having elected a Vice-President, they should continue to have a person to fill that office; that

GOOD FAITH ON THE PART OF THE DEMOCRATS

requires this to be done, and that it will be well for Republicans to insist upon this even to the extent of another deadlock of an indefinite period. They also express the hope that David Davis will vote with them on this subject. The latter has indicated his intention to be here Monday, but no one knows his purpose with regard to the existing situation. Other Republicans are of the opinion that it will be useless to make such a contest; that the Democrats unquestionably have the power, and most certainly will use it, and that it will be a waste of time and of party strength and needlessly disturb the country to enter upon a contest which must be fruitless. The Democrats, whatever may be said of them on paper, do not give any indications of consenting to surrender the opportunity which they have of obtaining control of the Senate, and all of them practically agree with Senator Call, who, in the language of Bret Harte, with respect to the man of Salono, says, "It is their put, and they are going to make the most of it."

A PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC SENATOR,

whose voice is likely to be as potential as that of any one in the Democratic caucus tomorrow, said tonight that, as he understood it, the Democratic position was likely to be this: "We shall insist upon proceeding to the election of a presiding officer from the Democratic party. That is an opportunity of which we ought properly to take advantage, and it is an opportunity created by the resignation of two Republican Senators and the death of another, and not by the death of the President of the United States. No question of sentiment or point of political logic can properly be raised as to the Democratic position in this respect. We simply have a proper political opportunity, and the party undoubtedly will take advantage of it.

IT WILL BE VERY FOOLISH

should it not do so, and it could scarcely excuse itself to its constituency should it fail to elect a President pro tempore of the Senate before the three waiting Senators are sworn in, and they will be sworn in by the Democratic President pro tempore so elected."

"What Senator will you select for that honor?"

"Undoubtedly it will be Mr. Bayard. The principle of seniority has always prevailed under such circumstances, and there is no reason why it should not now. Mr. Bayard is at least two years the senior in service of any other Democratic Senator in the body, and is entitled to receive the votes of his party on every other consideration."

"And what will be the Democratic position with respect to the committees?"

"After the Democrats have elected a presiding officer, the Senate will be tied with David Davis on one side and Mahone on the other

THERE WILL BE NO COMMITTEES.

All committees drop with the session. That will be the Democratic position, at all events, and when the Republicans move to appoint new committees the Democrats will not be very likely to consent to it without they secure considerable concessions."

"Do you mean by that that the Democrats will insist upon at least equal representation on the committees?"

"That is about it. The Democratic position is that they will insist upon the election of a presiding officer, and an equal representation on the committees."

"But suppose David Davis, after the three Republican Senators are sworn in, shall have a different opinion from the rest of the Democratic Senators, and shall choose to vote with the Republicans?"

"Then, of course, on that basis, the Republicans, with Mahone and David Davis, would be a majority, and unless the Democrats should resort to a deadlock, would control the Senate."

RETICENCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Senators of both parties to-night are averse to being interviewed as to what they will or may do in the organization of the Senate. There is a sentiment of concession on both sides, but no Senator knows just how far it will go, and he does not like to express an opinion which may embarrass him when he comes to vote. It is freely admitted that there must be some concession and compromise, but what shape it will take cannot be foretold. Some suggest that a President pro tempore be elected for the express purpose of swearing in the new Senators, his term of office to then expire, and, after that, the organization be effected. There are precedents for this. The Senate has in the past elected a President for a specific duty, or for a designated period of time. On one occasion a President was elected for one day. There are at least three Democratic Senators who are in favor of conceding the President to the Republicans if they will accord to the Democrats the Secretaryship and half of the committees, and let the remainder of the organization stand as now. One of the most influential Democrats in the Senate tonight expressed himself in favor of this plan. He said he was satisfied that if the Democrats would accord the President to the Republicans, an amicable agreement could be reached in a short time, and the Senate be organized by a unanimous vote But if, on the other hand, the Democrats take advantage of their temporary majority to elect the President, he believed the Republicans would fight on the question of the Secretary and the remainder of the organization to the last day of the Forty-seventh Congress. This Senator said that, if another deadlock arises, it will run there is no telling how long, and will block legislation at the regular session of Congress. "This would be ill-timed and disgraceful," said this Senator. Therefore, he considers

THE EASIEST AND BEST PLAN

is to give the Republicans the office they most desire, which is the President of the Senate. Conference committees will be appointed by both caucuses tomorrow, and the prevailing belief is that these committees will arrange a plan for organization which will be accepted by both parties. If the Republicans will divide the committees with the Democrats to get the President of the Senate, it is not improbable that this plan will be adopted, as naturally there are a number of Democrats who would like to get their former committee back again. There is considerable speculation as to how Senator Davis, of Illinois, will vote, but nothing to indicate what he will do has yet been heard from him here. He will reach here tomorrow. At the beginning of the last special session of the Senate, when the contest over organization was just opening, it was announced to the Democratic caucus by authority of Senator Davis, that he purposed voting for the Democratic organization. Judge Davis declined to filibuster, but said he would vote with the Democrats. Subsequently after the Republicans had obtained the committees, in a speech, he said he thought the organization should go with the committees, but, notwithstanding this opinion, he voted with the Democrats, except upon dilatory motions. The Democrats here express confidence that he will vote with them this time, unless they should take some position calculated to bring about a deadlock.

SENATOR LOGAN

arrived this afternoon and called upon the President. In regard to the organization of the Senate he said he supposed the Democrats would use their temporary advantage for all it was worth, and there did not seem to be anything for the Republicans to do but to submit and bide their time until the tables were turned. He scouted the idea of filibustering. The game was not worth the candle. The Democratic majority was of such a shadowy nature that it disappeared as soon as it was used.

A CANVASS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS

shows a great lack of earnestness upon the question of Secretary, and there are several who say that if the Democrats secure the presiding officer, they might as well take all the Senate offices. This state of indifference is said to be due to the difficulty about Gorham's candidacy as a caucus nominee. If he could be induced to withdraw, the Republicans could undoubtedly secure the Secretaryship. He absolutely declines to withdraw, in a paragraph in the *Republican* this morning.

EUROPEAN CROPS.

THEIR CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Under date of Bremen, Sept. 1, 1881, Consul Grinnell reports that the official statistics show the production of cereals in the German Empire from Aug. 1, 1880, to Aug. 1, 1881, to be as follows: Wheat, 106,058,-966 bushels; rye, 193,501,000 bushels; barley, 100,-123,793 bushels; oats, 295,063,900 bushels; corn, 127,320 bushels; peas, beans, etc., 29,059,443 bushels. Imports for the same period: Wheat, 17,000,760 bushels; rye, 28,593,340 bushels; barley, 14,423,358 bushels; oats, 17,530,015 bushels; corn, 19,175,656 bushels; peas, beans, etc, 1,521,-512 bushels. The official report adds, with some apparent complacency, that the duties collected on the importation of grain during the above period amounted to about $4,285,700, being very much more than the estimates made in 1879. Consul Grinnell says he thinks these figures are of value, showing, as they do, the growing need in Germany of

ARTICLES WE CAN BEST SUPPLY,

and especially as to corn; and that, as Germans become more familiar with its excellence as food for man and animals, and its relative cheapness, their demand will only be limited by the amount we can spare. The tariff from which the above duties were collected went into effect July 8, 1879; it bears especially hard upon the laboring classes except farmers, and it is said even they are dissatisfied. It seems certain that they are growing poorer year by year.

The condition of crops in Europe at the close of August, according to the report received at the Department of State from Consul Byers, of Zurich, was estimated as follows:

WHEAT.

Above average: Austria, Franken, and Schwalen (Bavaria), and both Upper and Lower Bavaria. Average: Moldau, Roumania, Peodolin, Cherson, and Saratow (Russia), Denmark, Silesia, Saxony, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Ireland. Below average: Hungary, Servia, Courland and Estland (Russia), Sweden, and Norway, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Hanover, Rhine Provinces, Pfalz (Bavaria), Italy, and France. The Danube district in Wallachia only promises half last year's crop, and the crop in the Wallachian district of Roumania and in Bessarabia (Russia) and Schleswig-Holstein is much below the average. There is a total failure of wheat in Tutova, Courlin (Roumania), and only 40 per cent of the average in Little Wallachia. Middle Russia gives promise of a wheat crop much above the average.

RYE.

Above average: Austria and Russian provinces, Bessarabia, Padolin, Cherson, and Estland. Middle Russia, is much above the average, and the Rhine provinces, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Netherlands, and Great Britain and Ireland, may be said to promise a yield above the average. Average: Hungary, Moldau (Roumania), and Russian provinces, Saratow, Liveland, Tambow and Smolensk, Denmark, Mecklenburg, Silesia, Saxony, and Switzerland. Below average: Servia, Sweden and Norway, Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Pfalz (Bavaria), and Eastern Italy.

BARLEY.

Much above average: Franken and Schwalen (Bavaria). Above average: Silesia and Cherson (Russia). Average: Little Wallachia and Moldau (Roumania), Russian provinces, Saratow, Lweland, Tambow, and Smolensk, Denmark, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Rhine Provinces. Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Netherlands. Below average: Hungary, Servia, Russian provinces, Bessarabia and Courland, Sweden and Norway, Hanover, Upper and Lower Bavaria and Pfalz, Switzerand and East Italy.

OATS.

Much above average: Padolin, in Russia. Above average: Tutova, Courin, and Moldau in Roumania, Bessarabia and Middle Russia, and Silesia. Average: Russian Provinces, Cherson, Liveland, Tambow, Smolensk, and Estland, Denmark, Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Saxony, Franken, and Schwalen (Bavaria), Wurtemburg, and Netherlands. Below average: Hungary, Servia, Wallachia, district in Roumania (little over half crop), Courland, Hanover, Rhine Provinces, Upper and Lower Bavaria, and Pfalz, Northeast and South Italy, and Great Britain and Ireland.

POTATOES.

Much above average: Schleswig-Holstein and Switzerland. Above average: Sweden and Norway, Silesia, Great Britain and Ireland, and Estland (Russia). Average: Hungary, Austria, Denmark, Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, Upper and Lower Bavaria. Below average: Rhine provinces, Wurtemberg, and North Italy. This latter is much below average.

CORN.

Above average: Servia, Wallachia District, and Tutova, Cotrlin in Roumania, Molden, Cherson (Russia), and North Italy are much above average. Average: Hungary. Below the average: Little Wallachia, Roumania, and Italy.

BUCKWHEAT.

Above average: Bessarabia and Middle Russia. Below average: Schleswig-Holstein.

ROCKWELL.

HIS CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The *Army and Navy Register* will tomorrow print the following: "The late President Garfield, we are informed, left but a single request to his successor. It was not transmitted in writing, of course, but by a no less direct and certain method. He asked Mr. Arthur, when installed as President of the United States, to appoint Col. A. F. Rockwell, his personal friend, Quartermaster-General of the Army. It is known by many persons that it was the intention of Mr. Garfield in due time to make this appointment. The relations between him and Col. Rockwell were well known to have been of

THE MOST INTIMATE AND AFFECTIONATE KIND,

and we believe it was well understood throughout the army that Rockwell was to be Quartermaster-General. The idea was not happily received in all quarters, but there was no one who questioned Col. Rockwell's high character and standing as an officer and gentleman. The dying request of President Garfield in his behalf undoubtedly places President Arthur in a most serious dilemma, for his relations to Gen. Grant and the strong desire of Gen. Grant to have his friend Gen. Ingalls made Quartermaster-General are matters of common notoriety. We suppose that if there is any one thing Gen. Grant is disposed to insist upon, it is that Ingalls should be the successor of Meigs."

CANON DEL AGUA FOLKS.

THEY WILL BE FIRED OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Representative George Hazelton, of Wisconsin, is here to obtain additional instructions from the Government relative to the suit against the Cañon del Agua Company, of Boston, which has located upon a tract of land in New Mexico, and spent nearly a million dollars upon it. Mr. Hazelton says that the Government will oust the company from every inch of ground which they are now operating, and which they falsely claim to possess. He says that the survey is entirely fraudulent; that the company had a bona-fide grant, obtained by an act of Congress, for

A DIFFERENT TRACT OF LAND,

but that they only have occupied one corner of the land actually granted, and have taken a tract outside of that upon the public domain in the form of an isoceles triangle, five miles in length on each side, which includes some of the best mineral land in the United States, and that every inch of this land belongs to the Government, and will be recovered in the suit already brought and the one which is about to be brought. This is the company of which Gen. Grant declined the Presidency, owing, it is since learned, to information which he had privately obtained there tending to show the inaccuracy of the survey.

THE PRESIDENT.

A CALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Pastors of this city, accompanied by the Maryland Lutheran Synod, in session here, called on President Arthur this afternoon at his residence. Dr. Chester, pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, who had been designated to act as spokesman for the visitors, read the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT: As pastors of churches in this city, we desire to express to you our appreciation of the important position to which, in the providence of God, you have been called; our sympathy with you in every effort to promote the moral integrity of our institutions; and our confidence in your intention to do whatever will best subserve the interest of the whole country. As a company of religious men, we rejoice that your first official act was the appointment of a day of humiliation and prayer, since we recognize in this your own appreciation of our dependence as a people on God's blessing, and the necessity of keeping His commandments. As pastors of churches in the Capital, we tender you our prayers, our sympathy, and in the line of our vocation our earnest support. In a meeting of pastors held after your inauguration there was earnestly invoked God's blessing on yourself and your Administration, and we now unite in the prayer that you may rule over us in the fear of the Lord, and may be the honored instrument in His hands of great blessing to the whole Nation.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

To this President Arthur responded substantially as follows:

I am glad to meet you, gentlemen; yet it is with deep sorrow under the circumstances which have so sadly devolved such momentous duties upon me. In the performance of these duties as Chief Magistrate of a God-fearing and religious people, I appreciate my dependence upon their moral support and approval under Divine blessing and guidance. I thank you cordially for assurances of your support, and for your kind expressions of symyathy and confidence.

At the conclusion of President Arthur's response the visitors were individually introduced to and shook hands with the President. The party then retired, evidently much pleased with their interview.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

AN IMPORTANT PLACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The President has begun the work of filling vacancies in the Executive Departments, having made several appointments for the Interior Department yesterday. The most important vacancy remaining in that department is the Commissioner of Railroads, and the President and the Secretary of the Interior have already been conning the list of candidates with a view to making a selection. It is desirable to have a man in the place who is well enough versed in the law to resist on the one hand the encroachments of the railroads, which employ the best legal talent in the land and habitually claim

EVERYTHING THEY CAN THINK OF,

and on the other the senseless clamor of demagogs and agitators against the railroads. It is also desirable to have a man thoroughly versed in the sciences and mysteries of accounts. Men who combine these two accomplishments to the extent which the position requires are rare. It is not improbable, therefore, that a lawyer will be selected for the first place, that of Commissioner, and a practical accountant for his chief assistant.

THE SALARY FOR THE SECOND POSITION

is insufficient to procure the services of as good a man as is desirable, but it may be made to serve the purpose for a time. There are about a dozen candidates for the commissionership who are well enough indorsed to entitle them to consideration. One or two are ex-members of Congress. The others are as yet unknown to fame. The selection will doubtless be made within a few days, possibly to-morrow.

THE ASSASIN.

A FEVER OF EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—It is now probable that Mr. Scoville will not be alone in the defense of Guiteau. Intimations have been received here, within a day or two, that at least two quite distinguished lawyers will volunteer their services. The matter will be settled in the course of the next week. George Scoville carried to Guiteau's cell a sensation. He left with him some papers, including some Chicago files, which were the first papers that Guiteau has seen since he assassinated the President. Some of these papers spoke very freely of Guiteau's crime, and of the necessity of hanging him as speedily as possible. He is reported to have been so excited by reading these papers that he has been thrown into a high fever, which still continues.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Justice Miller has appointed the following Executive Committee for the establishment in Washington of a National and International Garfield Memorial Hospital, to the erection of which he asks popular subscriptions in any sums from not only the people of the United States but from the world at large: Gen. W. T. Sherman, Chairman; James G. Blaine, William Windom, Gen. David G. Swaim, James Gilfillan (Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Fund), A. S. Solomons, John A. Baker, James H. Savele, Judge Arthur McArthur, John W. Thompson, Lewis J. Davis, Henry A. Willard, C. M. Matthews, Reginald Fendall, E. Frank Riggs, W. G. Metzerott, Benjamin G. Lovejoy, Smith Townsend, Edward Temple, F. A. Ashford, S. C. Busey, J. Ford Thompson, Henry Wise Garrett, W. G. Palmer, and Joseph M. Toner.

NOTES.

SUGAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Attorney-General to ask the Supreme Court to advance the sugar cases on the docket, so that an early decision may be reached. Unless the Court accedes to the request it will be at least a year, and, possibly, two years, before any of these test cases can be reached. Meanwhile, both the sugar industry and the Government will be greatly embarrassed by the present radical differences.

THE YORKTOWN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

is informed by the Government Engineer in charge that all the work under his supervision will be completed at the time of the opening of the centennial. The foundation for the monument is already finished. The water-supply works are completed, and the wharves are done.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is making arrangements so that the telegraphic facilities will be ample. There will be electric lights every 150 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, during the Yorktown celebration.

GEORGE C. GORHAM

this morning editorially states that his attitude with reference to the Secretaryship of the Senate remains unchanged; that, as to the office of Public Printer, he is ineligible under the law, and would not accept the position if tendered him.

THE IMPROVEMENTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

are progressing as rapidly as possible, but they cannot be thorough on account of inadequate appropriations. It has been the custom of Congress to sneer at the White-House estimates, and, while in the aggregate very large sums of money have been expended upon it since it was first constructed, the money has not always been wisely expended. Rotten timbers have in too many instances been gilded over, rat-holes veneered, and furniture full of vermin covered with costly fabrics, while very little attention has been paid to the sewerage or other essential sanitary arrangements, or, in fact, to some of the most elementary conveniences of modern civilized life. The plan upon which the improvements are now being conducted is that which had been agreed upon by President and Mrs. Garfield before they started for Long Branch on that dreadful 2d of July, The East Room, which so sadly needs it, is to be overhauled, and will have some new furniture. There are also to be considerable changes in the private part of the house.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 7.—The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the German National Bank of Chicago, payable on the 10th inst., making in all dividends of 80 per cent.

APPOINTMENT RECOMMENDED.

The appointment of Mr. J. E. Hilgard as Superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey has been asked by about two-thirds of the officers of the survey. It is urged upon the Secretary of the Treasury by several commercial organizations in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans as an appointment eminently fit to be made.

THE CONTINUED 5 PER CENTS.

The interest checks for the continued 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1881 (the first interest on these bonds becomes due the 1st of November) will amount to about $3,100,000.

POSTMASTERS.

There will be about ninety nominations of Postmasters at the coming special session of the Senate. Of those, about forty-five are of Postmasters appointed by President Garfield after the adjournment of the Senate last summer. There are twenty-one post-offices which became Presidential appointments on the 1st of last July because of increased receipts and twenty-two which became Presidential appointments the first of the present month. Nominations for those will, it is supposed, be sent in.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S CASE.

Capt. Howgate was brought into the Criminal Court this morning in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus. District-Attorney Corkhill stated that the Government would be satisfied with $10,000 additional bail, but the counsel for the defense said it would be impossible for their client to obtain that amount. The Court stated that it would further consider the matter and fix the amount definitly this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

CHARCOAL IRON-WORKERS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The charcoal iron-workers of the United States began their session here today, only a few members being present. Nothing was done except to hear welcoming addresses from Mayor Means and Richard Smith, and response by President Wrestling, of Pennsylvania. Adjourned until tomorrow.

THE MICHIGAN FIRE SUFFERERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Michigan fire sufferers' fund is now $20,5[illegible].

INFERNAL MACHINES.

Startling Developments in Regard to Those Sent to Europe.

It Proves to Have Been Merely a Smart Blackmailing Scheme;

O'Donovan Rossa, Crowe, and One Foye Acting as the Engineers.

The British Government Warned of the Shipment of the Machines.

Ten Thousand Hard English Dollars Paid One of the Conspirators for Their Detection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—Two month have passed since the civilized world was shocked by the announcement that several infernal-machines were discovered aboard a British vessel. They were looked on as manifesting the desperation of the Fenians of this country, and apparently foreshadowed a terrible policy to be pursued that the independence of Ireland might be accomplished. In the recent rapid succession of important events, particularly the fluctuating condition of President Garfield and his sudden death, the factions of the alleged Fenian plotters were lost sight of by the general observer. The Government of the United States, however, through secret-service agents, continued an investigation begun at the time of the discovery of the infernal machines, and, aided by anxious and able English detectives, ferreted the matter to the end. The result of these investigations has never been made public, and possibly would not have been for some time to come were it not for the

ANXIETY OF SEVERAL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS,

who, fretful over the quiet work of the detectives, began to cut adrift the suspected parties, who it is now asserted acted in their own interest, and not in concert with any known organization. The results of the affair ostracized O'Donovan Rossa of New York, Patrick Crowe of Peoria, Ill., and Peter H. Foye of this city, from respectable Irish Nationalists' company in this country. Not that they were the authors of a sinister plot to destroy life and property by the explosion of the diabolical machine shipped, but because the entire affair was fraudulent, and merely a plot to cheat the English Government out of a large sum of money, which had naught for its results but the enrichment of the schemers and the disgrace of the Irish cause. These facts are established by the police inquiries, and, while

THE SEQUEL

to the great sensation was the cause of much chagrin to the British officials stationed in this country, it relieved the Government of grave apprehensions.

It will be remembered that Crowe, about the time the discovery of the machines was announced, attracted attention by asserting that he was their manufacturer, and proposed to manufacture more. This was done to relieve Rossa from responsibility, as the daily contributions to the loquacious organizers' skirmishing funds suddenly fell off under the tremendous fire of public opposition to a Nihilistic method of warfare. Rossa, too, suddenly hedged in the hope of saving the general cause from disgrace, and stated that the whole affair was "a clever plot of a shrewd Irishman to make a little money," and further, that the machines had been shipped, and afterwards information of the fact given to the English authorities, for which

THE "CLEVER IRISHMAN"

received $1,000. This story was literally true, although never believed by the public, nor did the authorities credit it until its correctness was established by investigation. The following information, which will be printed tomorrow, given as to the details of this remarkable plot, comes from the most reliable sources, and has been given for the sole purpose of relieving the Irish National movement in this country from the bane under which it has rested since the finding of the infernal machine.

Peter H. Foye is well known in Philadelphia and New York through his connection with Fenian affairs. Until a few weeks ago he was the proprietor of a groggery at No. 1818 Market street, in this city. He was identified as an extremist in all that pertains to Ireland, and was always in close sympathy with the Rossa faction. Through Foyo

A PROPOSITION

was made last winter to Rossa's followers in the city looking to the construction of torpedoes and the compounding of explosives. After several interviews with the inventor, who is a Philadelphian, Rossa ordered an apparatus for experimental purposes. This was done, and the experiment, which was made in the Catskill Mountains, near Fishkill, proved entirely satisfactory. Upon this result twenty-one of the machines were ordered, and the Philadelphian proceeded with their manufacture. They were delivered to Foye in June. The machines are quite ingenious in construction. In a square, elongated tin case seven small tin tubes are securely placed, with the aid of solder. The tubes are supposed to be charged with a terrific explosive. A steel rod extends from the bottom of one of the tubes to the top, terminating in close proximity to a strong spring, which in turn is

CONNECTED WITH DELICATE CLOCKWORK.

The spring, when set, holds taut a small lever which rests upon a curved arch of steel, one end terminating in the tin tube, from which extends the steel rod. When the clockwork is in motion the lever is gradually moved along the curved arch until it reaches the end, where, by means of the spring, it is suddenly jorked a distance of an inch down the steel rod, fastened to which is an igniting substance. The sparks thus generated cause the material in the tube to explode, and the concussion incident to this explosion discharges the remaining tubes. When O'Donovan-Rossa got possession of these machines fully charged Foye proceeded to turn traitor. It is not possible to learn to whom Foye first made overtures, but in the course of time he was negotiating with the British Consul in New York. The first information given by Foye was to the effect that a Fenian had left New York on a White Star Line steamer having in his possession

TWO OF THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

This information was not lodged until the vessel had arrived, of which fact Foye had been advised by a cablegram. Foye had with him one of the terrible machines, and his information so impressed the British officials that the latter at once called for the arrest or the inspection of the baggage carried by the individual described by his informant. The plotters, assisted by the Consul's promptness, were highly successful. When the English authorities hurriedly appeared on the deck of the steamer they found that the person described had left the moment the vessel landed, leaving his baggage behind with orders that it should be stored until called for. It was searched, and the two machines found concealed. Of course the baggage was never called for. This matter was kept secret, and, according to the information given by Foye,

ANOTHER GREAT PLOT

was afloat. He had now succeded in establishing himself in the graces of the British officials, and his services were demanded at almost any price. After reporting daily for a week, he suddenly discovered that a number of machines had been shipped. Himself and his fellow-conspirators had arranged to tell the story that wicked Fenians had arranged to ship infernal machines to a consignee who had no existence, and consequently the goods in which the machines were concealed would be stored in the Government buildings. In a few days after their arrival the apparatus would cause an explosion, and great destruction would follow. The price demanded to thwart this disaster was $10,000. The terms were agreed upon, contingent on the information proving correct. In due time the vessel arrived, the machines were discovered, and

A GREAT SENSATION FOLLOWED,

for all of which the English Government was out $10,000. Foye has had but little pleasure with his portion of the plunder, as a few weeks ago he fled from his establishment in Market street under the impression that the United States authorities were about to arrest him, and has not been heard of since. O'Donovan-Rossa a few days ago received through the dead-letter office letters which had been sent to the fictitious party to whom the barrels of cement in which the machines were stored were consigned. These letters Rossa accepted, and it now looks very much as though the English authorities had not given up the idea of punishing the conspirators. At all events there exists considerable uneasiness among the Radical leaders, and under this apprehension is mainly due the fact that this revelation is made. Peter H. Foye is well known in this city among Irish Nationalists. He was the life and spirit of

THE OLD "'98 CLUB,"

and mainly through his efforts this club raised $2,000 in 1880 for those in Ireland suffering from the famine. Attorney James Flaherty, who was counsel for Foye, said:

"In the early fall Foye practically ceased attending to his business personally, and it was generally cared for by other people. During June he asked me many questions about international law, and was more than ordinarily anxious that I should be particular as to the correctness of my answers. About this time he suddenly disappeared, and I did not see him until the latter part of July. Then he told me that the Government was after him, and he might want my assistance. After this statement I never saw him again. The

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE AFTER HIM,

as I subsequently discovered through his friends, who retained me to protect his interests. The Government police are always mysterious, and possibly they have frightened Mr. Foye away, for, while the matter they were looking up required some investigation, it in the end proved trifling, and were Mr. Foye acquainted precisely with what it was he never would have left the city in the manner in which he did."

From another source it was learned that the Government were looking after Mr. Foye for having sold liquor in Atlantic City during the summer of 1880 without a license, and it was only his guilty conscience that magnified the terror of his position.

POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—The political situation in Wisconsin is becoming quite interesting, and if the electors of this State do not vote at the coming election it will not be for the lack of a variety of tickets from which to make a selection. The Republicans, the Democrats, the Greenbackers, and the Prohibitionists have each a full-fledged State ticket in the field, and as it is less than two months before the election takes place, the different parties are already doing what they can to poll as large a vote as possible. The Republicans have an excellent list of candidates, headed by Gen. J. M. Rusk, ex-member of Congress from the Seventh District, and an old soldier, who won his way to distinction in the Union army. His colleagues on the ticket are all able and worthy men, and their triumphant election would be regarded as certain in a straight pull between the Republicans and Democrats; but the off year in politics and the other three tickets make the result in November somewhat uncertain. At the last election Mr. Garfield's majority was nearly 30,000, which was about 10,000 greater than ever was touched by either Lincoln or Grant, and much larger than any majority ever given in the State for a Republican Governor, except in 1873, when Smith defeated Jenkins by 20,000. That year the Temperance ticket received but few votes, and the Greenback candidate received only 12,000 votes out of a total poll of 187,000. The election for Governor in Wisconsin falls upon the off year, when considerable apathy prevails among the masses, and it requires a much greater effort to obtain a full vote. The following table shows the vote for Governor during the last twenty years, and it also shows that our Wisconsin Republican friends cannot rely upon the large majority rolled up last fall for Garfield and Arthur:

	1859.
Randall, Republican	59,999
Hobart, Democrat	52,539
Randall's majority	7,460
	1861.
Harvey, Republican	53,777
Ferguson, Democrat	45,456
Harvey's majority	8,321
	1863.
Lewis, Republican	72,717
Palmer, Democrat	49,053
Lewis' majority	23,664
	1865.
Fairchild, Republican	58,332
Hobart, Democrat	48,330
Fairchild's majority	10,002
	1867.
Fairchild, Republican	73,637
Tallmadge, Democrat	68,873
Fairchild's majority	4,764
	1869.
Fairchild, Republican	69,502
Robinson, Democrat	61,239
Fairchild's majority	8,263
	1871.
Washburn, Republican	78,301
Doolittle, Democrat	68,910
Washburn's majority	9,391
	1873.
Taylor, Democrat	81,599
Washburn, Republican	66,224
Taylor's majority	15,375
	1875.
Ludington, Republican	85,155
Taylor, Democrat	84,314
Ludington's majority	841
	1877.
Smith, Republican	78,759
Mallory, Democrat	70,486
Allis, Greenbacker	26,216
Smith's plurality	8,273
	1879.
Smith, Republican	100,535
Jenkins, Democrat	75,030
May, Greenbacker	12,996
Smith over both	12,509

These figures show that the Republicans have barely escaped defeat on several occasions; that they were badly beaten in 1873, with one of the best Governors the State ever had as their candidate, and that in 1875, while Ludington carried the State for Governor over Farmer Taylor, the Democrats elected all of the other State offices. It must not be forgotten also that it was not until 1877 that the Greenback party put in an appearance with a State ticket, or that the 26,000 votes polled for Allis in 1877 come almost exclusively from the Republican party. When these Flat lunatics returned to the old fold—in 1879—or a portion of them, the majority for Smith, which was only 8,000 over Mallory in 1877, jumped up to 26,000 over Jenkins in 1879, and the Greenback vote diminished over 13,000 in two years. This year Allis is again the Greenback candidate, but the success that has attended resumption, the present prosperous condition of the country, the rapid extinction of the public debt, and the low rate of interest at which money can now be obtained in consequence of the reasonable financial policy of the Republican party has cured a majority of these Greenback lunatics, and many of them are clothed again in their right minds. It is not likely that Mr. Allis will poll more than 8,000 votes.

The next distracting element in the politics of the State is the extreme temperance (Prohibition) men, who have nominated Mr. Kanouse as their candidate for Governor, and are making as vigorous a campaign as possible in his behalf. Some 40,000 of these extreme persons petitioned the last legislature to submit the question of the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors within limits of the State, and as the Republican majority did not wish to cut their own throats—after passing the absurd Anti-Treating law—they refused to submit to such a constitutional amendment. At the late Republican State Convention the Prohibitionists tried to get a resolution passed declaring that it was the duty of the Legislature to submit such an amendment to a vote of the people, and not meeting with the success they wished immediately called a convention and nominated a State ticket of their own, and will support it.

How much this movement will endanger the Republican ticket it is difficult now to predict, as there is no sufficient data within easy reach on which to form an estimate of their strength in the State. They confess that they do not expect to do more than to help defeat Gen. Rusk and the rest of the Republican ticket, and they do it in order to "discipline the Republican party" for refusing to do all that they demand of it. The Democratic newspapers lend the Prohibitionists all the aid and comfort in their power, not that they care a fig for the temperance question per se, but because it will help to weaken the Republican ticket, and make its defeat the more probable. It remains to be seen what success these impracticable men will have in forcing the Republican party into the indorsement of their wild theories, or in "disciplining" it by electing the Democratic candidates, from whom they admit they expect nothing. These same rattle-brained gentlemen secured the passage of the "Graham law" in 1872, and the result was that the Republicans lost the State in 1873 "by a large majority."

Amid all this discord and confusion the Republicans of Wisconsin are strong in faith and resolute of purpose, and fully resolved to carry the State in spite of all their enemies. The Democratic party was never in such a thoroughly demoralized condition before, and never less able to avail itself of the precarious situation. It is absolutely without leadership, without efficient organization, courage, or faith in its own principles, and is incapable of waging even a defensive warfare. Under these circumstances, and because we have great confidence in the good sense of the Republicans of Wisconsin, we look for a signal victory for their ticket in November.

NEBRASKA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6.—The Republican State Convention concluded its labors early this morning, having occupied almost the entire night and part of the day previous in the work which it had set out to perform. The call of the convention was to place in nomination one Judge of the Supreme Court, two Regents of the University, and to fill vacancies in the several judicial and representative districts. It was conceded before the convention had assembled that Judge Samuel Maxwell would be nominated for Supreme Judge with little opposition, and such proved to be the case. The first formal ballot gave Maxwell a majority of thirty-five votes above all other candidates, and on motion of the Hon. J. M. Thurston his nomination was made unanimous. Nominations for Regents of the State University were then declared in order by the Chairman. It was thought that a very pretty fight would take place here, for the reason that the present Board of Regents are not perfectly harmonious on some of the affairs of the University, and there has long been a contest between the broad-gage or liberal element of the State and the more orthodox voter to see which of the two should run things at the University. By dint of hard work the Bible men have held the balance of power, and would continue to hold it if the two Regents to be placed in nomination by the convention were men of their own kind. After considerable log-rolling by both factions, the first ballot was taken and resulted in the nomination of the Hon. L. S. Fifield for Regent from the Fifth District, and the Hon. Isaac Powers from the Sixth, leaving the Board of Regents as it stood before. Several Senators and Representatives were then selected to fill vacancies, following which a platform for Nebraska Republicans was read and adopted, and the convention then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The Republican State Committee will tomorrow issue an address to the voters here, which is applicable to every State in the Union. They say:

Sharing in the deepest and truest sense in the great bereavement which has come upon us as a Nation, and profoundly grateful for the noble example of true patriotism and the exalted statesmanship of our lamented President, we feel that this is not the time for sharp political discussion, or for suggesting the need of strong partisan action, if indeed such action were necessary. They believe it to be just, however, to the Administration brought to so untimely an end to recognize with gratitude the high purpose and resolve which have characterized it in the development of its work in the interest of the whole people, of good government, and of genuine reform. Whether in the work of completing the funding of the debt and further improving the credit of the Nation, of exposing the schemes of a body of public plunderers and bringing them to justice, of conducting the business of the Departments on the highest and best business principles, or of developing the principles of civil service to a practical solution, we feel it deserves, as it will receive from all our people, the highest commendation. And we bespeak for the Administration of his successor in confident expectation that it will fully meet the anticipations of the country, that spirit of loyalty and cordial support which the people of Massachusetts have never failed to accord. The people of Massachusetts are too familiar with the character of the administration of its affairs by the Republican party to need any words of commendation at the hands of this committee. Its record as a whole stands as the embodiment of the highest results yet reached among the States of the Republic. Its financial standing, the high character and purity of its public officers, the character of its legislation in the interests of all the people, regardless of party lines, the perfection of its educational system, the extent and scope of its charities, the development of its philanthropic work, its regard for our commercial, agricultural, and industrial interests, its legislation in behalf of temperance and the laboring classes—in fact, the just, broad, and liberal spirit that has always characterized its administration, and which in a special sense and to a very high degree has marked the prudent and conscientious policy of our present Chief Executive and commended his course to all our people—these entitle it the continued confidence and hearty support of all classes of our citizens. It is peculiarly a time when our people, content with our growing and prosperous industries and the satisfactory administration of its public affairs, desire neither a change in its officers nor its policy, nor the intense excitement of an active campaign, and will commend the action of this committee in not inviting it. Proud of the principles and progressive record of our party, and feeling that in the future in both National and State affairs it will address itself to the correction of any abuses that may exist, as well as to that higher task of developing in a broad and humane spirit the policy of government it has itself created, we commend it and its candidates to the continued support of the voters of the Commonwealth at the approaching annual election.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 7.—Today has been a most active one among the Democrats and Republicans, but the confidence stimulated by the lavish display of money yesterday has materially decreased, and the Democratic candidate has relapsed to second place, the sporting fraternity backing Gov. Foster at even money on 10,000 majority over Bookwalter, and offering five to one on 5,000, with but few takers. During the day the Democratic candidate has been doing the rolling-mills and manufacturing establishments throughout the city. At some of these he was confronted with large placards giving the views expressed by himself one year ago on the tariff question. Mr. Bookwalter was asked at some place what his views were now, he having never discussed or spoken on the issues of the campaign since his nomination. To these questions he replied that his time was limited, and that he could not afford to cut his throat at this time by giving his views. From Democratic sources it is learned tonight that there is much dissatisfaction among miners in the Hocking and Sunday Creek Valley, indicating that the men refuse to support the Democratic candidates, partly on account of his recent conversion, but more particularly because of the exhibition the candidate made of himself while on his celebrated still-hunt in those sections. Gov. Foster was in the city for a few hours today, and freely expresses himself as confident of the success of the State ticket, as well as the election of a majority of the Legislative candidates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 7.—The Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, of Union County, who nominated himself for State Treasurer, and who is now canvassing the State in his political interest, arrived here this morning from the east, and stopped at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, where he was waited on by a number of his friends. He left at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Newcastle, where he speaks tonight, and goes thence to Titusville, where he will hold forth tomorrow night. His next objective point is Wilkesbarre. He will return here to speak some night next week. Wolfe is, of course, enthusiastic and sanguine, as is his nature. He was highly pleased with the Philadelphia meeting, which he addressed Tuesday night, and greatly elated over his prospects for a good vote there. He says his friends are active, and there is spontaneous support for his candidacy that is surprising. The headquarters in Philadelphia are in charge of Representative McKee, Mr. Leech, and others, Mr. Mapes being unable to give his time to the cause. Wolfe says he has the support of the National Republican League, the Committee of One Hundred, and a large number of the rank and file of the Democracy. He claims 25,000 votes in Philadelphia and 10,000 east of the Alleghenys as matters now stand. He, of course, has no hope of being elected, but is confident of defeating Gen. Bailey, the Republican nominee. He says his sole object in running is to secure recognition for the Liberal wing of the party in all future movements.

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