The National Republican.

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THE TARIFF TROUBLE.

The Republican Members of the House Consider Them in Caucus.

After Talking Three Hours They Adjourn Prematurely.

The Passengers Accused of Trying to Make Speed by Ditching the Engine.

A Variety of Opinions in Regard to the Probable Result.

The house adjourned yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, and the republican members went into caucus immediately thereafter to discuss the tariff bill. The caucus lasted for three hours, and, judging from the gnashing of teeth after it was over, the result could not have been altogether satisfactory to all concerned. Several versions of the affair were given out, none of which are exactly alike. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN gives the stories and the conclusions of several gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who were there and in a position to know.

"You want the cold facts, I suppose, not a specious, veneered lie, intended to deceive," observed the first party of whom inquiry was made. On being assured that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth was what was ardently desired, he plunged into the subject headforemost with this statement:

"Well, then, if you must know it, and it is right to give the public the facts, the republicans went all to pieces. The caucus was a failure, nothing like harmony of feeling prevailed, and no binding programme was agreed upon. On the contrary, all efforts to come to an agreement were futile. I will give you a brief history of the proceedings.

"Mr. Robeson was called to the chair to begin with. Then Haskell, of Kansas, was called upon, and in response to the demand he proceeded to make a statement with a few prefatory remarks. He told of two ways the senate bill could be passed. He pointed out several glaring defects in the bill which must be remedied to make it a good law. There were two or three gross inconsistencies in the metal schedule, which were clearly errors, and in several places the punctuation was fearfully and awfully bungled. These corrections, he said, could only be made by sending the bill to a conference committee. It must be evident to all those who want a decent bill to pass, he said, that it must go to a conference committee, and also that it must be kept out of the committee of the whole, where it will surely be talked to death. His first proposition was to amend the rules so as to enable a majority to send the bill directly to a conference committee for correction. His second proposition involved a constitutional question. It was that the house bill be returned to the senate for the reason that certain amendments were a violation of the constitutional prerogative of the house; that the house disagree with certain amendments, and that it ask for a conference committee to consider the bills and the subject matter relating to the constitutional point raised. Mr. Haskell fortified his position by reading numerous authorities and citing the opinion of several of the best parliamentarians in the senate, and in conclusion he argued that it would be proper to send the bill to a conference committee either way.

"Speaker Keifer combatted the argument, and broadly intimated that he would rule against the latter proposition on the ground that one conference committee could not consider so many questions as the gentlemen from Kansas embraced in his last suggestion. He also antagonized the first proposition, and further intimated that he could not recognize this matter as a question of privilege, which was one of the ways Mr. Haskell said it could be brought before the house.

"In the long discussion which followed speeches of a general nature covering the whole question were made by Messrs. Kelley, Reed of Maine, Hiscock, McKinley, Robinson of Ohio, Robinson of Massachuetts, Washburn of Minnesota, Kasson, Judge Payson, Steele, Dunnell, Hazleton and others. The Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey members, with a few friends from other states, for the first time openly showed their hands. No one who heard them talk could longer doubt that they are leagued in opposition to the passage of a tariff bill this session. None talked louder than they for tariff revision, and while admitting that there was no earthly possibility of a house bill passing, they all agreed that the senate bill was a bad bill—a very bad bill—and that if it became a law it would ruin hundreds of iron mills and manufactories and throw a hundred thousand men out of employment. They all wanted the tariff revised this session, but threw cold water on every suggestion that was made that would bring the matter to an issue. It was plain they were determined to defeat legislation. Messrs. Keifer and Reed, members of the committee on rules, put themselves on record as stubbornly opposed to any amendment of the rules which would put this matter within the control of a majority, always finding an excuse for fighting the propositions as they were suggested. Finally Mr. Kasson offered resolutions flat footed, directing the committee on rules to report an amendment to the rules under which a majority could send the senate bill to a conference committee, without giving the committee of the whole a chance at it, and also pledging the republican members to vote to non-concur in the senate amendments when the bill should be called up. A vote was taken on the last resolution first, and it was carried without opposition, but when the other one came up the New Jersey-Pennsylvania-Ohio combination began to filibuster. They raised a great row and made several motions to adjourn. A majority voted against adjourning, and the commotion was renewed under the leadership of Reed, McKinley, and Kelley. Realizing the folly of carrying on a fight further, when it was patent to the dumbest that the speaker of the house and the chairman of the ways and means committee were hostile to the only bill which can possibly become a law, the majority quietly quit the game and consented to an adjournment a few minutes later. The caucus you will see, did nothing to clear away the parlimentary obstacles that are in the path of the bill. I believe every man who took part in the caucus went away convinced that no tariff bill can pass this session without the assistance of democrats.

"And, incidentally," the speaker added, "I might say that I have been given to understand that the democrats have about made up their minds to put the republicans squarely on the defensive by assuming charge of the senate bill and pushing it to a final vote. Of course Sam Randall and his crowd are against this plan; but Carlisle, Morrison, Springer, and the free trade and conservative leaders are said to favor this attempted flank movement heartily. Senator Beck has been in the house for two days laboring to bring about this end, and I think the move will be attempted. Enough republicans will vote with the democrats under such a condition of things to suspend the rules and pass the bill. I do not believe fifty members would vote against a suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing the senate bill as it stands if the question should be sprung to-morrow. That is what the extreme protectionists are afraid of."

Another member said: "The caucus agreed to vote to non-concurrence in the senate amendments, and open the way to a reference of the bill to a conference committee."

"But didn't it adjourn without coming to a vote on a resolution to send the bill to such a committee?"

"Y-a-a-s, but we consented to an adjournment with a tacit understanding that we would all stand together."

"Then if you are all going to stand together, why didn't you pass the resolution before you adjourned?"

"I am not at liberty to state."

"The democrats," said another gentleman who participated in the caucus proceedings, "will be found ready to vote to pass the bill as it comes from the senate because it is full of imperfections, but they will not allow it to go to a conference committee to have its faults cured. They will be found quite ready to take the responsibility of helping the republicans pass an imperfect bill, as it will give them an excuse for undoing the work next session."

"I have discovered," breathed a representative from the Mississippi valley, "that the western and eastern democrats are very angry with the New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio combination for the covert obstruction methods they have employed to delay and defeat tariff revision, and that they would be glad to avail themselves of democratic help to pass the senate bill in its imperfect form as a rebuke."

A western senator, commenting on the situation last evening, summarized his views as follows: "A great majority of the democrats are anxious to have this tariff question settled. They are are afraid to trust a democratic house with the work of tariff revision. A party which has been tearing down and smashing to pieces for twenty-five years cannot begin to build at once. The party is an architect of ruin and its leaders in and out of congress know it."

"I have been studying the tariff opposition all winter," remarked a member who does not know how to talk but can think "right smart," and I find the subject interesting. The representatives of manufacturing districts are doing what their constituents elected them for, and in that they are consistent in their selfishness. The whisky men are against a reduction in duties, because it lessens their chance of obtaining a reduction in internal revenue taxation. The wire manufacturers of Massachusetts have joined with the iron men of Pennsylvania, and the whisky men of Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky because it is to their interest to do so. The right tight little match monopoly of Delaware is a potential factor in the obstruction programme. Out of its enormous profits it can well afford to contribute liberally to defeat hostile legislation, even though it were found necessary to retain half the acting congressmen as attorneys. This is one of the best organized monopolies in the country, with the single exception of Claus Spreckel's sugar scheme, and the match makers have a way of making their presence felt in and about congress. The tobacco interest is against tariff revision, and the free trade element is against it for reasons exactly the reverse of the high protectionists. For once the extremes meet. Altogether the opposition is very strong, and the discordent and disconnected elements are banded together with powerful ties."

There is a theory, held by some watchers of the democratic side of the house, that Mr. Randall will, at what he shall consider the proper time, move concurrence in the senate amendments to the revenue bill and depend upon some help from the other side to put it through at the first jump. It would be a somewhat reckless thing to do from a Pennsylvania standpoint, but it might start a little boom with a following that would be very convenient later on in his proposed career.

A SLIDING AVENUE.

The Floods Cause a Cincinnati Street to Slip Away—The Rivers Falling—Aid for the Suffering People.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—A section of McLean avenue, 75 feet long, slipped into the water at Court street this morning, letting down the Southern railway track and cutting off communication with both the passenger and the freight depots. It happed shortly before the arrival of an incoming train. The river continues to fall an inch per hour.

The break in McLean avenue has been repaired by a temporary track, so that trains can reach the depots. Private dispatches from Vincinnes, Ind., say the Wabash is falling rapidly. The Ohio and Mississippi track is not seriously damaged, and it is expected the entire line will be open for traffic to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—The river continues falling. It is 33 feet 2 inches at the head of the canal and 59 feet 2 inches at the foot of the falls. The weather is cloudy and disagreeable. The work of clearing the wharf begins to-morrow. Large deposits of mud and drift remain. Business will go on in a few days as usual. The relief system continues at work, the necessities of the sufferers being fully met.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—A special from Alton, Ill., says: The upper gorge here has moved, carrying away about half of the box factory on the river bank, submerging the building and ruining the machinery. The loss is eight to ten thousand dollars. The main gorge at Maple island was carried out.

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 22.—The ice has been moving here to-day, and the channel is now open through the gorge. The river is still falling.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The following dispatch has been received by the central committee of the Society of the Red Cross in Washington:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Draw at sight on Jules Aldige, treasurer, for $1,800 for the Ohio valley sufferers. More to come.

(Signed) F. R. SOUTHMAYD,
Secretary, Red Cross of Louisiana.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The chamber of commerce relief committe to-day acknowledged, with thanks, the receipt of a check for $2,500 sent by William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, for the flood sufferers.

Camden and Atlantic Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—This afternoon the Camden and Atlantic Railroad company, at their annual meeting, passed into the control of a new management, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Wm. L. Elkins, a Pennsylvania Railroad director, voted 13,307 shares for a new board of management out of a total stock capital of 25,161 shares.

President Freeman failed to put in an appearance at the meeting, and there being no annual report to submit to the stockholders further than the treasurer's report, the meeting adjourned. Mr. Freeman is credited on the books with possessing 1,470 shares of stock, 1,170 shares of which are preferred stock, but none of these shares were voted at the meeting to-day.

After the adjournment of the meeting of stockholders, the newly elected board of directors convened and organized by the election of William L. Elkins as president and D. M. Zimmerman secretary and treasurer.

Society of the Cincinnati.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 22.—The annual meeting of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati was held in this city to-day, when the following officers were elected: President, William S. Williams; vice president, Hon. Robert M. McLane; treasurer, R. M. McSherry; secretary, James L. McLane; trustees, William S. Williams and J. Howard McHenry. William S. Williams, Robert M. McLane, William H. DeCourcey, R. M. M. Sherry, and William B. Webb were elected delegates to the general society. The usual pensions were voted to female descendents of officers of the revolutionary war.

Arrest of a Murderer.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 22.—George Balling, who last Thursday night murdered Richard Walker, superintendent of the Richmond Chemical works, was arrested last evening in New Kent county, by Officer Colgin, from this city. When first arrested he denied being the party wanted, but he was identified by marks on his person. He was brought to Richmond this morning and will have an examination to-morrow. He acknowledges being discharged by Walker, but denies having had a difficulty with him. He gives, however, no good reason for his flight.

This evening the prisoner admitted that he did have a difficulty with Walker, but claimed that Walker drew a knife on him, and in the scuffle stabbed himself. Walker's wound was just below the left arm pit.

FONDNESS FOR DOGS.

Surprising Feminine Affection for the Canines in the City of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The surprising affection of femininity for two legged puppies can be readily accounted for, here at least, where the four legged specimen is an object of adoration among many of the most fashionable women. Nearly every young, middle aged, and old lady bestows a great deal of attention on some ugly cur of the canine species. A clerk in a fashionable mantua maker's employment informed me yesterday that the wife of a prominent physician had ordered a cover for an ugly bull pup which is to cost $25. It is to be made of black satin, trimmed with blue and red, and lined with fur. The clerk recited an amusing episode that occurred during the visit of the lady. She laid her muff on a chair and soon thereafter had occasion to visit another portion of the establishment. In her absence a mischievous cash boy seized the bull pup and encased him in the muff, and the frightened canine dashed excitedly through the store and into the street, and was caught by the Jehu who was driving the lady's carriage, but not before the muff was badly soiled by mud and snow. The wife of a well known physician is sometimes seen on the principal streets carrying a well grown dog. The daughter of a prominent divine is also well known as the possessor of an ugly cur, which is caressed and kissed in public, to the disgust of all beholders. Dogs are taken to the theater, the church, and, in fact, everywhere. A member of the board of health informs us that the evil of kissing pet dogs, so much in vogue by old maids (this ought to stop young ladies from doing it), is doubtless the innocent cause of much sickness among children.

BOGARDUS BEATEN.

A Remarkably Close Contest—Dr. Carver Wins by One Shot.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 22.—The day was cold and disagreeable, disappointing those who hoped for warm, sunny weather for the contest between Bogardus and Carver.

The match was shot on the grounds of the Jockey club, near the city. Only about 700 or 800 persons were present. Considerable money was put up, bets being on the average at the opening about $100 on Bogardus and $60 on Carver; finally even bets were offered and accepted.

The traps were arranged with boundaries measured eighty yards from the center of the traps, the terms of the match being 100 birds, thirty yards rise, and eighty yards boundary.

Both men appeared calm and confident when called to work. The birds used were tame pigeons, and did not fly well. Bogardus failed to score on the second bird, which fell dead forty yards outside of the limits. Carver missed the fifteenth and sixteenth. Bogardus missed the nineteeth, scoring a tie. Carver fell behind on the twentieth with a miss. The first twenty birds were shot in twenty-five minutes. When the fiftieth bird was reached there was a tie, each having killed forty-three. At the seventy-fifth Bogardus was 64, Carver 61. From the seventy-fifty to the ninetieth Carver gained three and tied Bogardus. At the ninety-sixth bird Bogardus missed, and Carver, without a miss, ran out, defeating his opponent by one bird—Carver 83, Bogardus 82. Time, 2 hours and 40 minutes. There was not a single protest. Carver's stakes and gate money amount to over $1,500

Jubal A. Early Lectures.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Ex-Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early delivered an address this evening, at the Academy of Music, at the annual meeting of the association of the Maryland Line, on Stonewall Jackson's campaign against Gen. Pope, in August, 1862. The address occupied an hour and fifteen minutes in delivery, and was a graphic description of the movements immediately preceding and embracing the second battle of Manassas. At the commencement of his lecture Gen. Early stated that he had chosen the subject of his lecture without any knowledge or idea even that the subject of this campaign would be a subject of discussion in the present congress. The lecture hall was filled to its utmost capacity on the floor and in the galleries. Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. George H. Stuart, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, and a large number of distinguished officers in the confederate service occupied seats on the platform. After the lecture the annual banquet of the society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate states was held at the Carrollton hotel.

The Diamond Mine Disaster.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The *Daily News* Braidwood, Ill., special says: The work of pumping out the Diamond mine continues. Two more large pumps are being placed in position. It has been asserted by those in authority that the shaft will never be worked again. As soon as the bodies are recovered it will be abandoned. Hugh J. Jewett, president of the Erie railway, principal owner of the Diamond Coal company, writes to Supt. Fordyce to use every available means and spare no expense to recover the bodies. The water has been lowered forty feet.

Washington-Lee Alumni.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—At the annual meeting of the Washington-Lee alumni held tonight Dr. H. H. Sims was elected president, W. M. Johnson, W. S. Ryan, Dr. W. C. Eyres, vice presidents; J. Shepperd Clark, secretary, and W. S. McCorkle, treasurer. Col. Mapleson will give a benefit on the twenty-seventh of March at the Academy of Music, the proceeds to go toward the endowment of fellowships and scholarships in the university.

A Cocking Main.

Special Dispatch.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Quite a delegation of sports from New York, Troy, Louisville, and New Jersey are in the city for the expressed purpose of holding a great cocking main in this vicinity. The time and place is difficult to ascertain owing to the alertness of the police.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—Miss Susan B. Anthony sailed for Liverpool on the steamer British Prince yesterday.

—The warm rains have dissolved the ice in the Frazer river and Port Moody, which are now clear for navigation.

—C. B. Richards & Co., of New York, have transmitted to Europe, in aid of the sufferers by the Rhine inundations, the total amount of $112,174.96.

—The house of burgesses of Hamburg, by a vote of 134 to 13, has adopted a compromise scheme for uniting Hamburg with the German customs union.

—The Quebec government has given orders to prosecute all persons who accepted money for the return of bodies found in medical colleges in Montreal.

—The policy of the new British Columbia government will be to secure the construction of Salah's railway and drydock, to encourage immigration and colonization, and the opening of the railway belt to settlement.

—The strike of the street cleaners of New York ended yesterday, and the men returned to work again at the old terms, $1.50 per day. They were unable to obtain the advance of 50 cents per day from the contractors which they demanded.

—At a meeting of the executive council at Boston, Mass., a petition for the commutation of the death sentence of Joseph P. Loomis, of Springfield, to imprisonment for life was refused. Loomis was convicted in December last, the day fixed for his execution being March 8.

—In the action for libel brought by James Francis Malloy, of Edgefield, S. C., against James Gordon Bennett, and in which the former recovered a verdict of $20,000 from the latter, Judge Wallace yesterday, in the United States court in New York, granted a motion for a new trial.

ENGLAND'S ELEPHANT.

Discussing the Irish Question in the House of Commons.

Parnell Attacked by Forster and Others--An Acrimonious Debate.

"Number One" and Gen. McAdaras--Ferry's Programme for France.

Minister Astor's Reception—The Vatican and Education in Germany.

ENGLAND.

ACRIMONY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, replying to a question by Lord Eustace Cecil, said the government would move the appointment of a committee of both houses to inquire as to the expediency of the construction of a channel tunnel.

Mr. Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, in reply to Mr. William O'Brien, member for Mallow, stated that a shorthand writer had been present while the examination of witnesses was in progress at Dublin castle. He said the witnesses were not threatened, nor were they proffered drink.

In reply to a question by Sir Richard Ashton Cross, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, said the government had again asked Spain to release the Cuban refugees surrendered at Gibraltar.

The house resumed debate on Mr. Gorst's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, declaring that in view of the confession of the Irish assassins no further concessions should be made to lawless agitation.

Right Hon. James Lowther promised the conservative support to a vigorous policy toward Ireland.

Right Hon. William Forster defended his own course previous to his resignation of the chief secretaryship for Ireland. The prevention of crimes act, he said, was not accepted before the release of the suspects; but he had advised it as urgent. But for the Phœnix park murders Ireland would have believed Mr. Parnell supreme, and would, therefore, have became ungovernable.

The recent disclosures had increased the suspicion that the Land league was connected with the outrage. The public expected that Mr. Parnell would have elucidated this point. No mere disclaimer would be sufficient. He charged Mr. Parnell with leading an organization which had started an agitation that promoted outrages and incited to murder. Mr. Parnell, he said, had reaped advantages from the agitation. He did not plan the outrages, but connived at their commission.

Mr. O'Kelly shouted, "It's a lie," several times. He was named for suspension, and his supension was ordered by a vote of 305 to 20.

Mr. Forster resumed and reiterated his charges against Mr. Parnell, quoting from that gentleman's speeches, in which he had said that murder was unnecessary. He said the wretches who had committed the Phœnix park assassination had not acted on the letter, but according to the spirit of these speeches. Uuntil Mr. Parnell expressed regret and repentance, he could not communicate with him. A feeling is now rising, even in Ireland, against the agitation. Mr. Parnell and his friends have been unveiled and unmasked.

There were loud cries for Mr. Parnell, but he did not move.

Mr. O'Donnell, on attempting to interpose during the speech, was ruled out of order.

The London *Standard* says that no speech of recent years has produced such interest and excitement as Mr. Forster's attack on the policy of the land league. Friends and foes admitted it to have been the greatest effort he ever made. The speech was afterward keenly and eagerly discussed in the lobby of the house.

The London *Times* prints a copy of a manifesto just issued by thirty old members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood resident in London, addressed to all members of the brotherhood, expressing the horror and shame with which they read the disgraceful story told in the Kilmainham court house.

The Marquis of Hartington expressed surprise at Mr. Parnell's silence, which, he said, was an admission that a prima facie case had been established against the Irish leaders. The government, he declared, had no intention of introducing any measure for an extensive change of policy with regard to Ireland that would be likely to arouse strong party feeling and absorb a large portion of the time of the house. Despite the repeated challenges of the government, he said, the opposition formulated no direct specific charge against them. He asked the house whether, seeing that there was a general agreement with regard to the policy of the government, it would choose Mr. Gorst's amendment, which, if carried, would have the effect of removing the ministry from office.

Sir Stafford Northcote, liberal conservative, said the opposition would meet the government's challenge. He would state in what manner to-morrow.

Mr. Parnell moved to adjourn the debate, which was agreed to.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—It is stated that the government is in possession of documents connected with the land league which afford a clue to where the funds of the league went. An abundance of money is forthcoming for the defense of the prisoners charged with the Phœnix park murders.

John O'Brien and ex-suspects Hodnett and Gilhooly, whose sentences to imprisonment for using intimidating language against landlords were confirmed recently, have been arrested to undergo their punishment.

The *Freeman's Journal* says the police now consider that it is futile to continue to guard judges and other officials.

Condert Bros., solicitors, of Paris, have telegraphed the following on behalf of Gen. McAdaras, supposed to be the person known as "Number One," mentioned at the hearing of the Irish conspirators at Dublin: Publish an emphatic denial of the infamous accusation made against me regarding the Irish conspiracy. I have to-day invited an inquiry into the matter at the hands of the British embassy, and have taken steps to ascertain the source of the cruel libel against me.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, who was recently arrested at Poplar for complicity in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and who, it was stated, acted as a watcher in Phœnix park at the time of the murder, has been discharged.

THE CRUEL RUMOR ABOUT M'ADARAS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—In confirmation of the dispatch regarding Gen. McAdaras, received from London, an interview was had to-day with Mr. C. A. O'Rourke, manager of the New York City Press association, a personal friend of the accused soldier. Mr. O'Rourke said he knew Gen. McAdaras, who, when in New York, was a frequent caller at Mr. O'Rourke's office, as the latter was at Gen. McAdaras's rooms in the Clarendon hotel. He did not believe there was the slightest foundation for the charge that Gen. McAdaras was the mysterious "Number One;" never knew him to have any relations whatever with Fenianism or Irish national movements of any kind. Gen. McAdaras was an extreme Bonapartist, and had enjoyed the favors of the third empire. Though severely wounded, he had carried to the Empress Eugenie the announcement of the capture of Napoleon III by the Germans, and on this intelligence she had, aided by him, Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, M. Rouher, and the late Duc de Morny, at once proceeded to effect her escape to England. Gen. M'Adaras came to the United States soon after the declaration of the French republic, to which he announced himself bitterly hostile. Mr. O'Rourke added: "McAdaras is a man whom I believe utterly incapable of being a party to any such clumsy methods as those adopted by the Dublin assassins. He is a soldier not merely by profession, but with a soldier's instinctive dislike of any 'Mollie Maguire' style of operations. He is a cultivated man of the world, and not at all likely to have any affiliations with men of that type."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The *Chronicle* says that Gen. McAdaras came here from Montreal and remained some time, spending money freely and enjoying life.

Midnight—During the past few hours the authorities have received valuable information concerning "Number One," and are now quite positive as to his identity.

Mrs. Carey has been completely "boycotted" since she turned informer. Not one tenant has paid rent, and notices have been chalked on the doorstep of her Denzille street property warning persons not to pay rent to a "cursed informer."

In an interview to-day with Frank Byrne, in Paris, he said: "Carey's evidence concerning myself and wife is absolutely untrue. I was never a member of any secret Irish organization. I deny that the land league and the 'invincibles' were ever connected directly or indirectly. I believe Carey's evidence with regard to P. J. Sheridan to be false, and that it was concocted for the purpose of implicating the land league in the Phœnix park murders." It is understood that Byrne proceeded to London this evening.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The new ministry is gazetted to-day.

The steamer Niger has sailed for Senegal with several members of M. de Brazza's African mission.

Marshal Bazaine's book is entitled "Episodes of the War of 1870 and the Siege of Metz." It is dedicated to ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. Among the documents which appear in the work are Marshal Bazaine's autographic report to the Emperor Napoleon, while the latter was at Wilhelmshohe, and a letter to the Empress Eugenie, dated Sept. 14, 1870, advising her to take horse and assume command of the Metz division. The marshal considers that the defensive qualities of Alsace-Lorraine were not utilized to their fullest extent. He asserts that the disorganization of the war department at the beginning of the war rendered it impossible to obtain useful information or instruction from headquarters. He declares that he never saw a mitrailleuse until that weapon was brought into Metz.

It is stated that the French admiral on the Madagascar station has been ordered to suppress vigorously, any attempts to resist the rights of France on the island.

In the chamber of deputies to-day Prime Minister Ferry explained the programme of the ministry, and solicited the confidence of the country. He said the government's first care would be to satisfy the wish of the chambers by applying the law of 1834, under which the princes would be deprived of their military posts. The government thought that nothing more was necessary for the present. The republic is not endangered, and in the event of a conspiracy would have ample power to protect itself by rights inherent in all governments. Without infringing upon the essential liberties of the people the government demanded that measures be taken against the utterance of seditious cries and against the authors of seditious placards. Irritating questions and fruitless discussions, he said, must be set aside, leaving to the government the initiative which belongs to it as a right. Reforms were required in the magistracy. A military bill and a habitual criminals' bill were to be introduced. The budget for 1884 would shortly be presented. M. Ferry said the government proposes to facilitate the execution of public works and to introduce measures looking to the organization of a protectorate in Tunis and the reduction of the occupation of that country. "The foreign policy of the foreign government," Mr. Ferry said, "will be peaceful, but necessarily one of inaction. Whenever our interests and honor are engaged we must maintain France in the rank to which she is entitled. It is essential to give Europe the spectacle of a government sure of its future and better armed against factions; of an administration strong and respected, and of a parliamentary republic resting upon the French virtures of good sense, labor, and love of progress."

ITALY.

MINISTER ASTOR'S RECEPTION.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated by the American residents here. Minister Astor held a grand reception, at which the whole American colony, all the foreign diplomats, premier, deputies, and Signor Mancini, minister of foreign affairs, were present. Many courtiers and members of the aristocracy also attended.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The law against American hog products will go into effect a month after it is published. Special rules will be made in regard to Hamburg and Bremen relative to supplying ships.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings the following news:

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 6.—Hachisuka, ex-damio of Aroa, has been appointed envoy to France, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal. A daughter was born to the Mikado on Jan. 26 by one of the imperial concubines.

Earthquakes and volcanic disturbances are unusually numerous.

Official communications from China of a very threatening character are believed to have been received by the Japanese government relating to Corea and the Loo Choo island. Although the dispatches are kept secret their existence and hostile character are not denied by those who should possess the fullest information. It is stated in some high quarters for news that the American acceptance of the Corean treaty will probably prove a most important obstacle to warlike demonstrations from China because that treaty places us in the same position as Japan with respect to the recognition of Corean independence, which is the point of the Chinese contention.

HONG KONG, Jan. 27.—The new year opens with signs of the government's feebleness and discord. This is attributed partly to Prince Kung's withdrawal from public affairs, partly to the removal of Wang from the privy council board of war, and of Tsang Li Yamen, and partly to the relegation of foreign business almost exclusively to Li Hung Chang, who persists in remaining at Tientsin, owing to the powerful cabal organized against him in the capital. His isolated position at Tientsin leaves him practically without interference in the management of foreign affairs, especially those of Corea. His recent communications with the king of Corea assumes a perfect equality between that monarch and Chinese statesmen, and tend directly to place Corea in the position of a Chinese province. His anger at Japan is now wholly unconcealed. How far it is shared by the Pekin authorities is not directly known. The best informed foreigners still refuse to believe that war will ensue. The domestic feebleness of the Pekin government is shown in the frequent disregard and disobedience of its orders by the local authorities at the open ports. This development causes anxiety among foreign diplomatists in Pekin. It is apprehended that other powers may follow the recent example of Germany and authorize the commanders of war ships to deal directly with contumacious prominent officials. The recent disputes between United States authorities and Chinese officials on the question of the proposed arrest of the Chinese clerk of an American firm at Shanghai has been settled by the withdrawal of the fabricated charges against the clerk.

The viceroy's decree against American yarn manufactures remains in force. The orders against the manufacture of filatures, in which only the English are interested, have been canceled.

FERRY'S FRIENDS FAIL.

Palmer Ahead After a Number of Ineffectual Ballots—More Indications.

Special Dispatch.

LANSING, MICH., Feb. 22.—The effort to revive Ferry's chances and elect him signally failed. In seven ballots the highest notch he reached was 29. Palmer has 27. The seventh ballot ended with Ferry 25 and Palmer 27. Burrows dropped out of sight with a dull thud. The Ferry men are discouraged, but are yet very bitter, and appear to-night to be especially incensed because Palmer did not turn over his men to them, though why he should do so is not explained. There is blood on the moon, and the Willits party is the only party that has not a fight on its hands, and is thus better prepared for the future than any other.

By Associated Press.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 22.—The first vote to-day for United States senator in the joint legislative convention resulted as follows: Ferry, 13; Palmer, 24; Burrows, 10; Willits, 13; Barnes (democrat), 45, and scattering, 20.

Six senatorial ballots were taken in the joint convention this afternoon. O. M. Barnes, the new candidate of the fusionists, ranged from 44 to 46; Palmer, 24 to 27; Willets, 12 to 16; Ferry, 26 to 29; except on the last ballot, when he fell to 25. The remaining votes were scattering. Burrow's name has been finally withdrawn.

The bribery investigation committee resumed the examination of witnesses to-day at Lansing. Representative Burton Parker corroborated Beal's testimony of last week that the latter offered him the Monroe postoffice and a $1,200 clerkship for his son if he would vote for Ferry. He thought Beal meant to do him a kindness and not be corrupt. Fisher, one of the proprietors of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, testified to efforts of Hubbell to secure the influence of that paper against Ferry. He subsequently admitted that he was told this by other parties and had not known the facts himself.

THE DEAD LITTLE ONES.

Burial of the Victims of the School House Disaster in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The funeral services over the bodies of fourteen of the fifteen victims of the terrible accident in the Fourth street parochial school on Tuesday took place this morning in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hespelein, assisted by other priests of the Order of Redemptionists. The coffins were taken to the church in fourteen white hearses, and carried through two lines of the Independent Rifle company, attached to the church, to the altar rail, in front of which they were laid. Twelve little girls dressed in white, and wearing black crepe scarfs, stood at the heads of the coffins. Twenty-six girls, similarly dressed, were ranged along the altar rail. The services were most impressive, and a touching funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Father Shaefer. The church contained nearly five thousand people, and a large police force was necessary to prevent more from entering, and to preserve order in the street without. On either side of the church there extended an immense crowd of people, filling sidewalks and roadway; while every window and rooftop of the populous tenements of the neighborhood were also thronged. Similar throngs of people filled all the streets through which the funeral procession passed on its way to the ferry, which it crossed on its way to Calvary cemetery, where the bodies were buried. The fifteenth victim of the panic, who died last night, will be buried to-morrow.

Little Louise Floren, another victim of the school house disaster, died to-day in St. Francis hospital. Examiner Reilly to-day reported that he inspected the school building a few months ago and found nothing wrong.

WIRES UNDERGROUND.

Electrical Conduits to be Put Out of Sight in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The subcommittee of the city council committee on police and fire alarm telegraphy met in the superintendent's office this afternoon to consider the ordinance granting permission to Henry C. Gibson, Thomas S. Harrison, and others to lay Brooks' underground electrical conduit on certain streets of the city. A letter to David Brooks from Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, of New York, was read, saying that "this company, as half owner of the Brooks underground telegraph, consented to the license granted Thomas S. Harrison and associates of Philadelphia and adjacent territory, and defined with a contract reserving the right of this company to use the underground wires on terms specified. If rights are obtained and wires laid under said license this company expects to give them an effectual trial use, and, if with satisfactory results, to substitute their use fore the wires on poles so far as they can be made available."

The ordinance was amended slightly and ordered to be referred to the general committee with favorable recommendation. The work must be completed within a year from the passage of this ordinance, and in case of failure to complete the work in any of the streets within this time the company shall forfeit the right to use or occupy any of the streets hereafter.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Owing to threatened rains, the attendance at the races over the Louisiana jockey club course was light. The track was in good condition.

The first race, a handicap, 1,200 yards, was won easily by Wedding Day; Ballast, second; Eva K., third. Time, 1:10¾. Ballast was the favorite.

The second race, a selling race, ⅞ mile, was won by Annie G.; Billie G., second; Jane Foster, third. Time, 1:32. Foster was the favorite.

The third race, 1 mile, was won by Lizzie McWhirter; Olivette, second; Athlone, third. Time, 1:48¾. McWhirter was the favorite.

About an Air Line.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 22.—On the first Tuesday in March a hearing will be had before the superior court here as to whether the proposed New York and Connecticut Air Line railway shall be allowed to proceed further in the matter of securing the approval of the railway commissioners to the layout of their road. The injunction is sought by the proposed Hartford and Harlem railway and George A. Isbell, of Milford, on the grounds that the Air Line has no legal existence. Isbell objects to the road as damaging to his property, and the Hartford and Harlem railway because it would interfere with the road they propose to build.

A Half a Million in Sight.

TUCSON, A. T., Feb. 22.—There is great excitement over a remarkable silver discovery twenty miles south of here in the Santa Rita mountains, the ore crossing is one hundred yards wide and over a mile long, at an average value of $275 per ton. There is also an extensive and rich sand deposit. Half a million dollars is estimated to be in sight.

Argument for a Recount.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 22.—Arguments were heard in the superior court to-day on the petition of F. S. Andrews, the democratic candidate for mayor in the last election, asking for a recount, which he alleges would show that H. G. Lewis, the citizens' candidate, now holding office, was not elected. Decision was reserved.

Five Cent Fares.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 22.—The senate today passed finally the bill authorizing street car companies to increase their capital stock provided they charge five cent fares. The bill was sent to the house for concurrence.

OLD GEORGE'S GLORY.

One More Anniversary of His Birth Becomingly Celebrated by a Grateful People.

The Oldest Inhabitants Honor the Day in a Becoming Manner.

The One Hundreth Anniversary of the Masonic Lodge of Which He was Once Master.

The Parade of the Local Militia Companies—Other Celebrations.

The celebration of Washington's birthday yesterday contained more features than has been the case for several years past. Of course all the government departments were closed, and the public school children also had a holiday. Many stores were closed during the entire day, and many more discontinued business at noon.

There was no organized public observance of the day in memory of the father of his country, but the Oldest Inhabitants held interesting exercises, the Washington Monument society held its annual meeting at the residence of Hon. Horatio King, and there was a parade of the local militia organizations in the afternoon. Ford's opera house had a matinee performance of "Iolanthe," which was well attended. In the evening all the places of amusement were well patronized and there was a large attendance at every one of the numerous hops and receptions that were given.

THE OLDEST INHABITANTS.

The Oldest Inhabitants' society is always foremost in the observance of all patriotic holidays, and the fidelity of the members of this society, who are in the winter of their life, to the memories of those who were prominent in bringing the American nation into existence is worthy of imitation by those who are yet in the prime of manhood. The society assembled in the rooms in the Corcoran building at 11 a. m., and were called to order by Mr. Jenkin Thomas, the president, who expressed his thanks that he was again permitted to meet with the association on another twenty-second of February.

It has been customary with this society ever since its organization, seventeen years ago, to have passages from Washington's farewell address read and an oration delivered on every Washington's birthday, but yesterday there was no formal oration. There were about thirty members present yesterday, although there are now but two who assisted in the formation of the organization—Messrs. Masi and Callan.

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