

# BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Three Hundred Thousand People Take Part in the Hyde Park Demonstration.

Wholesale Evictions in Ireland—Death of Barry Sullivan—Diabolical Crime in Austria.

## LABOR PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, May 3.—To-day's labor procession was not only larger than that of 1890, but it contained a much greater proportion of fairly well dressed and comfortably appearing men. The air of general misery which surrounded last year's parade was not noticeable to-day, and it appears almost for anything, the British workman is better off now than he was a year ago, despite the American tariff law and the influx of continental cheap labor.

The procession started from Westminster at 2 o'clock, and at this hour, 6 o'clock, the rear portions are still struggling towards the park. The speaking in the park began, however, at an early hour, the audience constantly increasing. It is estimated that 300,000 people took part in the demonstration. There were over 2,000 banners carried, some of them quite gorgeous, and 110 bands furnished music to inspire the march. The "Marseillaise" was the favorite tune. The socialists were out in greater force than last year or ever before. They occupied a place of honor in the park, and indulged in some inflammatory speeches.

There were no police inside the park, but the vicinity outside was swarming with them. There was no more occasion for their service than on any ordinary day. No riot occurred in the management of the parade, and there was no disturbance along the route.

In the West End, windows of clubs and fashionable residences were filled with spectators, who were not subjected to the threats and insults hurled at them by the crowd that passed that way on May day, Sunday a year ago. Among the processionists were about 1,000 women. The speeches of the leaders of the unions were moderate in tone. John Burns and other orators admitted that it had been shown that the unions are unable to carry out the eight-hours movement to a successful issue on the lines thus far laid down. An eight-hour system, if achieved, must be modeled on the conservative basis which characterized former laws for the amelioration of the laborers' condition. Despite the efforts of the great union organization there were 6,000,000 of overworked men and women in England. At the conclusion of his speech Burns was carried off on the shoulders of a number of his admirers.

There were 96 regular speakers, besides the large number of impromptu orators. One of the oddities of to-day's procession was a banner bearing the portrait of Washington, and several banners announced groups of locked-out workmen or strikers, among them the cabmen. These unlucky ones collected money from the processionists as they marched through the thronged streets.

A peculiarity of the procession to the park was that each of the trades in leather carried a whole hide, inscribed, "Simon the Tanner." In Hyde Park, many smart-looking men were principal speakers, Mann representing the labor element, pure and simple, and others representing the more radical socialists. The line between the two was plainly drawn. The majority rather sided with Burns and his advanced Socialist ideas, but an immense crowd surrounded each of the two speakers. White-chapel was present en masse, and decidedly sided with Burns. The evidence did not held throughout Great Britain, and 10,000 men were in the procession that marched to Phoenix Park, Dublin.

## EVILS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 3.—Wherever evictions begin this week in country Wexford, Ireland, the intention of the landlords being to prevent the "hunger" campaign, as it has been called, from spreading, the intention of the landlords being to prevent the "hunger" campaign, as it has been called, from spreading, the intention of the landlords being to prevent the "hunger" campaign, as it has been called, from spreading.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

LONDON, May 3.—The miners' Federation has resolved, irrespective of the Royal Labor Commission, to continue in the demand for an eight-hour working day in the mines. They have repudiated the action of Mr. Bart, M.P., in opposing the eight-hour movement of the miners' Federation, which has five extra of the mining population of Great Britain for the eight-hour system. They have the support of Sir James Biao, the new member from Whitehaven, a lessee of collieries.

## THE HAYTIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, May 3.—Englishmen for the past day or two have been gleefully circulating the report that they would not become very long in French hot water, and that the methods which have made the Newfoundlanders and Lord Knutsford miserable were about to be applied to the United States in regard to Haiti. The French look upon Haiti as a French negro colony, and the republicans of France and the West Indies are very indignant at the good will of the French being fully reciprocated by the Haitians. France, therefore, views with the greatest jealousy any proposed alienation of Haitian territory, and is ready to show her teeth to prevent it. Englishmen are watching curiously to see whether America will be frightened and give France a pretext for making a substantial and political protectorate over Haiti, which has been heretofore a social and sentimental. The Haitian situation is regarded with much more interest here than America may imagine.

## BEAUTIFUL WIDOW CONVICTED OF MURDER.

PARIS, May 3.—The beautiful widow Achet, who has been on trial at Moulins for the murder of Lepine, a notary, has been convicted and sentenced to 12 years hard labor, and ordered to pay 2,000 francs to the victim's relatives. The evidence did not reveal any accomplices, and shows she killed him to rid herself of a creditor.

## AN ENGINEERING TRIUMPH.

LONDON, May 3.—The well-known engineer, Mr. McMillan, has published in detail a plan for deepening the Liverpool harbor, and getting rid of the bar at the mouth of the Mersey, which is so detrimental to the commerce of that port. He proposed to keep the sand and mud, of which the bar is composed, constantly stirred up by means of powerful machines resembling plows, operated by steam. The tides are swift and strong enough to carry the suspended matter out with the water

and distribute it over an area so great that it will not impede the entrance to the harbor. It is claimed that the process would be both speedy and cheap.

## LIBERAL MANAGERS WILL MEET.

LONDON, May 3.—An important meeting of the Liberal managers will be held this week, when the attitude of the party to Irish Home Rule will be seriously discussed. The government will, it is said, oppose Mr. Parnell's amendment to the land bill, for the compulsory reinstatement of evicted tenants.

## A DIABOLICAL CRIME.

VIENNA, May 3.—A coachman named Schillstall, at Neustadt, near Vienna, suspected a laborer named Naprella of committing a crime, and he followed him. He played detective and discovered the pair, a few evenings ago, hiding in a storage house and exchanging loving caresses. Schillstall quietly fastened the door so that the couple could not get out. He then set fire to the building and the victims of his hate soon perished amid the flames. The people attracted to the spot found Schillstall hanging dead from a rafter of an adjacent coach house, having committed suicide.

## TRAGEDIAN SULLIVAN DEAD.

LONDON, May 3.—Barry Sullivan, the well-known tragedian, is dead. He was born at Birmingham, England, in 1824, and died at his home in Cork, Ireland, in 1890. He visited America in 1857 and had an enthusiastic reception. He also visited Australia and India.

## MANIPUR REGIMENT REDUCED TO TWENTY.

CALCUTTA, May 3.—The mounted infantry have learned that the regent of Manipur had taken the Chindit route in his flight, and his followers had dwindled down to 20 in number. He is followed as closely as possible, but the hills prevent a rapid pursuit.

## THE LATE LORD GRANVILLE'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 3.—Earl Derby has been appointed chancellor of London University, to succeed the late Lord Granville.

## MURDERED BY A SOCIALIST.

DRESDEN, May 2.—One of the money order postmen, who started with 30,000 marks for delivery, was proceeding on his way, as usual, yesterday, having an order for a small amount for Herr Mehlert, a Socialist, well-known for his violent speeches. The postman entered his lodgings to pay it. As he opened the door, Mehlert sprang from behind and dealt him a blow with a hatchet, which fell him to the floor. After a desperate struggle, the postman escaped into the street and gave the alarm. A number of men were soon upon the scene, and entered the house to seize the would-be assassin. Mehlert managed to get to the garret, where he barricaded himself, and, armed with a pistol, he defied the officers to take him. Three of the latter were shot as they mounted the stairs, and fell to the bottom seriously wounded. As the men were about to force an entrance through the windows, Mehlert, seeing he was sure to be captured, hanged himself to a rafter. When the men appeared upon the scene, life was found to be extinct.

## RIOTERS BECOME RECKLESS.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—The news from the country is extremely disgusting. The strike of the miners and classes of labor employed in the iron industry of the Liege and Charleroi districts is complete, and is rapidly extending to the great coal mines of the Borinage. Riots have been resumed in the vicinity of the city of Liege. To-day the men of arms and the strikers engaged in desperate fighting, with the result that several persons were wounded. A grave feature of the situation is the apparently growing indifference of the workmen to the danger in confronting either guns or sabres.

## AN EXCITED DEPUTY.

PARIS, April 4.—The Chamber of Deputies was to-day the scene of a most exciting episode. M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, having replied to a question with regard to the massacre of working men, and women and children, at Fourmies, department of North, by the troops on May day, was about to resume his seat when he was assailed by the Radical deputy, M. Ernest Roche, who, springing to his feet, shouted at the top of his voice the word "Murderer!" At a moment the chamber was in an uproar, the members were hurled, and Constans, at the head of M. Roche, while the Radicals shouted of the extreme left cheered and applauded their colleague. In the midst of the confusion the chamber voted an order of censure and exclusion against the Radical deputy. No sooner had this been done than M. Roche, shaking his clenched fists at the heads of the Conservatives, and making his voice clearly heard above the din, which had now become terrific, in stentorian tones declared that he was "worthy of his master." At this point the officers approached the furious deputy and forcibly removed him from the chamber, which was now comparable only to a den filled with infuriated wild beasts.

## ROTHCHILD AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 3.—Sir John Simon, addressing a meeting of the Chovover Zion Association, to-day, opposed sending Russian Jews to South America. He said he preferred the British colonies, which could easily absorb the whole Jewish population of the world. He had reason to believe that the Rothschilds syndicate would withdraw its offer of a loan to Russia. It is believed that Rothschild authorized Sir John to make this statement.

## THE SEALING QUESTION.

England's Proposition, to Suspend Hunting in Behring's Sea, Likely to be Accepted by Mr. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The proposition made by Sir Julian Pauncefote in behalf of the British Government, that England and the United States shall agree to suspend the killing of seals in Behring's Sea while a commission is examining the whole subject, is likely to be accepted by Mr. Blaine. The fact that the North American Commercial company, which has the contract with the government to kill seals, would have a heavy claim for damages against the government.

## THE SLIPPERY CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Five specimens of weary weariness are at this time left to-day of the night on contestant men who went to the contest against sleep in Irving hall last Thursday night.

# CAPITAL NOTES.

—No Chance to Move Amendments.

Bill to Enable Accused Persons to Give Evidence in Their Own Behalf.

## (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, May 4.—The debate on the address suddenly collapsed to-day, after Charlton had spoken. His speech was a labored defence of the States as against Canada. The Opposition had no chance to move an amendment.

A deputation of military members interviewed the Premier, to-day, and urged the training of the entire military force.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is on the sick list, to-day. He is suffering from lamboago.

Mr. Dawson will be the only member of the geological survey to visit British Columbia this year. He will be in Southern British Columbia and at the foot-hills of the Rockies. Prof. Selwyn will likely visit the Crown's Nest Pass to inspect the petroleum and coal deposits.

Cameron has introduced a bill to enable an accused person to give evidence in his own behalf.

A valuable deposit of nickel has been discovered at Schreiber, on the north shore of Lake Huron.

Thursday will be a statutory holiday. The Senate adjourns on Wednesday for two weeks.

Hon. Mr. Tupper, to-night, denied the report that the British Columbia sealers had been prohibited to the Government asking for protection.

Hugh Sutherland is here urging the claims of the Hudson Bay railway.

## LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO.

The President Starts for Portland, Tacoma and Seattle to-night, and will visit Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—At 9:30 o'clock to-night, the presidential party left a Palace Hotel for the Oakland ferry. A large crowd had assembled at the hotel and at the ferry landing to see the party off. The boat left the San Francisco side at 10 o'clock, and at 11 the President retired on the train, which left the station, en route to Portland, fifteen minutes after midnight. The President had a cordial and kind reception to him and the ladies of his party.

Chinatown was in holiday attire last evening. All the leading places of interest were festooned and decorated most elaborately in anticipation of a visit from President Harrison and party. The President did not appear, however, which was a great and very apparent disappointment to the Chinese dignitaries, who were prepared to receive him. Shortly after 10 o'clock a carriage left the Palace Hotel, containing Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk, Mayor Sadserson, Chief of Police Crowley, Detectives Cox and Glennon and Interpreter Harry Huff.

The first call made was at the Chinese Merchants' Exchange, 220 Sacramento street. Here they waited a short time, and then proceeded to the headquarters of the principal merchants. The large rooms were handsomely decorated. A picture of the President ornamented the east wall and above it hung the stars and stripes and the dragon flag. Champagne flowed abundantly, and Chinese confettions and choice tea were indulged in.

From there the party visited the Yeong Wo Association Jose House and admired the gods and rich carvings until it was time to depart for the Washington street Theatre, where a special play was to be enacted for the entertainment of the guests. The costuming of the actors was unusually gorgeous and the musicians vied with each other in making an unearthly din.

While the big Gong was clanging and making the most unearthly noise, Consul-General Li Wing Yu made his appearance and was introduced to the guests. The play was endured boldly for at least 20 minutes, when Secretary Rusk was compelled to interrupt. When they again entered the carriage he asked to be returned forthwith to the Palace Hotel, and his desires were complied with, although half the programme had not been finished.

A general request was in waiting at the Ben Sun Low restaurant, and the consul-general had gone ahead to meet the party. Cox and Glennon were compelled to go to the restaurant and explain the illness of Mr. Rusk, and make apologetic excuses for the absence of the Radical deputy. No sooner had this been done than M. Roche, shaking his clenched fists at the heads of the Conservatives, and making his voice clearly heard above the din, which had now become terrific, in stentorian tones declared that he was "worthy of his master." At this point the officers approached the furious deputy and forcibly removed him from the chamber, which was now comparable only to a den filled with infuriated wild beasts.

## VICTIM OF CIGARETTES.

A Portland Woman Burned to a Crisp While Smoking in Bed.

PORTLAND, May 3.—Mrs. Harriet Halpruner, wife of Professor Halpruner, a dancing master, was nearly burned to a crisp about 9 o'clock to-night, and is not expected to live until morning. Last night she went to the home of a friend, and this afternoon she was at a picnic, and drank too much. She returned to the home of her friend about 9 o'clock in the evening and lay down on her bed with a light cigarette in her mouth. About 10 minutes later she came rushing out with her clothes on fire. By the time assistance arrived the few vestiges of clothing still left upon her dropped off and she fell to the floor. She was at once removed to her home, where a physician was called in to attend her injuries. Mrs. Halpruner was one of the Mathewson family, better known to the theatrical profession as the American midgits. She is 37 years of age, and has been on the stage nearly a her life. Late she has been teaching fancy dancing with her husband. Drink was her greatest failing, and she smoked cigarettes for asthma.

## SECY WILSON'S IMPRISONMENT.

Likely to Result in His Election to Parliament—He is Now Posting as a Martyr.

LONDON, May 2.—The imprisonment of J. W. Wilson, secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, for alleged disorderly conduct at Cardiff, is likely to result in his election to Parliament, it having been resolved to put him forward as a candidate for Deptford. Wilson is a very aggressive

person, arrogant and dictative, and his course had much to do with promoting the antagonism between the sailors and shipping federation. Had he been left alone, or dismissed with a reprimand, he might have sunk out of sight after the federation had made him a martyr, and as such he is to be sent to the House of Commons, where he will be more of an annoyance than ever to those who would like to see him. Another result of the affair is that Cardiff, a strongly labor and safe Liberal constituency heretofore, is likely to be lost to the Liberal party, Sir E. J. Reed, the Liberal member representing Cardiff, having indirectly approved of Wilson's prosecution.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislature Treats a Cable Message from Lord Knutsford With Silent Contempt.

ST. JOHN, N.F., May 2.—In the legislature yesterday Colonial Secretary Bond read a cable message from Lord Knutsford, addressed to Governor O'Brien, formally notifying the Newfoundland legislature that unless it passes an act to carry out the treaty between Great Britain and France, the Government would have no choice but to become a law. Lord Knutsford's message was treated with silent contempt, and no notice was taken of it by the members of the government or the legislature.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, May 4.—H.M.S. Emerald received peremptory orders, to-day, to proceed at once to the scene of the difficulty in Newfoundland.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Lords, to-day, Kimberly moved, in view of Newfoundland's assurances that the colonies would not act for the purpose of forcing the treaty stipulations between France and Great Britain, the House ought not to go into committee on the Knutsford coercive bill until reasonable time was allowed. Knutsford refused to accede to the motion, but said it was a diplomatic value.

The telegram of March 24th, concerning whose publication was the Marquis Rudini is complaining, is the following, which was quoted in full in my note of April 14, to the Hon. Imperial, charge d'affaires of Italy at this capital.

"Rome, March 24, 1891.

"To Italian Minister, Washington.

"Our requests to the Federal Government were very simple. Some Italian subjects acquired by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison, while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right therefore to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and indemnity for the victims is unquestioned. I wish to add that public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if provisions were not made to satisfy the public mind, I should find myself under the necessity of making known our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of His Majesty from a country where he is not to be trusted justly."

(Signed) "RUDINI."

The intimation of the Marquis Rudini that the telegram in question was delivered in strict confidence is a total error. As the telegram expressed the demand of the Italian government, it was impossible that the Marquis Rudini should transmit it in strict confidence. As I have already stated, it was communicated to me in person by Baron Tava, written in English, in his own handwriting without a suggestion of privacy, and that the telegram itself has not a single mark upon it denoting its confidential character. I have ordered a number of copies of the telegram to be forwarded to you, to-day, in the usual manner for Italian printing was used by me under four lines, and they appear in the copies. You will use the facsimiles in such a manner as will most effectively prove the like which the Marquis Rudini has fallen.

(Signed) BLAINE.

CAUSED BY THE WAR.

Thousands Starving in Valparaiso Owing to the Great Scarcity of Food.

Horrible Scenes—Women Vilely Outraged, and Numbers Shot on the Slightest Pretext.

LONDON, May 5.—Buenos Ayres advices represent the condition of affairs in Chili as most wretched. Horrible scenes are to be witnessed everywhere, owing to the scarcity of food consequent upon the neglect of agriculture and the general devastation caused by the war. In Santiago the greatest outrages are reported, no mercy being shown by Balmaceda's agents to any of those suspected of opposing him. Women of the highest families have been seized in the streets, thrown into prisons and subjected to vile outrages. In Valparaiso bread has reached three times the usual price, and a multitude of emaciated workmen wander through the streets. Contention arrests are being made of persons suspected of favoring the revolution, and their order is at once settled without trial, by order of Balmaceda. Numbers have been shot simply on the President's order, on meagre telegraphic reports of charges against them.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Attacked by an Italian.

LONDON, May 5.—A terrible affair is reported this morning from Southampton, the watering place in the Irish sea, near Preston. Mr. Sawyer, a landlord, was attacked by an Italian named Cummino. The assault was sudden, and apparently unprovoked. The Italian used a knife, and slashed it with terrible effect. Mr. Sawyer, who was unarmed, defended himself as best he could with a chair, which was soon smashed in the struggle, and he was succumbing under the strokes of his assailant, when his wife and daughter rushed upon the scene and revolved and fired upon the dree, following up his shots with his knife, and then fled. The wife and daughter are dying, and Mr. Sawyer cannot recover from the injuries he has received. It is reported later that the assassin has been captured.

Incendiary Fire in Rome.

ROME, May 5.—The Vatican and government circles are greatly exercised over the rumors in circulation in this city about a fire which was, last evening, discovered in the barracks occupied by the carabinieri, or armed and mounted police. Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the soldiers and firemen, the flames soon spread to the adjoining buildings, where were quartered the horses of the police and forage for their maintenance. When the stables were struck by the fire, the horses rushed frantically to the banks of the river, where they were captured. The rumors above referred to are to the effect that the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and the work of the socialist element of the capital. However this may be, it is certain that the Vatican authorities were so much alarmed that they at once ordered the Swiss guard under arms during the entire night.

The O'Shea Divorce Suit.

LONDON, May 5.—Though no official confirmation can be obtained, the story

# THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Official Correspondence on the Subject—A Diplomatic Misunderstanding As To A Letter.

Marquis Rudini Complains of the Improper Use of a Confidential Communication.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following dispatch was sent by Secretary Blaine to-day: Department of State, Washington, May 4. To the Hon. Mr. Porter, U.S. Minister, Rome.

A series of statements, addressed to the Marquis Imperiali by the Marquis Rudini, was telegraphed from Rome yesterday, and was published by the associated press of the United States to-day. The only part of the Marquis Rudini's communication which this government desires to notice is the one here quoted, namely: "I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine, April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usage displayed in making use of Mr. Blaine did not hesitate to do of a portion of a telegram of mine to him in strict confidence, in order to get rid of a question which I am confident to our official documents which alone possess diplomatic value." The telegram of March 24th, concerning whose publication was the Marquis Rudini is complaining, is the following, which was quoted in full in my note of April 14, to the Hon. Imperial, charge d'affaires of Italy at this capital.

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The O'Shea Divorce Suit.

LONDON, May 5.—Though no official confirmation can be obtained, the story

that the Queen's proctor is making inquiries with a view to intervene in the O'Shea-Parnell divorce suit to prevent the decree being made absolute, is generally credited, and it is stated that the information supplied to the Queen's proctor alleges that O'Shea suppressed material facts. If it is proved to have been the case, the divorce proceedings will be annulled, and Parnell's second marriage with Mrs. O'Shea will be invalid. The belief is prevalent throughout that the least independent inquiries would upset O'Shea's case, not by disproving the allegations against his wife, but by showing negligence and indifference on his part, which would amount to collusion.

MANGLED BY A TORNADO.

Buildings and Their Occupants Suffer Alike in a Kentucky Tornado.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 4.—A hurricane with heavy rain and hail struck the town last evening and in a few minutes the streets were rivers of water. The railroad freight depot, colored people's schoolhouse and freight office were unroofed. The newly built Third street Methodist church was heavily injured and dropped into the middle of the street, causing a mass of debris. Several millions, more or less, damage. Several buildings were either totally wrecked, moved from their foundations or unroofed. Mrs. Henry Myers and her three children were badly injured by broken glass. Yesterday Orr was buried under an overturned wagon and suffered internal injuries. His little son was also badly hurt. Several others are reported injured. The storm lasted until midnight.

NEW ORLEANS MURDERS.

Report of the Grand Jury on the Lynching of the Eleven Prisoners.

The Evidence Fails to Justify an Indictment—The Bribing of the Jurors.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The long delayed report of the grand jury on the Mafia murder of Chief Hennessy and the lynching of the prisoners in the jail was presented to Judge Marr, this evening. The document is an extremely long one, and goes over the facts leading up to the assassination of Hennessy. The report is particularly severe upon the methods of the O'Malley detective agency, which the jury declares to have been for a long time past engaged in the business of bribing jurors, corrupting courts and otherwise defeating the ends of justice. The grand jury declares that the result of its investigation proves conclusively that the unsatisfactory verdict in the case of the members of the Mafia, charged with murdering Hennessy, was due entirely to the tampering with witnesses by O'Malley and his agents. In view of these facts, the grand jury charges with bribery the prosecuitor-general, J. G. O'Malley, Judge Conroy, Thos. M. Crystal, Bernard Claudi, Charles Granger and Ferdinand Aramant. Regarding the lynching of the prisoners in the jail, the report of the grand jury says that the jury believes that the prisoners were taken to the gallows, and that the evidence fails to justify an indictment against the persons charged with the crime. The jury also finds that the evidence fails to justify an indictment against the persons charged with the crime.

THE CLOUDS ROLL BY.

The rain ceased and the clouds cleared away shortly after the presidential party had luncheon. It was then decided not to forgo the ride to the highlands, and the President was taken to the highlands, covered with flowers and flags. He was accompanied by Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Rusk, Mayor Delahunt and others. Some time was spent at the highlands in viewing Mount Hood and other points of interest, and the party then returned to the city, where private dinner was served to the distinguished guests.