and official integrity of Mr. Voorhees, and regarded the charges as unworthy of further notice. Each of the speakers concurred in the view that the matter could not afford to occupy the public time, to the exclusion of other business, upon anonymous newspaper accusations. At this phase of the subject presented by Mr. Windom, the sentiment was unanimous in favor of an immediate and thorough investigation, in view of a statement made by Mr. Windom that he had received information, which he believed, that an enormous sum of money had been raised by the so-called whisky ring to procure the passage of the bill through Congress. He said he could not vouch for the information, but it was such as to compel him to propose an inquiry into the matter. He believed that if the bill passed the country would, within a few years, be shocked by the development of fraud, and success of a combination so enormous as to pale into utter insignificance the ring of two or three years ago. A large amount was now due on whisky in bond, and the bill proposed, in substance, to destroy the bonds and give the combination a chance to rake in the Treasury to the tune of nearly $70,000,000. He coincided in the opinion that the personal insinuations against the Senator from Indiana were too insignificant to deserve notice, but he wanted to go to the bottom of the charges, to which he now called attention.

Mr. Ferry, a member of the Finance Committee, after announcing that he was opposed to the bill, expressed himself favorably to the inquiry proposed by Mr. Windom, but adverse to any action which would tend to dignify an utterly unwarranted reflection upon his colleague (Mr. Voorhees), whose personal honesty and high official character he had always appreciated and admired.

Mr. Beck read a telegram from J. M. Abbott, of Louisville, who, he said, had been given as the authority for the accusations against Mr. Voorhees, disclaiming all responsibility therefor, and adding that his statements and opinions concerning the whisky legislation had been greatly exaggerated and misrepresented. Mr. Beck then asserted his belief in the entire honesty and propriety of the proposed legislation, as based upon the only true principle of taxation, namely, consumption. He denied what he construed to be a charge made by Mr. Windom that the men whose business was affected by it, whether living in Kentucky or anywhere else, were seeking to build up a ring. Their business was as honest as that of the Senator from Minnesota, or that of any other man, and he denied the right of that Senator to impute to them any improper purposes. In view of the Senator's charges, he [Mr. Beck] would insist upon the fullest and most thorough investigation, though he knew that the House Ways and Means Committee in unanimously reporting the bill favorably were actuated by the purest motives. The reputation of the members of that committee stood as high as that of the Senator from Minnesota. Mr. Windom interposed to express the hope that the Senator from Kentucky had not understood him as saying that any member of the Senate or House was concerned in any ring. Mr. Beck hotly replied that he did understand that that was the very charge made, and that Mr. Windom had also intimated that every opponent of the bill would be acting in the interest of fraud.

Mr. Windom—I merely said there was a ring outside of these halls, and I say further that the bill passed the House without debate.

Mr. Beck made a further reply, and Mr. Sherman deprecated discussion of the merits of the measure, but urged the necessity for an inquiry into the facts stated by Mr. Windom.

Mr. Voorhees said the aspersions upon his own character gave to the effect that his vote could be controlled by one or more persons in Washington, but in view of the disclaimer read by Mr. Beck, which he regarded as a succinct exoneration of himself, he would leave the disposition of the resolution to the pleasure of the Senate. After further discussion Mr. Windom withdrew his amendment, with the notice that he would renew it to-day as an independent proposition, and the question was then postponed indefinitely without objection.

Blaine on American Citizens in Ireland.