The National Republican.

VOL. XXIV.---NO. 106. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1884. THREE CENTS.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S DEATH.

Queen Victoria's Youngest Son Dies Suddenly in a Fit at Cannes.

Great Grief of His Royal Mother and the English People.

Fears for the Safety of Gen. Gordon—Rumor That Khartoum Has Fallen.

Reports That Minister Sargent Will Decline His Transfer.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S DEATH.

LONDON, March 28.—Prince Leopold, (the Duke of Albany) the fourth and youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at 2 o'clock this morning at Cannes. The Queen received the news of his death this afternoon. She was profoundly affected. The Prince died in a fit as he was on the point of starting for Darmstadt to attend the wedding of his niece, the Princess Victoria, of Hesse. The Prince of Wales was visiting the Earl of Sefton, and received the news on the Aintree race course. He returned at once to London. The horses Spectrum and Callandar were weighed for a race, but the Duke of Montrose and Sir George Chetwynd refused to run them.

Marlboro' house, the residence of the Prince of Wales, is besieged with people calling to express their condolence. The Duchess of Albany is at Claremont. The Duke of Albany was looking to be in fine health. He attended the Bachelors' ball, at Nice, Tuesday night and stayed very late.

Mr. Gladstone is much affected by the Duke of Albany's death. The blinds of Buckingham palace are drawn.

Earl Granville, foreign secretary of state, announced the death in the house of lords. He expressed his deep sorrow at the affliction. He did not move an adjournment, but said he would follow the precedent which had been established by both houses. He gave notice that on Monday he would move an address of condolence to the queen and the duchess. The Earl of Carnarvon, in the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, leader of the opposition, expressed the profound grief with which he had heard the sad intelligence.

The Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for war, announced the death in the house of commons and gave notice that on Monday he would move an address of condolence.

The Duke of Albany had gone to Cannes only a few days ago for the sake of his health. Nothing serious, however, had been anticipated. He was looking fairly well, and had been taking part in the festivities of the place. But he had had a severe chill, which may have been the precursor of the fatal fit.

It is already announced that neither the queen nor Princess Beatrice will attend the wedding of Princess Victoria, of Hesse.

Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, private secretary to her majesty and keeper of the privy purse, telegraphs from Windsor to the London bureau of the Associated Press that Queen Victoria is naturally very deeply distressed at the terrible news, but that she has borne it as well as could be expected.

Sir John Cowell, master of the queen's household, proceeds at once to Cannes to fetch the Duke of Albany's remains to England.

The curfew bell at Windsor castle was tolled at 7:30 this evening.

A dispatch from Cannes to Reuter's agency states that the Duke of Albany's death was due to the effects of a fall which he suffered last evening at the Cercle Nautique.

The body of the Duke of Albany will be embalmed and will be brought to England the end of next week. The remains will be buried at Frogmore.

The cause of the duke's death was effusion of blood into the stomach and lungs. There was no unusual premonition, but the symptoms had long been threatening. He was subject to occasional attacks of internal hemorrhage. He had arranged to leave Cannes on Monday next, as his health seemed to be restored. During his sojourn at Cannes he indulged in a round of moderate gayeties. Yesterday he gave a dinner. A correspondent writes from Cannes, under date of Tuesday: "The duke on Saturday was at a Venetian fete given in his honor, and looked much better than when he first came here. Before the fete the duke and party dined at the Cosmo restaurant and then went to the theater, arriving at the fete in plenty of time to take part in the entertainment."

In consequence of the duke's death the marriages of the Princess Victoria of Hesse and Prince Louis of Battenburg and of the Princess Elizabeth and the Prince of Anhalt have been postponed.

LONDON, March 29.—The newspapers last evening and this morning appeared with mourning borders. A special mourning supplement of the *Gazette* announces the death of the duke and alludes to the grief of the royal family. The queen deputed Princess Beatrice to visit the Duchess of Albany, but instructed her on no account to divulge the fact of the duke's death, the queen wishing to make the communication personally, her health permitting. Princess Christian, however, first informed her, breaking the news as gently as possible. The duchess was completely prostrated. The Earl of Kenmare is about to leave for Cannes to escort the body home. All the royal engagements for the coming week have been canceled and the court has been ordered to go into mourning. Ex-Empress Eugenie visited Windsor Castle yesterday, and has informed her friends that the queen is behaving bravely. The queen clasped the ex-empress in her arms, and was evidently much consoled by her sympathy. Telegrams of condolence are arriving from all parts of the world.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The flags on the British consulate and of all English vessels in port are at half-mast in respect to the memory of Prince Leopold.

RUMORS ABOUT MR. SARGENT.

BERLIN, March 28.—Several newspapers here assert that Mr. Sargent has declined to accept the appointment of minister at St. Petersburg. They say he intends to retire from the diplomatic service and return to the United States with the expectation of reentering the Senate.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A Paris dispatch to Kiernan's agency says *La France* has an interview with Sargent in which he refuses to go to St. Petersburg.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.

ROME, March 28.—At the consistory held yesterday the pope announced the transfer of Bishop Read from London to Philadelphia, and of Bishop Moran from Ossory, Ireland, to Sydney, Australia. Fathers Carbery and Moore were appointed bishops, the former of Hamilton, Ontario, the latter of Ballarat, Australia.

FEARS FOR GEN. GORDON.

LONDON, March 28.—Telegraphic communication between Dongola and Berber is broken. The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that rumors are prevalent there that Khartoum has fallen. It is impossible to confirm or contradict the wild rumors which are current. The official world, both civil and military, is waiting in anxious suspense for news of Gen. Gordon.

CAIRO, March 28.—The telegraph is again broken between Berber and Shendy. The rebels threaten to destroy communication with Kowsko and Abu Hamed. Typhus is prevailing among the cattle in the region of Alexandria.

SUAKIN, March 28.—The 10th Hussars, the York and Lancaster regiment, and the Irish Fusileers have embarked for home. The sheiks of the Samarar, the Danielet, and the Hoorah tribes, who represent 5,000 people, living in the district between Suakin and Kassala, have come in, and promised to assist in the capture of Osman Digna, whose prestige has been destroyed.

ANARCHISTS EXPELLED.

BERNE, March 28.—The authorities have suspended the order directing the expulsion from Switzerland of the German anarchists, Kennel, Schulze, Lissa, and Talk, who had been in communication with the Vienna assassins, Stellmacher and Kammerer. Austria will be allowed to demand their extradition on the ground that Kammerer has been recognized as an accomplice in the murder of Herr Eisert, the Vienna banker.

HANGMAN'S DAY.

One Murderer Hung in South Carolina and Seven on the Pacific Coast.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 28.—A special to the *Register* from Sumter says Joe Howard, colored, was hanged to-day for the murder of Simon Goskins, another negro, in March, 1883.

Gaskins married Howard's stepdaughter, who, previous to the marriage, had been living in adultery with her stepfather. Howard at first opposed the marriage, but afterward, apparently, became reconciled, and induced the couple to live with him. He subsequently drove Gaskins away and renewed his intercourse with the girl. On the twentieth of March, 1883, Gaskins returned to Howard's place for the purpose of getting his clothing. Howard, with a shotgun in his hand, refused him admission, and as Gaskins started to walk off Howard shot him in the back. Gaskins died from the effect of his wound three weeks afterward.

The execution took place at 12:10. The murderer's neck was broken and he died easily.

PLACERVILLE, CAL., March 28.—Francisco Perres was hanged to-day for the murder of William and Jacob Wirges.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., March 28.—William R. McDonald was hanged to-day for the murder of Maggie O'Brien on Jan. 30, 1883.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., March 28.—O. W. Sample, Dan Dowd, William Delane, James Howard, and Dan Kelley were hanged here at 11:05 this afternoon for the Bisbee murders.

The five bandits marched up the scaffold without flinching, and all declared their innocence. Heath, who was lynched here on Feb. 22, was, they stated, also innocent. They bade their friends good-bye. They expressed faith in the Christian religion, and requested that their bodies be delivered to Father Gallagher. Nothing occured to mar the sheriff's plans. The murderers were all dropped off together, and, with the exception of Dowd, died without a struggle. Over 1,000 persons witnessed the execution. A large balcony had been erected outside of and overlooking the jail yard, the builder intending to charge $1.50 admission. The mob became indignant, and tore the balcony down. In the row which followed seven persons were injured. One man had his leg broken and another his arm. The balcony would have seated 500 persons. With this exception everything passed off quietly.

AN INCENDIARY'S CONFESSION.

He Tells How a Disastrous Fire, Which Occurred Four Years Ago, Started.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Several months ago Chas. Braithwaith, 28 years old, was taken to the second district station house in an intoxicated condition, and while in a cell called first the sergeant and then Lieut. Gillingham, to whom he said: "I'll tell you what started the big fire at Fourth and Christian, if you let me out." No attention was paid to him, however, as his assertions were thought to be the vaporings of a drunken man. Last Wednesday evening Braithwaith again entered the station house under the influence of liquor and stated that he was the incendiary. He was questioned closely when he became sober enough the next day to tell a coherent story, and he gave the circumstances of his movements on the day of the fire. He declared that his statements were true in every particular and said that when he was under the influence of liquor his crime always haunted him. This afternoon he reiterated his story to Fire Marshal Wood, who ordered him to be brought to the central station to-morrow for a hearing. In the meantime the fire marshal will consult the district attorney as to the proper course to pursue.

The fire which Braithwaith confesses to having started broke out on the afternoon of June 24, 1878, in a stable and destroyed property bounded by Christian Marriot, Third and Fourth streets, fifty-four buildings in all being either totally consumed or heavily damaged. The loss was placed at $100,000. Braithwaith says he had contemplated the act for several weeks. He had been drinking beer in the stable and before leaving he ignited the straw. He walked a short distance and watched the fire and while it was raging walked to Spruce street wharf and witnessed a swimming exhibition.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Arthur Delegates Elected in Georgia—Elections and Calls for Conventions Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch.

MACON, GA., March 28.—The third congressional district convention selected E. S. Small and Elbert Head Arthur delegates to the national republican convention, defeating Col. Jack Brown and his friends.

By Associated Press.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., March 28.—Delegates from the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh legislative, and from the twenty-first senatorial districts met here this morning and elected Hon. H. B. Payne delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The state trade and labor convention to-day, after drawing up a memorial to congress opposing the importation of foreign labor, adjourned to meet at Springfield, Ill., on the second Tuesday in February, 1885.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—George O. Jones, chairman of the state committee of the national greenback party, to-night issued a call for a state convention of that party, to be held in this city on April 29.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 28.—The republican state central committee met this afternoon and appointed May 1 as the date for the state convention to select delegates to the national convention.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 28.—A call will be made to-morrow for a meeting of the democratic state central committee at Concord, April 10, to fix the time and place for holding the delegate conventions.

A Wife Murderer Confesses.

PETERSBURG, VA., March 28.—Enoch Brown, colored, convicted of the murder of his wife in Halifax county, N. C., and sentenced to be hanged, has made a confession of his guilt. Brown has been three times respited by Gov. Jarvis. His last respite was granted last Friday till April 18. The murder was caused by Brown's wife having improper intercourse with another man.

A Man and His Wife Convicted.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Luigi Biancalani and his wife Catharine were convicted in the United States district court to-day of passing and attempting to pass counterfeit half dollars. The maximum penalty is a fine of $5,000 and ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, in the discretion of the court. Sentence was deferred. The jury commended them to the mercy of the court.

A FREE BRIDGE.

Proposition to Open Up Direct Communication with Arlington.

A Site That Is Strongly Favored by the Commissioners.

There is a unanimous wish among the people of Washington for a free bridge across the Potomac somewhere between Georgetown and East Washington, but there are nearly as many opinions concerning the proper place to put it as there are people. Every man wants the bridge located where it will do him the most good, and as a result every location proposed meets with a vigorous fight. The Three Sisters' site is most talked about and most favored by the people of Georgetown. The opposition to this location is headed by the district commissioners, and it is not probable that it will be adopted, although the senate committee will make a favorable report.

The most recent project, approved by the commissioners, is to place the bridge at or near the foot of New York avenue. The argument in favor of this plan is addressed directly to the selfish interests of the national government, and is therefore expected to have the more weight. For some time the bureau of agriculture has been wanting an experimental farm. Various tracts of land have been pointed out as excellent places for the bureau to try its skill, and various propositions have been made to the government to buy farms. It has recently occurred to the bureau, however, that there is no necessity for buying more land, since the government already owns a fine farm just across the river, in the now unused portion of the Arlington estate, amounting to several hundred acres and suitable for the purpose. Commissioner Loring has already addressed the congressional committees on agriculture, urging that this land be turned into the proposed experimental farm. If this suggestion is acted upon there will be no means of communication between the farm and the city except by a long journey around by the Aqueduct bridge or by the Long bridge, over which only the most docile horses can be driven. A bridge from the foot of New York avenue will strike the proposed experimental farm on the other side. An argument in favor of this location has been made before the agricultural committees by Commissioner Loring, and the collector of the port of Alexandria, M. I. H. Gray, has, by letter, urged that location.

At the foot of New York avenue there is a bluff about 20 feet in height, and a similar bluff rises at the other side of the river. If the bridge were built 20 feet above the surface it would allow all the coal boats, tugs, and the smaller craft which go up that far in any numbers to run beneath without difficulty. One draw would be sufficient to let the larger vessels through. One objection which has been urged against this plan is that the frequent opening of the draw would be an annoying interruption to travel. It is a well-known fact, however, that the large vessels which go above that point are very few.

It is argued by the people who favor this location that it would be of substantial advantage to very many more citizens and farmers than a bridge higher up the river, and would also be a convenience for the government because of the experimental farm. It would cost but little, if any, more to build there than at the Three Stiters.

When asked about this plan Commissioner West fully indorsed it as best both for the citizens and the government.

Commissioner Edmonds said that he and his colleagues had always advocated that point or a neighboring one as the proper location for the bridge, as having the most advantages, both for citizens of Washington and Virginia farmers.

Maj. Hains and other civil engineers indorse the plan, as do the Hon. James G. Blaine and other prominent citizens.

The bill which provides for the construction of the Three Sisters bridge appropriates $240,000 for the purpose. Competent engineers say that it will require at least $500,000 to build the bridge alone and considerably more for the approaches.

Held for Trial for the Crouch Murder.

JACKSON, MICH., March 23.—Daniel S. Holcomb and Judd Crouch were this morning held for trial in the circuit court, charged with the murder of Jacob D. Crouch. The accused heard the decision unmoved, but there was an expression of approval in the audience. The case of Judd Crouch, charged with shooting Galena Brown, was then called. The defense asked for Crouch's discharge, and the attorney for the people, asked that he be held for trial unless the defense should put in evidence to prove an alibi. Both sides said they had no more testimony to offer. The justice stated that he wanted time to review the evidence, and would give his decision on Monday.

The Fatal Trichina.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 28.—A microscopical examination of a piece of Mrs. Mary Schulters's leg, who died with symptoms of trichina in Westmoreland county last week, showed it to be full of parasites in all stages of development. Ludwig Schulters and the Galle family, six in number, who ate of the pork at the same time as Mrs. Schulters, are all in a precarious condition, and Schulters and four of the Galle family will probably die. The former is in a semi-comatose condition. He is unable to swallow solid food, and cannot opn his mouth or move his arms from his side. Louis Engle and Sylvester Schulter, who also partook of the diseased meat, are convalescent.

Schaefer on Slosson's Challenge.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—Jacob Schaefer, the billiardist, is now in this city visiting his wife. He says the challenge from Slosson, as sent from Chicago last night, means nothing. Slosson wants to make the game 500 points for the balk line championship, and names Chicago as the place for the match, whereas it is settled, under the rules, that the game must be 800 points, and played wherever the champion designates. Schaefer says he will go to Chicago shortly, and endeavor to make a match with Slosson, but will not play any other games until the balk line championship has been settled, which must be before April 6, as the championship emblem will be his own property after that date.

Want the President to Interfere.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The relatives of Dr. Thomas Gallaher, of Brooklyn, and many citizens have prepared a petition to President Arthur praying for intervention in behalf of the doctor, who is in prison in England, on the ground that he was convicted by false swearing and false evidence, the latter mainly volunteered by the informer, James McDermott. The petitioners have proofs that Dr. Gallaher never had the least connection with Irish dynamiters.

Accident to Gen. Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, while coming from a meeting of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic last night slipped and fell, breaking his right leg. He was taken home in an ambulance and the broken limb set. It will be several weeks before the general will be able to leave his bed.

Fatal Disease Among Sheep.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 28.—A dispatch from Newcomerstown, Ohio, says a peculiar malady, termed the "grub," is just now carrying off many sheep in this section, and sad havoc is being made among some of our wool growers' flocks. The disease is caused by a worm called the grub, and is very distressing. One egg of the worm is deposited in the nostril of the sheep in July or August by a peculiar kind of fly, and the grub hatches out in March, and begins burrowing toward the brain, which, when it penetrates, it kills the animal at once. There is no known remedy for it. The worm is about the size of the common grub, and has the gimlet appearance of that worm. Mr. Richard King, a prominent farmer, has already lost thirty of his finest sheep, and other farmers nearly their entire flocks.

A FRESHET IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Water Higher Than It Has Been for Thirty Years—Great Damage Feared.

CONCORD, N. H., March 28.—The Merrimack river is very high at this point, having overflowed its banks and submerged the intervales. The water has been rising one and a half inches an hour since this morning, and is now two feet higher than at 6 o'clock last night. The freshet in the Merrimack valley is the largest for many years.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., March 28.—The Contoocook river rose one foot last night, and the water now reaches the lower windows of the buildings on the bank. The ice has slightly battered the wood work on the railroad bridge. A portion of the old mill flume has been carried away. The water is now sixteen feet above the low level.

DOVER, N. H., March 28.—The volume of water flowing over the Cocheco dam this morning measured 46 inches over the flush boards. This is higher than has been known for thirty years. Fear is expressed for the safety of the several bridges over the river above the city.

NASHUA, N. H., March 28.—The Merrimack river here begins to assume a serious aspect. It is 12 feet above the low water mark now, and rising 1 inch per hour. It has backed up the flats at the mouth of the Nashua river, submerging the low lands. Three feet more rise will do serious damage.

City Officials Buying Up Claims Against Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The subcommittee of the council's committee on law, which has for months been investigating the confession of judgments in the highway mandamus suits by Gen. Collis during his term of city solicitor, made a final report to the general committee this afternoon. The confession of judgments against the city aggregated $1,130,000. The committee says that the evidence shows "that department officials were directly interested in the purchase of claims at a discount, a practice that cannot be too strongly condemned," and they have a moral conviction that the city "suffered loss by the carelessness of its officials." The members of the committee do not agree upon the question of the confession of judgment by the city solicitor. They do, however, concur in the expression of the opinion that the power (if it exists at all) should not be exercised, and trust that the practice will never again be followed by any law officer of the city. Resolutions were appended authorizing the city solicitor to apply to the proper courts to open the judgments in the cases of George Holdcraft, Monaghan, and Wildey, and others of the judgments. A resolution was also adopted declaring that after a careful examination of the testimony nothing has been discovered to reflect in any wise upon the integrity of Gen. Collis.

Suits Against Modjeska and John Stetson.

BOSTON, March 28.—In the United States circuit court this morning a bill of complaint was filed by Georgiana Drew Barrymore, wife of Maurice Barrymore, in reference to the alleged unauthorized use of the play, "Nadjezda," by the Modjeska company, now performing at the Globe theater. The bill is brought against Charles Bozenta and Helen Bozenta, of California, and Fred. Stinson and John Stetson, of Boston. She declares that she is the joint author and sole proprietor of the play, and complains of divers infringements and violations of the agreements in respect to the representation of the play on certain nights, and asks for an injunction.

Rugg Supposed to be Rose Ambler's Murderer.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The belief is gaining ground that the negro Charles H. Rugg, who is under indictment in Long Island City for the Maybee murders and the Townsend and Sprague assaults, is the man who killed Rose Ambler at Stamford, Conn. She was killed in the same manner as the Maybee women, and it has been learned that Rugg frequently visited Stamford. He denies, however, that he had anything to do with Rose Ambler's death. Detectives are at work on this theory.

The Norfolk Gambling Case Dismissed.

Special Dispatch.

NORFOLK, VA., March 28.—The trial of J. E. Brown, colored, whose house was raided last Sunday morning by the police under pretense of its being a gambling place, ended this afternoon by his acquittal. He was defended by funder lawyers. Brown is president of the Fourth ward republican club, No. 1, and the charge of gambling was only a secondary consideration to partisan purposes. Advantage was taken to make the raid during the absence of the mayor from the city.

Indictments Against Newspaper Men Nolle Prossed.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The indictments against Henry W. Moore, the managing editor, and Florence White, a reporter of the *Post-Dispatch*, for abstracting court records were nolle prossed in the criminal court today. These indictments grew out of the publication in the *Post-Dispatch* of the investigation of the grand jury last fall into the gambling ring, and caused a great sensation at the time.

A Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 28.—About 800 coal miners in the fourth pool have struck against a reduction of one-fourth of a cent per bushel in the price of mining. It is said that the third pool operators also insist upon another cut of one-quarter of a cent. The men are in no condition to strike, as their finances are very low.

Death of a Prominent Odd Fellow.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Rev. A. B. Grosh died at Towson, Baltimore county, yesterday, in the 81st year of his age. For many years he was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was the author of the "Odd Fellow's Manual," a standard text book of the order, the first edition of which was published in 1852.

The Countess Indicted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The grand jury found a true bill to-day against the Countess de Racouska, charging her with committing a deadly assault upon Wilfred Coad and others. She shot Coad a few nights ago for requesting her to turn down the gas in her room after midnight and fired indiscriminately among the others who were attracted by the fusilade.

Remains Identified.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The mutilated body of a man found tied up in a sack in Wissahickon creek yesterday, has been identified as the remains of Frederick Stahl, a hog butcher, who disappeared last October. The autopsy shows that the mutilation was not done by a surgeon and that the body has been in the water two or three months.

The Pope's Portrait.

BALTIMORE, March 28—The portrait of Pope Leo XIII, presented to Archbishop Gibbons, reached Baltimore from New York today. It will be placed in a gallery on North Charles street for public inspection.

A HAPPY RESULT.

Objection by This Government Saves the American College at Rome from the Propaganda Sale.

Secretary Frelinghuysen received a telegram last evening from Mr. W. W. Astor, United States minister to Italy, announcing that the American college had been exempted from the propaganda sale.

The attention of President Arthur was called several weeks since by Cardinal McCloskey and other eminent Roman Catholic prelates in this country to the proposed sale, by order of the Italian government, of the propaganda property at Rome, including the American college. The propaganda property was levied upon by the Italian government under the laws of 1866 and 1873. Proceedings were enjoined by the lower court, but its decision was eventually reversed by the supreme court of the kingdom, and the sale was ordered.

With a view to saving the American college, Cardinal McCloskey and other prelates of the Roman Catholic church in this country, requested the intervention of the United States government in its behalf.

By direction of the President the secretary of state addressed a note to Mr. Astor, the United States minister at Rome, instructing him to lay the facts in the case before the government of the king of Italy and endeavor to obtain, if not a perpetual abandonment of the impending sale, such a stay of proceedings as would enable the friends of the college in this country to determine whether any remedy could be devised. Mr. Astor was further informed that while the American college is technically held by the propaganda, it is virtually American property; that it has been built up and supported by money from this country, and that its sale would sacrifie interests exclusively American.

From Mr. Astor's telegram to the secretary of state it appears that the representations which the former was directed to make to the Italian government have had the desired effect, and that the American college will be exempted entirely from the impending sale of propaganda property.

A cable special to the Baltimore *Sun* from Rome, received last night, says: Minister Astor has sent a dignified dispatch to Signor Mancini, minister of foreign affairs, claiming protection for the American college from the alleged jurisdiction decrees of the court of cassation against the propaganda properties.

Mr. Astor is the first diplomate to initiate judicious interposition in this matter. He shows that the American college was originally purchased by Pope Pius IX, with the title vested in the propaganda trustees in behalf of the American prelates; yet under various specified decrees the college became a dependence of that part of the propaganda educational territory which is absolutely exempt from the decree. Mr. Astor claims protection for the vested rights of Americans abroad, and his amicable and dignified procedure elicited Signor Mancini's compliments, and it is believed success is assured.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Allen's Response.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The suit for divorce brought by Edith Allen, against Col. Vanderbilt Allen, a grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, was up again to-day in the supreme court, when counsel for Mrs. Allen submitted her affidavits in opposition to those made several days ago by Col. Allen. In her affidavits Mrs. Allen alleges her husband's failure to suport her, abandonment by Col. Allen, correspondence with Edith De Belleville, the divorced wife of an actor, accuses her husband of intimacy with other women, and denies a number of allegations in the answer of the defendant.

Desire Boudoir Indicted.

DOVER, N. H., March 28.—The grand jury has found a true bill against Desire Boudoir, the young man who returned here some weeks ago and confessed to the murder of a man named Grant, a crime for which his father had previously been convicted. Premier Boudoir, the father, was discharged on his recognizance, in view of his son's confession and conviction. Desire Boudoir was then sentenced to three years in the state prison.

The Greely Relief Expedition.

Capt. W. S. Schley, commander of the Greely relief expedition, will be detached from duty at the navy department on Tuesday next and ordered to join the flagship Thetis at New York. Capt. Schley has just returned to Washington from an inspection of the Thetis. He is very well pleased with the vessel, and regards it as admirably adapted for the expedition in every respect.

A Bill to Abolish Convict Labor.

At a meeting of the house committee on labor yesterday Representative James was unanimously instructed to favorably report a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any person in the employ of the United States or of any state to contract with any one to hire out the labor of prisoners confined in any prison or jail for violation of any laws of the United States. Violation of the act is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from $500 to $1,000, or imprisonment from one to three years.

Mr. James has prepared a report to accompany the bill. The report gives the number of prisoners of the United States in state prisons, and says the system of hiring out the labor of the United States obtains in most states. It cites cases where the state prisons have taken persons convicted for violations of the laws of the United States without cost to the federal government, and then, in order to make the arrangement profitable, have inhumanly treated them.

Relief for Sufferers from the Overflow of the Mississippi.

In furnishing supples for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river, the secretary of war will follow the same general plan employed with so much success in the case of the sufferers from the Ohio floods. Capt. F. F. Whitehead, of the subsistence department, stationed at New Orleans, will load a steamer with supplies to be distributed at points above New Orleans, and Gen. Beckwith will load a boat at St. Louis with supplies for points below that city. The secretary of war has designated Messrs. M. Gibbs, Isaac Scherck, Louis Bush, James Lewis, and F. S. Shields to act as a citizens' relief committee at New Orleans. Capt. Whitehead is instructed to co-operate with this committee in distributing supplies.

The Bethlehem Baptist Church.

The first quarterly review of 1884 of the Bethlehem Baptist Sunday school of Hillsdale, D. C., under the superintendency of C. W. Davis, will take place at their church to-morrow, at 3 o'clock p. m. In connection with the exercises addresses will be made by Mr. D. C. Reinohl, of the United States patent office, and others: also a choice solo by Mrs. Wm. D. Kelly, of Kansas.

The Grand Jury's Work Yesterday.

The grand jury presented true bills yesterday against Daniel Toumey, assault to kill; Louisa Butler, larceny; Nathan Brown, assault to kill, and Edward Smith, alias Forbes and Johnson, attempt to commit bestiality.

To be Decided at the Next Meeting.

At the next regular meeting of the Light Infantry corps, to be held Wednesday evening next, it will be decided whether Company B shall go to Houston, Tex., to engage in a $5,000 prize competitive drill.

The Weather.

Warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, followed by colder, clearing weather, and winds shifting to westerly.

Yesterday's thermometer—7 a. m., 41.9°; 11 a. m., 57.0°; 3 p. m., 61.1°; 7 p. m., 52.2°; 11 p. m., 47.0°; maximum, 62.3°; minimum, 38.6°. Precipitation, .05.

DANVILLE DEFENDANT.

The Danville Democrats Tell Their Side of the Story of the Riot.

They Insist That the Negroes Were Armed and Fired at the Whites.

But Cannot Tell the Names of Any of Those Desperate Black Men.

"If They Had Not Killed the Negroes the Whites Would Have Been Killed."

The Danville investigation was resumed yesterday, and twenty-five witnesses, all white, were sworn at once.

William B. Kurtz, postmaster of Waynesboro', Va., 230 miles from Danville, described the state of political feeling in his neighborhood, and said that he was himself the chief object of local democratic enmity. He had heard of the Danville riot first the day after it occurred. He had been told by a mail messenger, who was an ex-telegraph operator, that a telegram had passed over the wires ordering a large invoice of pistols to Danville. Senator Vance objected, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Kurtz said that he heard a jollification speech after the election. A democratic speaker said he thanked God for the Danville riot. It was a blessing in disguise.

L. M. Shoemaker, of Lynchburg, but who, up to last February, had been a resident of Danville, testified that the democrats, as he gathered from conversations with them, were much excited, and said they were better organized than ever before and were determined to carry the election. They had reason to object to some of the local officials then in power. The local government, as a whole, was, however, in witness's opinion, an improvement upon its predecessor.

Mr. J. W. Simmons, of Floyd county, ninety miles from Danville, said that the Danville circular was extensively circulated before the election. He first heard of the riot on Monday, the day before the election. The effect of the circular was to change about 150 votes in Floyd county.

Job Hawxhurst, of Fairfax, Va., the coalition candidate for state senator, said he first saw the Dauville circular at Alexandria on Friday before the election. He never saw more than two of the circulars. The circular caused a change from the readjuster to the democratic side upon election day.

Mr. C. L. Pritchard, of Warren county, 240 miles from Danville, in the Shenandoah valley, was called. Printed exaggerations of the Danville riot were circulated by runners on the day before election, and had the effect to stimulate the democratic party and to change the votes of some of the coalitionists. This effect grew out of representations that the negroes were rising. The Danville circular also contributed to this result.

The republican side suspended examinations at this point although a few more witnesses remained to be examined, and Senator Vance began the examination in rebuttal by calling to the witness chair Peter V. Booth, a grocer of Danville. He described the riot. After the fist fight between Noel and Lawson witness turned to the crowd of colored people and asked them to leave. They refused and displayed pistols, saying they had been misused and would not leave. One man named Redd had a pistol. Witness did not know the names of any others who had pistols. Witness went among the colored people and, with several others whom he named, tried to get the colored people to disperse. Witness was not armed. When the firing began there were about fifteen whites and about 200 colored men. There was no alignment of the whites. Heard no command to fire. Witness did not see the whites when they first fired, his back being turned. There would have been no possibility of missing the crowd of blacks if the whites had been seeking to kill them. Witness saw colored men fire. He fully believed that if the whites had not fired they would all have been murdered. The whites ceased firing when the negroes began to run. Some of the negroes turned as they ran and fired back. Witness never heard of any preconcert to bring about a riot. In all the meetings attended by witness the leaders cautioned their followers to avoid rioting and violence. The election was a quiet one—there never was a quieter one. Witness repeatedly tried to get the colored people to vote, but without success. They said they didn't want to vote. Witness heard a portion of Sims's speech. In his opinion it had a great deal to do with raising the riot. Witness went out without a pistol. After the thing commenced he went back and got a pistol, but the firing was over when he got back. George Adams had testified that witness fired at him. That was not true. He did not fire at anybody.

Cross-examined by Senator Lapham, the witness said it was Saturday afternoon, when negroes are paid off and are usually on the streets in large numbers. When witness arrived on the ground Lea and Taylor, who had pistols drawn, were urging the crowd to stand back and give Noel and Lawson a fair fight. Witness saw no metal knuckles on Noel's hands. Witness and Taylor separated Noel and Lawson.

"Can you name any other colored man who had a weapon that day?"

"I can't name them by name."

"Well, can't you describe them?"

"There was a large yellow man—a gingerbread man."

"But, you don't know his name. You can't describe him so we can summon him. Can you describe any others?"

"I saw them, as they ran, turn about and fire. I can't describe them."

"Well, then, Redd and this yellow man are all that you can specify who had pistols?"

"Yes, sir."

Witness kept pistols for sale. Had sold a good many pistols before the election to both whites and colored men. He named William Osborn and Wheeler Hodges as colored men to whom he had sold pistols. He named Walter Holland, George Lea, and Bob Taylor as white men whom he saw with pistols among the white rioters. He could not remember distinctly the others.

W. J. Dance, a young man, a member of the firm of Ruffin, Wolfolk & Blair, in front of whose office the riot took place, was called. He described the riot. He seized his gun, cocked both barrels, and stood in the door of the office. He didn't fire, but leveled his gun when he saw colored men aiming their pistols. The bullet marks on the front of the office building could not have been made by shots from the white crowd. It was in this office that witnesses had said white men went and supplied themseves with arms—there being, according to several colored witnesses, a large quantity of arms and ammunition stored there. There were no arms in the office except the gun held by witness and one old pistol which was not serviceable. It had been testified that four young men were seen going into the office on the day of the riot with two guns apiece. This was false. It was false that young men were in the back yard of the office that forenoon cleaning guns. Witness believed that if the whites had not fired they would all have been murdered. The negroes fired as they ran. After the negroes began to run the white men did not fire. Witness saw some twenty-five or thirty black men with pistols. All he could see in the crowd had pistols. Witness was present at a meeting of his club when a resolution was passed to withdraw all patronage from coalitionists. Witness could not name a single colored man or white man who fired pistols. The Danville Grays assembled at the ringing of a bell. There was a peculiar signal known only to the members of the company for assembling.

Mr. John D. Fickling, a Danville, an in-