

FIGHTING IN SLIGO.

The Hostile Factions Come Together With Blackthorns and Clubs, and

MANY HEADS ARE BROKEN.

Parnell Assaulted During a Fierce Struggle for the Possession of the Town Hall.

POLICE CHARGE M'CARTHYITES,

But Afterward Get Back at Parnell by Boasting Down an Intended Speech from a Window.

A GREAT RECEPTION GIVEN DAVITT.

He Denounces the Alleged Dictator and Shows Labor Sympathy of the Ex-Lesder in the Most Violent Terms.

A PREDICTION OF PARNELL'S DEFEAT

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.—LONDON, March 28.—(Copyrighted)—Parnell will be beaten at North Sligo next Thursday, and very decisively, too. There is no doubt about that, according to the reports of the special reporters there and those who know this wild region best. Of course the priests are taking a leading part in the struggle, and their support of an anti-Parnell candidate is a factor which can scarcely be overvalued. Although the polling takes place on Thursday, the result will probably not be made known till late on Friday afternoon. Defeat in Sligo will not encourage Parnell to run risks in Cork.

Parnell made a triumphant entry into Sligo to-day. He was escorted by 50 carloads of supporters from the rural districts, armed with jeers by the townspeople. Davitt and his supporters followed with a counter display. Three hundred police and a squadron of cavalry were in readiness to prevent any collision between the opposing factions.

An Assault on Parnell.

Previous to the arrival at Sligo of Davitt a fight with blackthorn sticks took place on the steps of the Town Hall. Subsequently Parnell complained that he had been assaulted during the progress of the affray by one of the residents of the town. The place was crowded all day with persons who had come to attend the meeting. Parnell visited outlying friendly districts in the morning, with the object of gathering his supporters together for the purpose of accompanying him in his formal entry into the town.

The voting classes here were unmistakably hostile to Parnell. The struggle which took place on the steps of the Town Hall, in which Parnell claimed to have been assaulted, was a contest between the two factions for possession of the hall. Each side fought fiercely, but the Parnellites, being assisted by the police, finally overcame their opponents and victoriously entered the building.

Denouncing the Seceders.

When his friends succeeded in getting inside the building, Parnell made a speech, in which he described a "cowardly attack" which had been made on him by a townsman named McHugh, who, Parnell claimed, had threatened to "wash the streets with his body." The remainder of the speech was made up of vituperation of the seceders from his ranks.

On returning to his hotel Parnell made an attempt to deliver a speech from one of the windows, but was compelled to desist, owing to the shouting and yelling of a body of McCarthys, who drowned the speaker's voice.

Davitt received a different reception to that accorded Parnell, being welcomed to the town with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. He referred, in the course of his speech, to the attacks that had been made upon him, alluding to Timothy Healy as a "loud-mouthed scoundrel."

He stated that he was satisfied that he had the support of the people in his struggle. Colonel Nolan and Joseph Healy both addressed the meeting. At the Parnell meeting Sexton declared that Parnell had no policy, and that he would have been recalcitrant to the cause of Ireland had they not supported Gladstone.

During the day there was a big procession of voters that started from Ballina for this town on cars.

Parnell went out in the afternoon to meet the procession, and reentered the town at the head of nearly 1,000 voters, preceded by two bands, playing inspiring airs, and proceeded to the Town Hall amid boisterous cheers and shouts. At the Town Hall several rows, evidently opposed to Parnell, tried to create a disturbance by striking some of the president's horses on the head with sticks.

The fellows were driven away by the pinders, who used their ash sticks with great effect.

The Duc d'Orleans Denies. PARIS, March 28.—The Duc d'Orleans

has telegraphed from Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, in the Government of Tiflis and of Russian Trans-Caucasia, that the stories published in which he is alleged to have visited Paris and Vienna disguised as a valet in the employ of Mme. Melba, an opera singer, with whom he is said to have been intimately acquainted, are mere inventions.

BISMARCK PRO AND CON.

THE GOVERNMENT AIMING TO DISCLOSE GUELPH FUND SECRETS BY

A Bill Introduced in the Landtag—Not Assented of Appropriating the Funds for His Own Use—The Ex-Chancellor to Have a Walk-Over.

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BERLIN, March 28.—A Government bill, which is now in course of preparation for submission to the Landtag, dealing with the Guelph fund, will bring into public light the hidden history of Prince Bismarck's disposal of large sums. If the Freisinnige party get a chance the whole secret of the payments to the press and police by Prince Bismarck's agents, if they were drawn from the fund, will become a matter of public account. The Liberal party are already trying to trace the payments.

The Potsdam Correspondent affirms that Herr Krueger, Chief of Prince Bismarck's secret police, received 50,000 marks from the fund, which he used to give to the hidden history of Prince Bismarck's disposal of large sums. If the Freisinnige party get a chance the whole secret of the payments to the press and police by Prince Bismarck's agents, if they were drawn from the fund, will become a matter of public account. The Liberal party are already trying to trace the payments.

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Benjamin Franklin's Plan for the Benefit of Philadelphia and Boston

STANDS THE LAW'S TEST.

The Old Philadelphian Wasn't a Lawyer, but Could Write English.

AND THAT IS ALL-SUFFICIENT.

The Quaker City's Share Is \$100,000, and a School Will Be Built.

LEGATERS EARNED THEIR REWARD

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Judge Penrose said in the course of his opinion: "Had Dr. Franklin been a lawyer and not merely a great statesman and profound philosopher, it is probable that, instead of arbitrarily specifying years as the period for erecting a school, he would have devised some other mode of disposing of the fund." He held that the money given to the city of Philadelphia should be accumulated, he would have measured the term by the duration of a number of well-selected lives in being, with 25 years, etc., superadded at their expiration, and thus have accomplished the same thing without the possibility of a controversy.

Hoped for Lenten Construction.

As a layman, however, he was not aware of the extent of the accumulation, and that the reality of future limitations is venerated by possibilities and not by actual realities; or, perhaps, he may have supposed that, as the accumulation which was to precede the actual erection of the school, the object of his bounty was to be effected through the instrumentality of what he regarded as a charity, he need have no concern about restrictions which were impossible to be believed not to apply to gifts of this character.

That his views upon this point were not wholly without foundation is shown by the opinion and conduct of the late William W. Lex, where the bequest of the celebrated Dr. Franklin of money to be loaned for five years to young mechanics is referred to as a striking instance of a gift for pious and charitable purposes.

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It is argued, however, with much force, that a scheme for increasing the size of the gift by making loans of small amounts to poor men, or other objects, was not the actual intention of the testator, and that the actual bequest was not made a charity solely for the benefit of the borrower, or by expressions of benevolence, and that the case falls within the provisions of the will.

After quiting at considerable length from the will, Judge Penrose continued:

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