ITALY IS WEAKENING.

Rudini Answers Mr. Blaine's Note, Which Is One Point Gained.

THE OFFER OF INDEMNITY

Seems to Strike a Very Responsive Chord in the Breast of the Italian Premier.

A GUARANTEE STILL DEMANDED

That Regular Judicial Proceedings Will Be Entered Against Those Prominent in the Lynching.

PRAISE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

If Time Can Be Secured for the Courts to Proceed in Regular Order, the Whole Affair Is Likely to Blow Over.

LATEST EXPRESSIONS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 2.—"All is quiet on the Potomac and the Tiber, and the war-cloud will dissolve faster than it grew," was the jocular response of a high official of the State Department to-day, to an inquiry by the correspondent of THE DISPATCH. The letter of Secretary Blaine to Charge d' Affaires Imperiali, published this morning, has been received everywhere here as a masterpiece of plain statement, and, considering the provocation, of excellent good temper, and in marked contrast to the hot-headed words and acts of the nervous Italians.

Apparently it was so received also at Rome, for the news comes just as this is being written, that Minister Rudini has cabled to the Marquis Imperiali, in charge of the Italian Legation here, to convey to Secretary Blaine his gratification that he, in his letter, recognizes the principle of indemnity, and that on account of the friendly tone of his missive and the evident desire of the United States to do what is right in the New Orleans matter, no further diplomatic move will be made until the New Orleans juries are heard from.

Rudini's Bluff Is Over.

In other words, if there is no slip in the assertion that this communication will be sent to Mr. Blaine, it means that the Rudini Ministry has played its little political card, has made itself solid from Piedmont to Palermo, has got rid of Baron Fava, given so good a tactician as Mr. Blaine a very bad quarter of an hour, and will have the support of the Mafia and brigands of Sicily from this time to its downfall.

In view of all these points, in its favor, the present Italian Ministry can well afford to refrain from sending war vessels of 30 feet draught to stick in the mud at Sandy Hook or the mouth of the Mississippi. The communication said to have been cabled to the Marquis Imperiali, even if it has reached him, will hardly be presented to the President or his great diplomatic Secretary this evening. Certainly it has nothing to do with the President's almost absolute decision of this afternoon, to start as soon as he can prepare himself on the long contemplated tour to the Golden Gate.

President Harrison's Move.

THE DISPATCH correspondent is assured that this momentous step was decided upon by the President all alone by himself, and without any assurances of his safety from either Rudini or the Mafia, simply and solely because he knew there was not the remotest chance for war. It is even said that he reached his decision feeling that such a movement on his part would tend to allay the fears of the timid, as no one would think it possible the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy would for a moment contemplate a departure from the seat of Government on a journey to the antipodal end of his dominions if there was the least speck of war anywhere in the firmament.

It is pleasant to assure the public that the high officials of the Administration have kept their heads splendidly all through this distressing complication, and were not even scared at the war wagon in the newspapers of all the capitals of the world. Indeed, the only dignitaries who showed excitement and alarm, remarkable to state, were the members of the Senate Committee on Territories.

A Summer Jaunt Arranged.

These gentlemen last winter fixed for themselves a nice little jaunt to Alaska to begin, of course, with the first hot mouth, and they were to go on the cruiser Charleston. Their consternation may be imagined when the war talk began, for naturally, in case of serious work, the Charleston would not be sent several thousand miles away from cable communication to be absent until the return of fall weather in the United States.

Of this committee, those members who are in the city are quite jubilant at the peaceful turn of affairs indicated by late cablegrams and the President's determination to go West, and will proceed with the preparation of the most improved toggery for salmon fishing.

"Oh, it's all blowing over," said the State Department official already referred to, "and I think this will be about the outcome: The Italians will conclude, as they must, to await the action of the New Orleans juries. The grand jury will have to proceed very slowly and carefully in the matter of making indictments when several thousand men are involved with possibly almost equal criminality. Then the trial will have to await its order in the Criminal Court. Persons already in prison awaiting trial cannot be asked to permit their cases to be set aside in the interests of the lynchers of the Mafia, even to please the Italian Government.

Italian Case Given Away.

"Indeed, if it be true, as I am informed, that Rudini has agreed to await the action of the court, he tacitly agrees to abide by all of the law's delays which are as potent in Italy as in the United States, and so he gives his whole diplomatic case away, for before a verdict can be reached the matter will have become a bit of grotesque history, to be laughed at by the old wives of Washington political society as the most amusing tempest which has ever struck them over their teapots.

"And suppose the verdict is for acquittal; what fault can the Italian Ministry find with that? They would not recognize the right of American citizens to remedy by violence a wrong verdict of one New Orleans jury; how then can they assume the right to avenge by violence another wrong verdict by another New Orleans jury?

"You see we have them on the diplomatic hip in every way, unless they proceed to war immediately, and in that case I assume the settlement of the affair will be transferred from the State to the Navy Department, and so I wash my hands of its further discussion, as I know less of guns and war vessels than the Navy Department does, and that is saying a good deal, though Congress and not the gentlemen of the Navy are to blame for that."

LIGHTNER.

FLASH IN THE PAN.

Baron Fava's Action Condemned by a Leading Fellow-Countrymen.

LONDON, April 2.—In an interview to-day Signor Bonacina, President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in this city, said that he regarded Baron Fava's action as "somewhat precipitate. It was a mere flash in the pan, which would end in nothing."

Signor Bonacina added: "There is not much sympathy among the Italians in London with the men who were lynched in New Orleans. The Italians here are of the opinion that there is no doubt that the men charged with the murder of Chief Hennessy were guilty. Still they say, if the lynchers go unpunished, respectable Italians in the United States are not safe. The United States is blamable for failing to protect the jury which tried the men who were slain from intimidation."

RUDINI ANSWERS BLAINE,

THEREBY REALLY REOPENING DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS.

The Italian Premier Eagerly Bites at the Suggestion of an Indemnity—A Guarantee That Proceedings Will Be Instituted What He Now Wants.

ROME, April 2.—The Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier, to-day sent another cable message to the United States on the subject of the New Orleans troubles. This message is addressed to the Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, the Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, into whose hands the current business of the Italian Legation was placed when Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, presented his letters of recall. Marquis di Rudini instructs the Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla to hand the message referred to to Mr. Blaine. The message is in reply to Mr. Blaine's last note, and in it the Marquis di Rudini says that Italy has asked nothing but a prompt institution of the regular judicial proceedings against the guilty parties at New Orleans.

He adds that it would have been absurd to claim punishment for the offenders without the guarantees afforded by a regular trial. The diplomatic incident, the Marquis di Rudini, continuing, says can only be considered closed when the Federal Government has declared in precise terms that prosecutions will be commenced. In the meantime, the Italian Government takes cognizance of the Federal Government's declaration acknowledging the fact that compensation is due to the families of the victims by virtue of the treaty existing between the two countries.

The Italian Cabinet Ministers are in receipt of a large number of cablegrams and letters from prominent Italians in New York urging moderation upon the Italian Government in its treatment of the New Orleans trouble.

RATHER REMARKABLE

Is One Article in the Treaty of This Country With Italy.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The treaty with Italy, referred to by Baron Fava in his letter to Mr. Blaine, contains the following interesting paragraph:

"Article XXI.—If by any fatality which cannot be expected, and which may God avert, the two contracting parties should be engaged in war with each other, they have agreed, and they agree now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants on the coast and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, with the safe conduct necessary to protect them and their property until they arrive at the ports designated for their embarkation. All women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans and mechanics, manufacturers and merchants, unarmed and inhabiting the unfortified town or villages, or others whose occupation are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employment and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the belligerent in whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if it be necessary that anything should be taken from them for the use of such belligerent, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

And it is declared that neither the pretense that war dissolves treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which its provisions are to be sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations in the law of nations."

The existence of this article was not generally known by the diplomats. Representative McCreary, who has made a study of all the treaties negotiated by this Government, said that it was the most remarkable clause that had ever come within his experience.

STILL TALKING WAR.

Italian Editors Want Rudini to Go at Uncle Sam at Once.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

ROME, April 2.—The feeling here is still very bitter with regard to the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans. Mr. Porter, the American Minister to Italy, is doing all he can in order to preserve peaceful relations between the United States and the Italian Government, but it must be confessed that the situation is very critical. Although not wishing to break off the good relations which exist with the United States, Italy yet remains firm in its demand for reparation and the punishment of the assassins of the Italians. Mr Porter is having a continual series of interviews with the Marquis di Rudini, and as the result of them he told a reporter to-day that he hopes soon to be able to smooth matters over.

Great surprise is expressed in political circles here at Mr. Blaine's refusal to give to Baron Fava an assurance that the trial of the assassins should take place. The Italian press gets every day more indignant on the question. The *Don Chisciotte* this morning says: "The Government must act." It then goes on to ask: "In what practical and positive manner can we give vent to our indignation. We have a splendid army, a magnificent navy, and we fear no one." The *Popolo Romano*, in its leading article this morning, says: "When three years ago an American citizen was offended at Tangiers, what did the Federal Government do? After fruitless entreaty for the reparation, it sent a couple of Ironclads. Then the Sultan of Morocco gave the satisfaction that was necessary."

GERMAN HOSTILITY

To the United States Expressed in Very Plain Terms.

BERLIN, April 2.—The *National Zeitung* to-day says that Baron Fava's note to Mr. Blaine is perfectly correct, adding: "It is the duty of any government to prosecute whenever such a horrible crime as the New Orleans lynching is committed, and it is its duty also to recognize the principle of indemnity to the families of the victims. Italy is quite right in not wishing to discuss American institutions and in calling attention to the principles of international law.

The *Vossische Zeitung* to-day remarks that the Italian news is somewhat reassuring, in face of the hostile tone of the American press, and hopes that more reliance can be placed upon the former than "on the bombastic utterances of Mr. Blaine, who is accustomed to hide weak reasons with strong words."

THEY WERE CITIZENS.

All but Four of the Lynched Italians Were Registered Voters.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—A close examination of the record of the alleged assassins discloses the fact that all but four of the 11 slain were registered voters either by birth or naturalization. The four others, whom Consul Corte claims as entitled to the protection of the Italian Government, are Trabina, Bagnetto, Monasterio and Comitez. The first named is found to have been a voter in the parish of St. Charles. Bagnetto is proved to have been a fugitive murderer from Palermo and a member of the Esposito band of highwaymen. Marchesi was a veteran of Garibaldi's army, but he fled from Palermo while charged with murdering a female. Trahina was also a robber in Sicily. Of Comitez nobody seems to know anything.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

The Incident Used as an Argument Against Irish Home Rule.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 2.—Regarding the recall of Baron de Fava, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Whether or not the diplomatic rupture between Italy and the United States will prove to be important as a matter of practical politics, it is certainly of great interest from the point of view of political theories. As far as the practical bearings of the dispute are concerned, we should say that the probability is that it will end in a compromise. The Italian Government has demanded two things, justice and compensation. The Americans, we imagine, will give the latter but deny the former, and, therefore, that moment the matter will end; but it will not increase the amity between the two peoples, nor the reputation of the United States. The fact is the incident has found out the weak place in the American Constitution, and perhaps also in American pretentions."

The *St. James Gazette* adds: "A great war has more than once arisen from less provocation. The quarrel, as it stands, is perfect. Each side is anxious to meet the other half way, but neither is able to make overtures." In concluding its review of the case, the *Gazette* applies the incident as a warning to England not to grant home rule to Ireland.

PRAISE FOR BLAINE.

CONGRESSMAN DALZELL EXTOLS THE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

The Telegram to Governor Nicholls Should Have Pacified Italy—It Showed That This Country Was Moving in a Proper Manner From the Start.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Representative Dalzell said this morning that he had read Mr. Blaine's letter, but the only comment he wanted to make on the episode was that this letter was highly creditable to Mr. Blaine. One of Mr. Blaine's staunchest admirers said this evening: "I cannot for the life of me understand how on earth the Italian could have taken offense at the tone of Secretary Blaine's first telegram to Governor Nicholls. If anything, it should have pacified it. Had Mr. Blaine been any milder in his tone the Roman court would to-day be twice as vehement in the demands as it is. To my mind, Mr. Blaine's telegram has a tone that would tend to irritate the State authorities in New Orleans rather than the Government of Italy.

"Then it is said that Mr. Blaine encouraged the enemy by his attitude, giving them courage and hints that were valuable. Don't you suppose that the Italian Government should accompany its protests, which have been made and fought out, in any event, without assistance from Mr. Blaine? They are not novices in statecraft over there, if they are hasty and hot-blooded, and they needed no slip of Mr. Blaine's pen, which I don't think he made, to aid them in their case or to stiffen their backbone.

"The Italian Minister was quite as eager in his demands for reparation before Mr. Blaine sent the telegram as he has been since, and if that dispatch has had any effect it has been to give Mr. Blaine the basis for his claim that the United States Government has done all in its power to meet the just requisitions of Italy. It has strengthened the case of this country rather than weakened it. Had Mr. Blaine sent a telegram of any colder tone to the Governor, simply calling for the facts, he could not now assert, as he does, that he has used his entire power in the premises, and there might be no end to the complication."

The apparent inability of the United States to actually extend to foreigners the protection which is guaranteed in treaties, in case an outrage is committed, for which a State is responsible, has led to considerable talk in diplomatic circles. It was suggested that Congress might have to change the method of negotiating treaties, but when this view was presented to ex-Representative Grosvenor, he very promptly replied that no change was necessary. "The United States," he said, "can always be trusted to do what is honest and right. We need not go to the extent of revising all our methods for the sake of pleasing the countries which annually send large numbers of their people to our shores."

MONTANA VOLUNTEERS.

An Offer of Five Hundred Mountaineers From That State.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The spirit of war has invaded the far West and the first offer of volunteers for service in case of trouble with Italy came to hand at the War Department today in the shape of the following telegram received by Acting Secretary Grant:

"BOULDER, MONT., April 2.

To the Secretary of War: We hereby tender you 500 mountaineers from Jefferson county, State of Montana, in case of war with the Italian Government. JAMES T. SWEET."

WILL NOT MAKE WAR.

So Says an Italian Official Who Speaks by the Card.

PARIS, April 2.—The Councillor of the Italian Embassy here, Signor C. Ressmann, in an interview to-day with a correspondent in regard to the recall of Baron Fava, said:

"If Mr. Blaine has hedged himself in with the plea of non possumus and has refused to satisfy Italy's demands, Baron Fava will receive an unlimited leave of absence and nothing further will transpire. That is the extreme limit of action to which a European Government can have recourse when it desires to show that it is dissatisfied with the United States. Italy will not make war."

GERMAN SHIP BUILDING.

The Emperor Visits Embryo War Ships and Atlantic Liners.

STETTIN, April 2.—Emperor William yesterday inspected the works of the Vulcan Ship Building Company here, which is engaged in constructing some of the new German men-of-war. Subsequently he visited the new Hamburg-American steamer, Furst Bismarck, which will be placed in commission next month.

The Emperor was greatly pleased with what he saw, and expressed the hope that all future additions to the Hamburg-American fleet might be built at Stettin. He invited President Nissen to accompany him to Lubeck on the special Imperial train.

BLIZZARD, HURRICANE AND FIRE.

They All Combine to Work Havoc in a Small Texas Town.

CORSICANA, TEX., April 2.—During the progress of a blizzard here last night, which blew down buildings, fences and trees, fire from a defective flue communicated to a room in the State Orphan Home, and one of its occupants, a girl, was burned to death.

The prompt action of the officers of the institution extinguished the fire and saved the lives of the other occupants.

THE WEATHER.

FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA: CLEARING FRIDAY, FAIR SATURDAY, NORTHWESTERLY WINDS, COLDER.

FOR OHIO AND INDIANA: LIGHT RAIN, CLEARING DURING THE DAY, NORTHWESTERLY WINDS, COLDER; FAIR SATURDAY.

PITTSBURG, April 2.

The United States Signal Service officer in this city furnishes the following:

Time.	Ther.		Ther.
8:00 A. M.	44	8:00 P. M.	46
10:00 A. M.	—	Maximum temp.	48
11:00 A. M.	45	Minimum temp.	40
12:00 M.	44	Range	8
2:00 P. M.	43	Mean temp.	44
5:00 P. M.	46	Rainfall	0.11

River Telegrams.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.]

MORGANTOWN—River 10 feet and falling. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42° at 5 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE—River 14 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather cloudy. Thermometer, 47° at 6 P. M.

WARREN—River 3.8 feet and rising. Weather mild with light rain.

CINCINNATI—River 38 feet 5 inches. Rain and cool.

CAIRO—River 43 feet and rising. Fair and cool.

MEMPHIS—River 33 feet and stationary. Clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS—River 19.5 feet. Clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE—River on stand; 16 feet 9 inches in canal; 14 feet 5 inches on falls, 41 feet 5 inches at foot of locks. Business brisk. Weather wet and cloudy.

WHEELING—River 21 feet and rising. Raining.

DIED.

SPEER—On Thursday, April 2, 1891, at 9:15 A. M., MARGARET A. SPEER, aged 46 years.

Funeral service at her late residence, No. 19 Carver street, Twenty-first ward, on SATURDAY at 9:30 A. M.

USE

Iron City beer.

You're certain to like it.

THE SLIGO ELECTION

Passes Off With Very Little in the Way of Disturbance.

ONLY A FEW SMALL SCRIMMAGES.

Davitt Predicts Parnell's Defeat, but To-Day Will Tell.

SMITH BARRY TENANTS ARE RETURNING

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

DUBLIN, April 2.—The polling at the North Sligo election began at 8 A. M. to-day and closed at 8 P. M. The constituency being very much scattered, the result will not be known until 2 P. M. to-morrow. A large proportion of the voters are illiterate, a fact that it is thought will tell in favor of the McCarthyites. The weather has been fine all day, and, as the workingmen were given an extra hour at dinner time, the polling was very heavy at midday.

Contingents from Calery, Shand Hill, St. Johns and other McCarthyite strongholds marched into town, in procession, four abreast, headed by a number of priests. Several petty fights diversified the proceedings. A scene took place in the Sligo court house, during the forenoon, between Parnell and a newspaper proprietor named McHugh. McHugh disputed Parnell's right to be in the polling booth, whereupon Parnell told him to mind his own business. The sheriff intervened and allowed Parnell to remain. Afterward Parnell left for a drive round the constituency.

Advices from outlying districts announce steady voting and absence of all disorder or even excitement. Mr. Davitt, who has been visiting all the chief places in the constituency, is confident that Parnell will be beaten by at least 2,000 votes.

At an election to fill a vacancy in the Board of Alderman here, there were two candidates—O'Dwyer, Parnellite, and Birmingham, McCarthyite. The voting resulted in the election of O'Dwyer, who received 251 votes against 146 for his opponent.

The contest in Tipperary between Smith Barry and his tenants is practically over, in consequence of the split in the party. Dillon and O'Brien are powerless. Three of the most influential men in Tipperary, who own properties on the Smith Barry estate, have just volunteered their services to act as a deputation to Smith Barry on the part of the tenants, who are prepared to return to their shops and farms.

The North Wales Liberal Federation to-day passed a resolution, reaffirming their unalterable conviction in favor of home rule for Ireland, and expressing unabated confidence in Gladstone's leadership, and saying that his recent action has raised him still higher in the estimation of Welsh Liberals.

FATAL BULL FIGHT.

A Venturesome Youth Meets a Horrible Death in the Ring.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

NIMES, April 2.—An accident occurred here at a bull fight at the Dimarques Gers, which was attended with fatal consequences. The occasion was the Easter Festival, and in the races each bull wears a cockade on one of his horns, and the young men who contest the prizes have to get this cockade off in order to win. The third bull in the race was a very fiery brute and kept at bay for a long time all those who attempted to get his decoration. At length one young man, bolder than his comrades, seized the infuriated animal by the tail. Immediately on seeing this, another youth named Theron made a dash to the front and endeavored to snatch the coveted cockade.

With a desperate effort the bull, plunging forward, managed to free himself. He sprang upon and threw Theron to the ground. Then he attacked the prostrate young man and inflicted a mortal wound by tearing open his abdomen. The affair has caused a great deal of excitement.

THE QUEEN AGITATED

Over the Manipur Affair and Messengers Are Kept Busy.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 2.—Whosoever may fancy that the Queen of England is a mere figurehead in the Government will be undeceived by the arrangements between Her Majesty and her ministers during her absence from England. Special Queen's messengers leave London twice a day, one in the morning and one by the evening train and return in the same way. By this means Her Majesty is kept informed of everything that takes place in connection with her Government and the management of State affairs.

The Queen is much agitated by the Manipur affair, and telegrams are so continual between Grasse and London that the local telegraph has quite broken down, although the staff facilities were quadrupled when the Queen arrived.

SCORED A TRIUMPH.

Marie Halton Makes a Great Hit as Geraldine Ulmar's Substitute.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 2.—Geraldine Ulmar's understudy proved a failure in her part of "La Cigale," and to-night Miss Marie Halton, recently of the New York Casino, undertook the character. There was present an overcrowding audience, which was disposed to be enthusiastic to a degree. The press was out in force, and the composer of the opera was conspicuous in a box. Miss Halton was received quietly, but soon gained hearty and large applause.

For the first time since the production of the opera in this city the charming chanson of "La Cigale" in the first act was given, Miss Halton singing it in French. It was encored three times and the pit and gallery testified their approval in the usual boisterous and energetic manner.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Offer Their Services in Case of a War With the Italians.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—Yesterday morning the news of Baron Fava's recall was printed here. In the afternoon a meeting of Frank Cheatham Bivouac Confederate Veterans was called, and the following letter was addressed to the Secretary of War:

"DEAR SIR—In case of any serious complications with Italy, Frank Cheatham Bivouac Confederate Soldiers, of Tennessee division, 350 strong, hereby tenders its services to the United States.

"J. W. MCMURRAY, President."

The letter was written on a bivouac letterhead with the flag of the Confederacy displayed across the top. It was sealed with the bivouac seal and done up in blue ribbon.

DROWNED AT SEA.

Fatal Effect of a Seaman's Fall From a Ship's Foretop.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The American ship Patrician arrived to-day from Portland, Ore. She reports that during the gale of the 10th of March, a seaman belonging to Liverpool, named Joseph Halton, fell from the foretopsail yard into the sea and was drowned.

Nine stowaways were sent ashore here from the steamship City of New York and three from the British Princess. They had smuggled themselves aboard at Liverpool, and were trying to get free passage to America.

A TELEPHONE FEAT.

Words Spoken in London Heard Distinctly 800 Miles Away.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 2.—A remarkable feat in the history of the telephone was performed yesterday. The Paris end of the line which connects that city with London was switched on to the Marseilles wire, and a conversation carried on with most gratifying results, for the words spoken here were distinctly heard on the shores of the Mediterranean, 800 miles away.

Yellow Fever on Board.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

SOUTHAMPTON, April 2.—The Trent, from La Platte, has been quarantined, on account of its having had four fatal cases of yellow fever on board during the homeward voyage. A tug was this morning to have taken off the mails and specie, but the order was countermanded.

Elections in Chile.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, April 2.—Advices from Chile state that the success of the Government candidates at the elections is considered as inauspicious, and likely to prolong the struggle. President Balmaceda declares that he is willing to withdraw, but only on condition that he may be allowed to name his successor.

Yellow Fever Increasing.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

MONTEVIDEO, April 2.—The yellow fever is on the increase at Rio Janeiro. The Governments of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have ordered a quarantine and other sanitary precautions.

HAS KING JUMPED?

An Interesting Statement About the St. Louis Pitcher.

McAULIFFE AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Gossip About the Farrell-Daly and the Reilly-Unknown Contests.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS OF THE DAY

A gentleman who has in the past proven that he knows considerable about baseball affairs made a very interesting statement yesterday. It was to the effect that Pitcher King, of the St. Louis club, will likely either be found in the Pittsburg or Cincinnati League teams this year. The gentleman referred to stated:

"I have known for some time that King is very anxious to leave the St. Louis club, and I also know that his contract with that club is invalid owing to a defect in it. I am not guessing when I say this, because King allowed a friend of mine to see his contract, and they had it examined by a lawyer, who pronounced it worthless. I am not at liberty to say what the defect is, because King does not want it known publicly at present.

"But I am at liberty to say that King has emphatically declared that he is ready to sign with a League club. I know of no club that has made him an offer yet, but it may be that he will have an offer from a League club before long. He may land in Cincinnati or in Pittsburg, and if he comes to the latter one of our pitchers may go to Cincinnati."

President O'Neill was asked yesterday about the above statement, but he had little to say regarding it. He remarked that King is a great pitcher and that he would be a good man for Cincinnati, but further than that Mr. O'Neill knew nothing about the matter. But there is a notion prevailing to the effect that as soon as the Baldwin case is disposed of in St. Louis, King will wash his hands of Von der Ahe & Co. King has not yet reported to the St. Louis club and this gives rise to a strong suspicion that one of the League clubs has an understanding with him.

WILL GO SOUTH TO-DAY.

President O'Neill Explains Why He Is Sending More Players to Practice.

The three local ball players, Maul, Laroque and Smith, will leave for Florida to-day to join the team there. Referring to the matter yesterday, President O'Neill said:

"It is necessary that we send the three men on at once. We have only two pitchers with the team, viz: Staley and Galvin. This means that Maul and Smith are needed. Besides, Smith is a left-handed pitcher, and our players need to practice at such pitching. I expect that Baldwin will soon be at liberty to join the club. He is being outrageously dealt with at St. Louis, and I expect that Von der Ahe will ultimately have his alleged case dismissed."

Referring to general matters, Mr. O'Neill said that everything was moving along all right.

Pat Farrell's Benefit.

A great turnout of sporting men and patrons of sport is expected at Braddock this evening at Pat Farrell's benefit. Farrell will fully enter the pugilistic profession Monday evening next, when he meets Jim Daly, and his friends in and about Pittsburg want to give him a cheering "send off" before he starts for Philadelphia. This evening's entertainment will be a good one, as among other things there will be a friendly "go" between Farrell and Ed Smith. The latter will also meet a Braddock heavyweight.

Guilty of a Felony.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 2.—Jack McAuliffe, the champion lightweight, will have to answer before the grand jury in Brooklyn for his recent attempt to run a pool room on the commission plan. Justice Walsh announced to-day that he had decided that McAuliffe had been guilty of a felony, and that he would hold him. McAuliffe's bonds will be renewed to-morrow.

New Club at East Liverpool.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

EAST LIVERPOOL, April 2.—A cricket and football club has been organized in this city. The "boys" who are in line desire to tackle any of the Pittsburg clubs when the latter have any open dates. Address all communications to W. V. Black, Secretary of the club, East Liverpool.

To-Morrow's Wrestling Match.

The backers of Ed Reilly and the unknown, who are to wrestle a match to-morrow night, have secured Turner Hall, Allegheny, for the contest to take place in. The match is creating extraordinary local interest, and speculation on the result is already extremely lively. Both men are at weight and are in first-class condition.

Football at McKeesport.

If the weather permits to-morrow there will be a League football game at McKeesport between the team of that place and the Eurekas of Allegheny. The Eureka team will be as follows: Goal, A. T. Liddell; backs, A. Baldwin, G. Broadbent; half backs, Joe Pickard, R. H. Liddell and William Beeforth; forwards, Goldby Rickaby, Gittings, Hurst and Fowler.

Sporting Notes.

ED SMITH and Jack Fogarty will second Farrell Monday night.

THE Boston League club yesterday defeated the Brooklyn team at Boston by 15 to 2.

JIMMY CARROLL, of Brooklyn, will not undertake to stand before Ed Smith for ten rounds.

THE New Yorks defeated the Holyokes by a score of 13 to 3 at Holyoke, Mass., yesterday.

A LARGE number of Pittsburgers are going to Philadelphia to witness the Farrell-Daly contest Monday night.

THE game between the Boston and Cincinnati Association teams at Boston yesterday resulted in a victory for Boston by a score of 9 to 5.

SPECIAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

The Rain Area Is Covering Most of the States in the West.

The storm that was developing in Texas on Wednesday was central yesterday in the Ohio Valley. It had acquired considerable power, and its influence was shown by high winds throughout the central and southern Mississippi Valley and in the lake regions. In the afternoon the winds increased on the coast, blowing on shore, with fog settling on the coast line north of Hatteras. The rain area covered all the States east of the Mississippi except New England, the lower Mississippi States, and Florida. It was snowing in Michigan and Minnesota. West of the Mississippi the weather was clear and from 15 to 20 degrees colder.

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