William B. Remy

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EGAN IN NEW YORK.

The Treasurer of the Land League Suddenly Appears in this Country.

He Denies Having Fled from Ireland, but Simply Came Here on Business.

He Refuses to Tell How or When He Arrived—An Interesting Interview.

Ireland Under English Rule—The Conspiracy and the Land League.

NEW YORK, Mar. 13—Patrick Egan, the former treasurer of the Irish land league, arrived in this city to-day, and is now stopping at the Grand Central hotel When he was asked by a reporter the name of the vessel on which he arrived and the port from which he sailed, he asked to be excused from answering, as to do so would be to give a clew to private matters, which he did not wish to be made public.

"I presume you have seen the statements in some of our American papers, he was asked "respecting your alleged escape from Dublin?"

"Yes," he answered, "I have seen them, and I have only to say that they are entirely devoid of foundation. The chief purpose of my visit is commercial. I have been long wanting to visit Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and other large flour exporting centers in connection with the business of my firm in Dublin, as we deal largely in American flour, and my decision to do so was hastened by the urgent request of Mr. Sheridan that I should give evidence in the extradition proceedings now pending against him, and also by strong letters received from Mr. Mooney, president of the American land league, and other friends who pressed me to come to America to give the leaders of the movement here such information as is in my power regarding the situation at home."

"Then there is no truth in the statements that you fled from Dublin in disguise and in order to avoid arrest?"

"No, not one word of truth."

"Would you have any objections to stating generally what your opinion is regarding the situation in Ireland?"

"Well, I have no hesitation in saying that, although at this moment the national cause is surrounded by some difficulties, the prospect is entirely hopeful. I have always held, with John Mitchell, that the more England is obliged to coerce us, the more tightly she is obliged to put on the screw, the sooner will we attain our independence. The brutality practiced during the last couple of years by the liberals, or, as O'Connell truly called them, the 'base, bloody, and brutal whigs,' has widened the gulf between England and Ireland one hundred fold. I am firmly convinced that the present state of things must result before long in the attainment by the Irish people of some measures for national self-government."

"What is your opinion regarding the prosecutions in connection with the alleged assassination conspiracy in Dublin?"

"As a matter of course the government would be wanting in its duty if it did not do everything possible to break up such a conspiracy and convict its members, provided it acted fairly and squarely, but the whole course adopted toward the men now under arrest has been to my mind simply atrocious. Every established rule of law as regards identification, and in many cases as to exception of evidence, has been set aside. A private investigatoin was held at the castle. Crown officials coaxed and bullied by turns the witnesses, and I believe in some cases refreshed them with whisky. They dangled before the eyes of people who never in their lives possessed £5 enormous bribes to induce them to swear to what they required. They arrested a number of men whom they believed to belong to the Fenian organization, and marched them in the castle yard before the window behind which were a number of wretched people who were by that means able to arrange their identifications and their stories. The prisoners had been kept in close confinement, without any opportunity of communicating with their families or arranging for their defense. Every means has been used to spread terror. The result is that the defense has been a mere scramble, provided in some cases by private subscriptions and in others by money scraped up by their unfortunate relations. It is currently rumored in Dublin that a certain magistrate who took an active part in the investigations will receive £20,000 and the governorship of a colony if his labors secure ten convictions."

"It has been charged that the land league funds were contributed toward this conspiracy?"

"That is most certainly not so—not a penny of laud league money was ever supplied for such purpose. On the contrary, money was expended in preventing outrages to the extent of sending men to localities where there might be danger of attempts against landlords. By that means very many crimes were prevented. Among those who owe their preservation to the land league are Lord Ardilann, formerly Sir Arthur Guinness. But for its pretection he would have fallen a victim to his harshly treated tenants.

The game of the castle officials is to connect the land league with the commission of outrages, and then thus to damage the national party. To accomplish this they will stop at no villainy, however black. I am informed that one of the conditions on which they accepted the evidence of the informer Carey was that he should incriminate me, and through me the land league. He failed to come up to this requirement, and I suppose his bribe will be cut down. I am informed that a leading castle official said they would spend £50,000 to hang Egan.

"There appears to be a great outcry in Irish journals about jury packing. What is jury packing?"

"A special jury in Dublin under the crimes act consists of 200 persons holding property at £50 a year and upward. The majority are conservatives. In capital cases the prisoner has twenty challenges. The crown has an unlimited right to challenge. The prisoner soon exhausts his twenty, and when each Catholic, liberal Presbyterian, Methodist, or Quaker is called, the crown orders him to stand aside, and by this process selects a jury of twelve tories. With a jury of their kind, a prosecuting judge and a well coached battalion of bribed testimony, the castle can, if they so desire, convict with perfect certainty his eminence Cardinal McCabe, or Bishop McEvily of any charge they might bring against them. It is now admitted by officials of the castle—one of them made the admission to myself—that Hynes was hanged in the wrong; that they now know the real murderer of Doulaghy, but that having hanged Hynes for it, they do not want to open up the case again. It is beyond doubt that four others, Walsh, Myles Joyce, Poff, and Barrett were innocent of the crimes for which they suffered."

"What is your opinion of the charges against Mr. Sheridan on which application for his arrest and extradition has been made?"

"I think they are absolutely ridiculous. Mr. Foster has repeated in the house of commons that Sheridan was constantly going back and forth from me in Paris to the outrage mongers in the west of Ireland. As a matter of fact Mr. Sheridan left Ireland for Paris in October, 1881, and has only returned there once since. That visit was made in December, 1881, when he was, of course, disguised, as a warrant for his arrest had been issued. His object was to investigate and harmonize certain alleged difficulties in connection with the ladies' land league. I then gave to him 100 pounds, half of which he gave to Rev. Mr. Lawler, of Valencia, for the relief of evicted tenants who were in great need. He also gave other sums to evicted tenants who were in distress, and gave the vouchers for all his expenditures."

"What about the charges of misappropriation of land league funds made by Lady Florence Dixie?"

"Lady Florence Dixie has been led, through her craving for notoriety, to become the mouthpiece of Richard Pigott, whose own statements would receive no attention. In April, 1881, Pigott wrote to me that he had been offered £500 by castle officials to publish a statement in his paper, the *Irishman*, alleging misappropriation of land league funds. He said he needed money, and threatened to accept the offer unless I sent him £300. Of course I refused to do so, and defied him to do his worst, subsequently a pamphlet, the manuscript of which was in Pigott's handwriting was set up in type for Lady Florence Dixie. She became frightened at the serious charges it contained against the leaders of the land league, and gave orders that the few copies printed should be burned and the forms broken up. I secured one of the copies, and all the charges made since by Lady Florence Dixie are those that were then made in the pamphlet. Of course they are utterly false. My accounts have been thoroughly audited by John Dillon, Rev. Father Shehy, and Matthew Harris. No complaints have ever been made by the actual subscribers to the land league fund. The balance of the fund on hand at the time of the national conference in Dublin in October last was £31,900."

"Is that money still on hand?"

"It has been increased by some small amounts received afterward, and out of it there has been sent to the lord mayor of Dublin for the Mansion house committee for the relief of evicted tenants £4,000. There has been expended by a committee composed of Mr. Parnell, Mr. John Dillon, and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, £2,500 for the relief of evicted tenants. Some other small amounts have also been expended. There is now on hand between £25,000 and £26,000, all of which is invested in American securities in the names of five trustees."

Mr. Egan was then asked about the action for breach of promise brought by Miss Hyland against Mr. Biggar, but it was a subject on which he did not care to speak at any length. His acquaintance with the Hyland family in Paris was merely a casual one; they were people of the highest respectability. He had not wished to become a witness in the case, but if he had testified he was certain that Mr. Biggar would not have permitted his counsel to ask him any questions relating to the land league funds.

Mr. Egan is a man of medium height, somewhat over 40 years old, with hair and beard sprinkled with gray. He is a member of the firm of Egan & Rourke, the second largest bakers and flour dealers in Ireland. He first took an active part in politics in 1868, when he was one of the founders of the Amnesty association. In 1870 he acted as secretary to the Longford election committee in behalf of John Martin. He was one of the original members of the Home Rule league, and became a member of the executive committee. He was one of the founders of the land league, and acted as treasurer until December last. His partner, Mr. Rourke, has held aloof from politics, but nevertheless he was arrested as a suspect last year and kept in jail for over three months. The arrest was so palpably unjust that the indignation of the entire commercial class of Dublin of all shades of politics was excited by it."

Mr. Egan will probably remain in this country for three or four months. He will remain in this city about ten days. He expects to visit Buffalo to see Mr. Money, and to also visit Boston. He will be present at the convention to be held in Philadelphia on the twenty-fifth of this month. His movements while in this country are necessarily to some extent unsettled and will be determined by the future. He earnestly disclaims any intention to make any speeches while traveling here. Mr. Parnell will certainly be present at the convention, he says, if it is at all possible for him to come here. If he cannot come Mr. Sexton will probably come over in his stead, but the two cannot be absent from parliament at the same time.

Sensation in a Missouri Court.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Mar. 13.—In the case of Enos J. Crowther, who is charged with complicity in the robbery of $100,000 worth of city bonds from the treasurer's office about a year ago, which is now on trial, John S. Cox, one of the defendants, turned state's evidence and testified that he, together with Crowther, Irwin, and Scott, planned the robbery, and that on the night of the seventeenth of March, while the St. Patrick's day ball was going on in the city hall, Crowther and Scott entered the office of the city register and abstracted the bonds from the vaults. Subsequently Scott and Irwin went to New York and negotiated them. The testimony produced a sensation, and was partially corroborated by other witnesses, but the defense will attempt to break it down by showing the reputation of Cox to be very bad.

Railway Passenger Agents.

NEW YORK, Mar. 13.—Mr. E. P. Wilson presided at the Passenger Agents' convention to-day, and after roll call a number of new members were admitted. The report of the general committee on special cars for theatrical parties was adopted, as was also the recommendation of the committee on the question of prorating the cost of through reversible baggage checks. The committee appointed to prepare a form of ticket for universal use on the roads was discharged without making any report. It was decided that the next meeting, which will take place on the third Tuesday in September next, would be held in Chicago. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow, when an election of officers for the ensuing year will come off.

He Murdered Five Men.

FORT FETTERMAN, WYO., Mar. 13.—Al. Pacha, who nine years ago committed some horrible murders, was arrested near here yesterday. The story is that Pacha belonged to a company of six prospectors, and that one night, while camping in Colorado, he murdered his five companions while they slept. He was arrested a short time after but escaped, and has been at large till now.

A Murder in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Mar. 13.—David Holloway and Esquire Jordan, miners at the Houston iron mines, Botetourt county, quarreled about a small sum of money on Sunday, when Jordan shot Holloway through the breast killing him almost instantly. Jordan was arrested and lodged in jail in Fincastle.

TICKS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The Massachusetts legislature has passed the bill to punish wife beaters by whipping.

—Full time has been resumed in many of the Pennsylvania coal mines, and the miners are happy.

—The United States steamships Tennessee and Yantic arrived at the passes of the Mississippi yesterday.

—The Mississippi river is falling and the debris along the line of the Memphis and Little Rock railway is being cleared away.

—The remains of the late Bishop Quinlan, of the Roman Catholic church, were interred with great pomp at Mobile yesterday. Eight bishops and forty priests assisted in the ceremony.

—The steamer Hartford is at Callao. All hands are well. The Essex is also at that port. The Iroquois has gone on a cruise to the southward, intending to call at Mollendo, which is blockaded, and forward dispatches from Minister Partridge to Montero.

—M. Charles de Lesseps and a number of engineers have arrived at Panama from France. A powerful dredger is expected in about a week from the United States, and then work on the mouth of the canal on the Atlantic will be formally commenced.

O'NEILL'S VICTIMS.

Wholesale Swindling by a Schenectady Broker—His Flight.

A Long List of People who Lost Their Money and Their Property.

TROY, N. Y., March 13.—It has been discovered that Emmett O'Neill, the Schnectady broker, who recently failed, has fled, and that he has victimized parties in Schenectady and Duanesburgh out of not less than $250,000. Having the handling of his father's estate, and being presumably wealthy, he was elected a director of the Schenectady bank. From the books of the bank he learned that many farmers in Duanesburgh had funds to invest. He obtained possession of their money on plausible representations, and gave as security forged mortgages. When further proof was asked he would even forge assignments of mortgages, including the county clerk's certificate and a copy of the record. He also forged notes. He had eight notes out as collateral, purporting to be signed by Col. Church, and each being for $5,000. Only two of these notes were genuine. Ten years ago O'Neill sold a farm in Duanesburgh to Joseph McQuade for $9,000, $2,000 being paid in cash, O'Neill taking a mortgage for $7,000. McQuade has paid $2,000 besides interest. Last fall O'Neill told McQuade that the original mortgage for $7,000 was so covered with indorsements of small payments that he had better execute a new mortgage for $5,000 and he (O'Neill) would destroy the old instrument. McQuade executed a new mortgage and supposed that O'Neill had destroyed the original one. He did not do so, however, and both are recorded in the county clerk's office. The original mortgage bears no indorsement to show that a cent was ever paid.

John Beverly, a flagman, purchased a little house, giving a mortgage for $800. He died soon after, first directing that the proceeds of a $2,000 life insurance policy be used to pay off the mortgage, the remainder to be invested. O'Neill got the money, pretended to raise the mortgage and invest the balance, and appropriated the whole of the little estate.

The widow of Charles Van Vranken intrusted O'Neill with $1,500 life insurance money for investment, which was lost. O'Neill had another method. He would make a short loan to a responsible party, take a note as security, skillfully forge a copy of the note, and when the money was paid surrender the forged note and negotiate the genuine. New schemes of his devising are still being exposed. Nearly every person in the town of Duanesburgh who had money is a victim.

In Schenectady the losers are counted by scores. The following parties are said to have been victimized: Alexander Liddle, Duanesburgh, $8,000; Lucy Gage and sister-in-law, Duanesburgh, $12,000; Col. Allen, Duanesburgh, $10,000; Miss Liddle, a lame woman, Schenectady, all her property, about $10,000; Clark Head, Duanesburgh, $5,000; David Youmans, Duanesburgh, $1,800; George Harden, Schenectady, $500; Nicholas Kittle, Duanesburgh, $5,000; Mrs. W. J. R. Johnson, Schenectady, $2,500; G. L. Malloch, Schenectady, $330; Mrs. Dr. Duane, Schenectady, $8,000; trustees of Union college, $5,000; Thomas King, Schenectady, $125; Mrs. James Champion, Schenectady, $2,500; John Barhyat, Schenectady, $500; George Curtis, vice president Schenectady City bank, $1,800; Judge Landon, supreme court, $1,500; Edward Cutter, attorney, Schenectady, $1,500; Ed. Palmer, bookkeeper Schenectady bank, $2,500; John Schermerhorn, Rotterdam, $800; George Mickle, Duanesburgh, $200; Cornelius Vranken, Nishayuna, $1,500; Aaron Van Vranken, Nishayuna, $3,000; Mrs. Harmon, Schenectady, $30; Miss Frost, O'Neill's cousin, had $3,500 invested in the west, and spoke to O'Neill about placing it at home. She did not authorize him to act for her, but mentioned who her western agent was. A short time ago she got a letter from the west saying that she had made a mistake in withdrawing her money. O'Neill had represented himself as her agent, and secured the money. She could get no satisfaction. His mother and sisters are also left penniless.

Before leaving Schenectady on the midnight train, O'Neill, taking a $100 greenback in his hand, went from store to store asking to have it changed. No one could change it and he borrowed $4 from each storekeeper. He victimized over twenty residents of Schenectady by this game.

O'Neill went to New York, where it is said he made an unsuccessful attempt to raise $20,000 on forged securities. It is believed that he has gone to Europe. His wife, two daughters, and son are still in Schenectady.

A Whale in the Bay.

BALTIMORE, MD., Mar. 13.—A large sperm whale is reported ashore on Smith's point, south side the entrance into the Potomac river. The captain and crew of the schooner William H. Knight, which arrived yesterday from San Domingo, report seing the whale on Friday at 3 p. m. He was about a mile inside of the buoy, in shallow water, and was using his huge tail with vigor, slapping the water with a crack like the report of a cannon. His efforts to get into deep water were terrific. First the head would rise out of the water, spouting and foaming. Then the tail would rise and fall, churning the water. The Knight passed close to the monster, and Capt. James and his brother, the mate, had an excellent opportunity of inspecting it. The whale had evidently been driven in from sea by the storm and easterly winds, and in making for deep water again had grounded on Smith's point. A number of oyster pungies were sailing in close quarters to the whale, but kept out of harm's way, as a blow from the tail would have smashed things. It was thought possible that the whale might get off at high tide, as no one seemed to care about attacking or harpooning it.

Louisiana Lottery Prizes.

Special Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 13.—The following prizes were drawn to-day at the regular monthly drawing of the Louisiana lottery: No. 8,564, drawing first capital prize, $75,000, sold in St. Paul, Allentown, Pa., and Handsom's depot, Va.; No. 29,667, drawing second capital prize of $25,000, sold in Houston, Texas; Morristown, Tenn., and Ocala, Fla.; No. 93,395, drawing third capital prize of $10,000, sold in New Orleans and Chicago; No. 84,710, drawing $6,000, sold in New Orleans and Chicago; No. 91,172, drawing $6,000, sold in Washington, D. C.; Nos. 1,745, 8,284, 25,616, 25,678, and 72,847, drawing $2,000 each, sold in Newburyport, Mass.; Chicago, Louisville, Washington, Norfolk, Va.; Auburn, N. Y., and Keokuk, Iowa.

Condition of the Assaulted Women.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 13.—The condition of Mrs. Elizabeth Syren and her brother-in-law, John S. Syren, who shot her and then tried to kill himself yesterday, is reported as unchanged this morning. There was little prospect of her recovery. Her assailant lies in the Pennsylvania hospital, being at times delirious, and the attending physicians declined to express any opinion as to his chances of life.

Both Mrs. May and her infant, who were assaulted by the servant girl, Catherine Metzgar, on Friday, are reported as progressing favorably toward complete recovery.

A Rascally Preacher.

READING, PA., Mar. 13.—The Lebanon classes of the reformed church were in session all night at Hamburg trying the breach of promise case against the Rev. Alex. P. Keyser, of Pottsville. Miss Miller was on the witness stand for five hours and remained in the church where the trial took place until the verdict was rendered. She was accompanied by her five-year-old boy, and testified that Mr. Keyser was the father of the child; that she formed his acquaintance while she lived with a family at Bowers, Berks county, and that after he had promised to marry they became too intimate; that he, by urging her, obtained a written release from the support of the child and paid her $500, but always promised to marry her as soon as he was ordained. This promised he failed to keep and married another. After the verdict had been rendered a motion was carried deposing Mr. Keyser from the ministry, revoking his license and ordination, and declaring his pulpit vacant.

WYMAN'S WILL AGAIN.

It is Admitted to Probate—Its Extraordinary Provisions Criticised.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 13.—The will of the late Samuel G. Wyman, the millionaire merchant, was admitted to probate in the orphans' court of this city to-day, but it is the opinion of legal circles that a caveat will soon be filed and tedious and expensive litigation in the court ensue on account of the imperfect manner in which the scrap of writing paper was prepared. It is well known that on the day of his death Mr. Wyman was in the office of his attorneys and instructed them to examine the titles of certain property which it was his intention to convey, but to whom it is not known. The deed of trust made to ex-Vice President Keyser, of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, and his brother, carries with it no explanation as to what is to be done with the property, except a simple memorandum, by which he directs the Messrs. Keysers to take charge of about a half million dollars of real estate, the income of which to be devoted to the education of the sons and daughters of Episcopal clergymen in Maryland and Virginia. It is believed that this clause will be permitted to stand. The matter excites extraordinary interest in Episcopal church circles.

A Still Deeper Mystery at Staunton.

STAUNTON, VA., Mar. 13.—Prof. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, who made an analysis of the stomachs of the poisoned patients at the asylum, testified before the jury to-day. The tests disclosed the poison to have been aconitine, one of the most deadly alkaloids.. This poison was found in all the stomachs examined, and also in the residuum in the two mugs. An analysis of specimens taken from each of the bottles from which the medicines were poured into the mugs disclosed no trace of Aconitine. Owing to the absence of color, Prof. Mallet was of the opinion that the aconite was used in the alkaloid form, and not in the fluid extract of tincture. This evidence clothes the affair in deeper mystery. There has been no aconitine in the asylum dispensary since the present admistration has had charge—about one year—nor is it known that there was any there prior to that time. Prof. Mallet's testimony exonerates the officers of the asylum from carelessness in compounding, and precludes the possibility of any patient having obtained the poison at the asylum dispensary. The jury will continue the investigation.

American Base Ball Association.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Mar. 13.—The American Base Ball association resumed its secret session to-day. The morning was spent in the selection of umpires. The following were elected regular umpires: Charles F. Daniels, Hartford; W. H. Brennon, New York; Benjamin Sommers, Cincinnati; substitutes, John T. Magnor, St. Louis, and John E. Bass, Brooklyn.

At the afternoon session some additional changes were made in the rules, and a playing schedule was agreed upon. This provides that both western and eastern clubs will exchange games between themselves in their respective sections before the western clubs go east or the eastern clubs come west. The meeting then adjourned. The general impression seems to be that the action of the association will result in harmony and good feeling throughout the season.

Billy Edwards's Benefit.

NEW YORK, Mar. 13.—Billy Edwards, the pugilist, had an immense benefit at Madison Square garden to-night. Toward the close of the exhibition John L. Sullivan and Joe Coburn donned the gloves and stepped into the ring. Before commencing their tame three rounds Sullivan, addressing the audience, said he was sorry he could not attend "Jim" Elliott's mother's benefit, but would subscribe $100 toward her relief. He added that if Mr. Fox would bring in Slade with money he would accomodate him with a mill. The new aspirant for pugilistic honors, Joe Pendergast, then challenged any man in the house, barring Sullivan and Coburn, to box, but met with no response. Edwards and Chambers "wound up."

Dashed to Pieces.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 13.—Andrew Thompson, a painter, met a terrible and almost instant and painless death to-day. He had been warned of the necessity for securely fastening the "cripple" upon which he was seated out of the third story of the building, but failed to heed the warning, and coolly seated himself on the dangerous scaffold. In a few moments the single pin by which it was supported snapped, and the man was hurled to his death. He struck headforemost on the flagged sidewalk, and was literally dashed to pieces. Before a physician could be summoned, the wretched victim of his own carelessness was a corpse.

Judge Davis and His Marriage.

Special Dispatch.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Mar. 13.—All the preparations for the Davis-Burr marriage are completed. The ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The bridal couple will go by steamer to Wilmington. Several members of the lady's family go with them. Judge Otto will also be one of the party. The marriage was to take place early this morning, but was postponed at the particular request of Miss Burr. The steamer is now being specially decorated for the occasion. The marriage will be strictly private, but it is expected that a great crowd will see the party off on their tour.

The Mexican Ex-President's Visit.

MONTEREY, MEX., Mar. 13.—Gen. Diaz and party left to-day for Laredo and thence for the north without ceremony, in charge of Gen. Trevino and accompanied by the bishop of Nuero Leon and a few civic and military dignitaries. The party drove to the station a little before noon, where they were received on board a special train by General Manager Gardner, of the Mexican National railway. Shortly after noon the train pulled out for the north. Thos. Moran, the well known landscape artist, who is returning from a sketching tour in Mexico, left with the Diaz party for the states. The special cars will go through to St. Louis.

Billiards in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Mar. 13.—At the preliminary match game of billiards last evening between Carter and Gallagher, the latter won by a score of 500 to 401. There were 87 innings. Gallagher's largest run was 98, Carter's was 47.

In the afternoon game in the billiard tourament to-day Heiser defeated Maggioli by a score of 500 to 452. Sixty-eight innings were played. Heiser's best run was 52 and Maggioli's 67.

In the evening Morris scored 500 against Carter's 286, in three innings. Best runs—Morris 85, Carter 44.

The Perils of the Sea.

NEW YORK, Mar. 13.—The "Bureau Veritas" reports that during January 147 sailing vessels and twenty-one steamers of all flags were lost.

FOREIGN FACTS.

More Evidence for Walsh—Four Hundred Corpses in the Cimbria—The Coming Coronation.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 13.—In the house of commons last night Mr. Coleridge Kennard, conservative, gave notice that he would question the government as to what steps had been taken to recover the surplus of the Alabama award.

Mr. Gladstone stated, in the house of commons this afternoon, that Lord Spencer would not leave the cabinet, although he had resigned the presidency of the council.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the house of lords to-day Lord Derby, colonial secretary, replying to questions by tory lords concerning outrages on the Transvaal frontier, said the Boers favored a peaceful effort to obtain indemnity for sufferers by rains. The use of force would only tend to create an African Ireland.

THE ENGLISH OPINION OF IT.

The English legal opinion on the recent decision of the United States supreme court confirming the action of the Virginia general assembly relative to the state bond question, is that the state cannot directly break its contracts, but may in practice prevent their enforcement by evasive enactments.

EVIDENCE FOR WALSH.

PARIS, Mar. 13.—Documents have arrived here showing that John Walsh, who was arrested in Havre at the instance of the British government, was not in Dublin at the time the Phœnix park murders were committed on the sixth of May last.

Patrick Casey is endeavoring to secure the arrest of the English detectives who assisted in the apprehension of Walsh on French territory.

THE BUDGET.

The budget for 1884 has been presented in the chamber of deputies. The total increase of expenditure is estimated at $50,000,000 francs. The estimated revenue is 3,203,640,825 francs, and the expenditure 3,103,441,165 francs.

The chambers will not adjourn until the twentieth instant. They will then be enabled to specially legislate in case of disorders occurring on the eighteenth, when the socialists propose to hold a meeting in the Champ de Mars.

An explosive machine was discovered on Sunday in the square on which the Hotel de Ville fronts, and others have since been found in various parts of the city.

FOUR HUNDRED CORPSES IN THE CIMBRIA.

BERLIN, Mar. 13.—The salvage steamer has returned from the scene of the wreck of the steamer Cimbria. The divers report that a number of the bodies of the victims are jammed among the gear of a life boat on deck. The entrances to the cabin are closed by a compact mass of bodies. To save the cargo three decks would have to be removed by explosives and the explosives would shatter the 400 corpses in the hold.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S LAST ACT.

The last act of Prince Gortschakoff was to dictate a telegram to the czar saluting him on the occasion of his birthday.

AT THE CORONATION.

It is reported that the chief sovereigns and princes who were at Berlin during the celebration of the silver wedding of the crown prince and crown princess have agreed to be represented at the coronation of the czar by embassadors only.

WHY VON STOSCH RESIGNED.

The resignation of Admiral Von Stosch, chief of the ministry of marine, is partly due to a difference with Prince Bismarck in regard to a recent action of the captain of the German corvette Elizabeth in seizing a piece of territory near Hong Kong and partly because the cabinet declined to accept the proposal of Admiral Von Stosch to expend 30,000,000 marks in fortifying Kiel.

Tennessee Bonds.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Mar. 13.—Gov. Bate in a special message to the legislature recommends the issue of new warrants for all "new issue" pronounced genuine by the experts, except one, two, and three dollar notes, fractional currency, and post notes, which were issued in violation of the charter. He advises that the new warrants, but not the original notes, be made receivable for taxes.

Developing Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Mar. 13.—The new river division of the Norfolk and Western railway was formally opened to-day to the coal mines at Pocahontas. Vice President Kimball, with a party of friends, including Everett Gray, representing the English shareholders, and Frederick Burt, of London, passed over the entire line in Mr. Kimball's car. Coal is now being loaded for shipment to New York.

Five Thousand Dollars For His Wife's Affections.

NEW YORK, Mar. 13.—In the suit for $50,000 damages brought by Edward Schnell against his uncle, Frederic Blohm, for alienating his wife's affections, the jury this evening awarded the plaintiff $5,000 damages.

Carver Beats Bogardus.

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 13.—The third contest in the series of clay pigeon shooting between Carver and Bogardus occurred here to-day. Carver shot ninety one birds, winning an additional premium; Bogardus shot sixty-nine.

The Chalmers-Myers Case.

JACKSON, MISS., Mar. 13.—The mandamus case of Chalmers vs. Myers was argued before the supreme court to-day and submitted. A decision is expected in a few days.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The French government are considering the question of providing work for persons out of employment in Paris.

The French cabinet has resolved to instruct the procureur to prosecute any one inciting to murder and pillage at public meetings.

Detectives who are watching the socialists believe that Prince Jerome Napoleon and M. Rouher are cognizant of the doings of the rioters.

A law is published exempting from the payment of customs duties goods sent from foreign countries to the electrical exhibition in Vienna.

It is stated in Vienna that Madagascar has requested England and Germany to intervene to avert the bombarding of Tamatave by the French.

M. Perfilieff, director of the postoffice, and formerly chief of the chancellerie of M. Markoff, who committed suicide yesterday, made an attempt at suicide recently.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says the report that President Grevy contemplates resigning is a malicious invention intended to encourage Orleanist intrigues.

The court of appeals in Lyons has confirmed the sentences of the anarchists Bardat, Bernard, Gauthier, Ricard, and ten others. The sentences of seventeen anarchists were mitigated.

The London *Times* correspondent at Paris, speaking of the rumor that President Grevy intended to resign, says the general political situation, the constant strides of radicalism, the chronic instability of cabinets, the insults of reactionary organs, and the threats made at anarchist meetings explain the desire of M. Grevy to resign the presidency.

The congress of Colombia was formally opened on the first instant. A black man named Ruiz became vice president of the senate. Peace reigns in all of the five Central American states, and the federation scheme attracts more and more attention. A meeting of delegates of the five states is to be held in Salvador during the present month, at which the scheme will be fully discussed.

GOOD WORK WELL BEGUN.

Fair Progress Made by the Citizens' Committee in Rooting Out the Robber Ring.

Forty-Three Indictments Procured and More in Prospect.

The Big Thing to be Done Now is to Exterminate the Receivers of Stolen Goods.

A Thorough Reorganization of the Police Force Recommended—The Trials.

JOHN W. THOMPSON'S REPORT.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman, which was published in THE REPUBLICAN, a meeting of the citizens' committee was held yesterday afternoon in the directors' room of the National Metropolitan bank. There were present: Messrs. J. W. Thompson, H. A. Willard, George H. B. White, James E. Fitch, R. C. Fox, William M. Shuster, John W. Botcler, Thomas Dowling, Charles Stott, Nathaniel Wilson, H. D. Cooke, A. E. Bateman, Matthew G. Emery, William Thompson, Thomas Somerville, B. H. Warner, C. B. Jewell, S. R. Seibert, W. G. Thompson, Edward Caverly, E. K. Johnson, William Ballantyne, T. E. Roesselle, C. W. Spofford, Charles F. E. Richardson, C. Wittner, George E. Kennedy, Lawrence Sands, H. H. Dodge, A. T. Britton, Thomas E. Waggaman, C. B. Church, R. I. Fleming, F. J. Heiberger, P. H. Hoos, W. C. Murdock, Gardiner G. Hubbard, J. W. Douglass, and H. H. Wells.

Mr. John W. Thompson called the meeting to order, and Mr. B. H. Warner was chosen secretary. After a few preliminary remarks, in which he stated that letters expressing regret at their inability to attend had been received from Dr. J. C. Welling, of the Columbian college, who had suffered at the hands of thieves and insolence from police headquarters, and from Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, the chairman proceeded to read the following report:

ROOMS OF CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, Mar. 10, 1883.—*Gentlemen:* The events which caused the citizens of Washington to organize themselves into a committee of safety are of so recent date that they need not be rehearsed at length; but it is enough to remind you that burglary, robbery, grand larceny, and other kindred crimes had become so frequent as to excite no surprise, while the arrest and trial of the offender, especially when the amount of property stolen was large, or even considerable, was so rare an occurrence as not only to attract public attention, but was commonly published as an evidence of the extraordinary skill and vigilance of the detective force.

While the criminals generally escaped, it was not by an means uncommon for the citizens who had been plundered of their effects to recover the same by buying them back, a method not unlike the old and barbarous practice of paying ransom, which grew and strengthened until it became insufferable. We had sworn officers who were paid to protect the citizens by detecting crime and arresting criminals; but the fact became daily more and more apparent that we held our wearing apparel, our household effects, our bonds, money, jewels, and ornaments subject to the will of thieves and burglars, with only the privilege of buying them back as often as stolen at a reasonably moderate price.

At length, however, it was plain that

CRIME HAD BECOME AN ORGANIZED INSTITUTION,

embracing the thief, the middle man to whom he could instantly deliver his plunder, and private and public detectives upon whom the first named classes could confidently rely for immunity. To meet that organization, it became necessary for the citizens to take concerted action—for the plundered to wage war against the plunderers. From that necessity sprang the citizens' committee.

At the commencement of their work, the members of the committee had knowledge of only a few crimes, which had been thus compounded. They had not, however, either knowledge or suspicion of the extent to which this business had been carried, and never conceived it possible that when the local thieves were found inadequate to larger enterprises, some of the officers, charged with the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals, had brought here more expert professional criminals to execute the plans which they had themselves already devised, nor had they any suspicion of the difficulties which would be thrown around them in the progress of their undertaking, and it was perhaps fortunate that they had not, for but few would be willing to engage in this public service, knowing that thereby they would subject themselves to threats of injury to person and estate, to unwarrantable and outrageous assaults upon their character and reputation, to threats of suits for slander and libel, and, more contemptible and offensive than all, to constant espionage, surveillance, and shadowing by trained spies and informers. To all of which some members of your committee have been from the outset constantly subjected.

We were reminded, and came shortly to know, that it was painfully true that the information for which we sought could only be obtained from the criminal classes, frequently from those who had themselves been convicted of crime, and to such we of necessity resorted. We did not go into churches, nor among the innocent and unsuspected, but to prisons, jails, and workhouses; we went, in short, to the men who did the deeds to ascertain what, in fact, had been done. While we offered no immunity, and, in fact, had none to offer, we came very soon to realize the absolute necessity, not only to seek for information from the quarters referred to, but when it was obtained, and was fully and freely given, and was subsequently verified by known facts and creditable witnesses, to protect by all just and proper means the individuals who had in the interest of justice, not only put themselves at the disposal of your committee, but at war with their former friends and associates.

ALMOST THE FIRST INFORMATION OBTAINED

by us was furnished by John Henry Murphy and Charles O'Leary, convicts, then in jail for frauds committed by means of a game of cards known as three-card monte. Their statements were voluntary, descending to details, reduced to writing and made on oath, which informed us not only of their own misdeeds, but those of their associates, and the methods and means by which their crimes were committed. They furnished also the names of individuals, officers of justice, charged with detecting and preventing crime, with whom they shared the plunder, obtained under agreements made before hand as to how the spoils were to be divided. From them we learned also what was before not generally known, that among this depredating class there is generally pretty full information as to what offenses have been committed by others, in whose particular crimes they are not themselves associated.

As an illustration of what has just been said, we learned from one of these earliest statements the name of the person who committed the Christiancy robbery, into which we were not then inquiring. Not long afterward we learned from another written and sworn statement, made by a man who was justly convicted of grand larceny, that he was met by one of the detective force on the public street two months after the larceny, who accosted him thus: "Hello, give-away!" at which he took offense and replied that he had no business to use that language to him, to which the detective answered, "Look here, you did shoot off your mouth [referring to some communication he had made as to somebody else's crime], and I'll have you arrested and sent to the work house." He did have him arrested two hours later, not for vagrancy, but for the larceny, and upon the trial the stolen goods were produced in evidence, and