

NO DESIRE FOR WAR.

The Crown Prince Proves Himself a Thorough Soldier.

TWO GREAT MEN FOR HIS MODELS

Following After Frederick the Great and Emperor William.

A PRACTICE WITH HIS BRIGADE.

Veteran Von Moltke Compliments Him For His Efficiency.

A VISIT TO THE SICK EMPEROR.

The Change From Charlottenberg to Fredericksplein Pleases the Invalid—Severity of the Passport Regulations—Personals.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] BELLS, May 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—An incident occurred during the Prince of Wales visit in Berlin that causes general comment and to which important political significance is attached. From shortly after sunrise until 10 o'clock on the morning of the day preceding the royal wedding, the crown prince had been manoeuvring his brigade in Tempelhof. For the first time the crown prince took supreme command of the manoeuvring and acquitted himself admirably. He succeeded in repulsing the attack of an imaginary enemy marching against Berlin. The various regiments, squadrons and batteries of the imaginary enemy were represented by red and white cloth banners. The enemy's attack was drawn up by Field Marshal Count Von Moltke himself and the task set for the crown prince was made as difficult as possible. After four hours of incessant marching, countermarching, advancing, retreating, manoeuvring for every square yard of rising ground or cover the crown prince succeeded in outmanoeuvring his enemy, commanded by one of the ablest of the Prussian generals. Led by a brilliant charge at exactly the right moment he captured the enemy's position and afterwards following the example of the late emperor, the crown prince rode to the historic oak tree known as the Kaiser Eich in the middle of Tempelhof parade, and there, surrounded by a hundred officers, he pointed out in brief technical language the errors committed and the correct moves made during the manoeuvres of the day. The crown prince subsequently was most highly complimented by Count Von Moltke on the "quickness of perception occurring and sound military instinct that he gave proof of, and the admirable manner in which he handled the 7,000 men under his command."

The crown prince felt, naturally much elated, and this was referred to by the Prince of Wales to the crown prince at the Alte Schloss on Wednesday afternoon, and it was then that the crown prince said to the Prince of Wales, "There is no rose without a thorn. I am a soldier. I have taken two men for my models—Frederick the Great and the Emperor William. I would not be a Hohenzollern prince if I did not feel convinced that the national existence of Germany depends on the army. My military studies give me greater pleasure than anything else, but let me tell you frankly that nothing causes me greater pain and heartburn than the wild, warlike intentions that are attributed to me. I am in every way as peaceful as the Emperor William was, and for the people to imagine that I ever dream of plunging into military adventure, or that I even tacitly approve of anything that could lead to a disturbance of the peace of Europe, is absolutely absurd." The crown prince afterward spoke in the most affectionate terms of his father, the present emperor, whom he sees twice a day.

Passed a very pleasant day yesterday visiting the apartments that the emperor occupies at Friedrichscoen, the famous Potsdam palace built by Frederick the Great in 1769, and until lately known as Das nen Palais. The emperor's bed room is on the first floor, and is exactly above the very room in which he was born. The windows look westward over a large stone square, and a fine view of fruit trees and peach orchards is seen in the distance. The bed is of medium size and of white enameled wood. Soft Turkish carpets cover the floor, and the walls are hung with light grey damask. The only pictures are a few engravings of Frederick the Great, the late emperor, the Empress Dowager and Prince Henry. There is no portrait of the crown prince in the bedroom, nor in the adjoining cabinet de Cavall. The emperor is delighted to get to his own quarters at Friedrichscoen again, which he always considers as his home. The air at Friedrichscoen is much purer than at Charlottenberg, which is low, damp and feverish in summer, and where the mosquitoes have begun to become unbearable. In the lower parts of Potsdam there is a little malaria, but Friedrichscoen is high and dry and makes a nice resting place for the emperor before he goes to Hamburg.

The increasing severity of the passport regulations makes it extremely disagreeable that all Americans coming to Germany this summer shall bring passports from America, and that the personal descriptions, etc., therein shall be exact enough to satisfy a Russian policeman in search of Nihilists. The passports should be stamped by the German ambassador at Paris, but the passport regulations do not apply to travellers by the common route from Paris via Belgium to Berlin, but only along direct routes on the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. Among the arrivals are consular agent Robertson, of Firth, Mrs. F. A. Ago and party, of New York, Mrs. E. H. Jackson and party, Dr. H. M. Fisher, of Philadelphia, with Miss Kane and her mother, J. Frances Fisher,

whose husband was formerly minister at St. Petersburg, W. A. Smith Conover, Miss A. G. Weber, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Piper, Baltimore. Robert Garrett and party, consisting of Mrs. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Frick, of Baltimore, and Mr. Johnson, of England, left Berlin Wednesday for Munich. They came from St. Petersburg. A. R. Garrett was in excellent health, stout, cheery and enthusiastic over his western trip.

Public opinion through Germany, however, approves the new passport negotiations. It is admitted they will prove useless in keeping out really dangerous persons who are sure to evade them by entering through Belgium or Switzerland, but the measure is warmly commended on the principle of unmistakably placing on record that Alsace-Lorraine are to be regarded as permanent German territory and as a warning to France that it is useless to agitate to have them back.

The Post this evening was the mouthpiece of the foreign office. It announces that if the king of Holland dies Luxembourg will undoubtedly revert to Duke Adolph of Nassau and thereby become an integral part of Germany. The Post also contradicts premature reports of restrictive customs duties against Russian wheat or other products, putting in abeyance, at least, Bismarck's economic warfare against the czar. Although it is again cold and blustering, the emperor continues to improve. He now feels more relieved than on any day since the operation. When in conversation at the palace to-day General Sheridan's dangerous illness was mentioned, and the emperor said, "I hope Sheridan will pull through all right. I remember him well through the Franco-Prussian campaign." When the emperor goes to Potsdam, which will probably be the first warm, windless day, Sir Morrell will occupy the room in which the emperor was born, the kaiserine taking the next room on the ground floor.

Carl Schurz is being feted at Hamburg. He told a friend there that if Blaine were nominated he would return to take the same part he took in the last canvass.

Affairs in Berlin. [Copyright 1888 by New York Associated Press.] BELLS, May 26.—[The progress of the disease in the throat and trachea of the emperor, though slow, is certain. Without announcing the fact in the bulletins, the physicians permit it to be known that the throat has become so contracted as to necessitate a change in the shape of the canula with a more frequent cleansing of the apparatus. The prince is expected in Berlin to-morrow. His return is accelerated by the state of the negotiations with Austria on the Russian tariff question and the attitude of the French government toward the Alsace-Lorraine passport edict. The French ambassador has asked for an interview with the chancellor, it is surmised with the intention of urging the withdrawal or modification of the decree. Thus far the passport decree does not meet with solid approval. The insinuation of retaliatory custom measures against Russia is delayed until Austria is prepared to join in the economic war. Public feeling in Germany and the opinion of business men concurs in approving the government's projected reprisals. Accordingly Bismarck intends to establish economic measures that will drive Russia to despair, Germany can rely on Austrian assistance to accelerate events, and so end the situation which has now become intolerable.

Both houses of the landtag met this evening in joint session. Previously the lower house held a sitting, when Herr Richter attacked the conservative national press as licensed organs that were privileged during the recent chancellor crisis to defend Prince Bismarck and Empress Victoria. He specially alluded to a petition to the crown which had been set afoot in Leipzig and Breslau asking the retention of Bismarck in office and condemning vehemently the action of the government in instituting proceedings against a progressive paper for reprinting from conservative journals personal attacks upon the empress while allowing the original source of the articles to go unmolested. To this he hoped for a caustic rejoinder from the members present.

Military movements on the frontier are progressing rapidly. An order has been published for strengthening the eastern garrison in the districts of Niedenburg, Solden and Lyck. Austrian military papers say within the next few weeks the garrison of Valcica will be increased by eighteen battalions.

CAPTURED BY GIRLS. Desperado Chamberlain Again in Custody—Protected by Troops. DELHI, Ind., May 26.—Chamberlain, the murderer of Miss Wittenberg, of Monticello, who broke jail the other night and in escaping brained Sheriff Henderson, was captured near here this morning.

To two young ladies, cousins of Chamberlain, is due the credit of the capture of the desperado. Last evening, an hour before sundown, Chamberlain entered the house of his uncle, William Biddle, six miles from Reynolds. The latter is a widower and was absent from home. His daughters, Ida and Mary, aged nineteen and twenty-one, kept house for him. Their feelings can hardly be described as they stood face to face with the young man who at that moment was being hunted by a thousand armed men. Chamberlain was almost exhausted. For the entire night and day he had dodged about the country in the rain without a bite to eat or a moment to rest. When informed that Deputy Sheriff Harvey had searched the house but an hour before, he dropped on the sofa for a short rest. His cousins induced him to remove his clothing and hang them before the fire to dry. When he fell asleep he remained at the house and Mary ran across the field and told the story to Ralph and Arthur Laurie, the nearest neighbors. Armed with shot-guns and accompanied by three others they entered the house.

While Laurie drew a bead on the desperado the others sprang upon him and bound him. At midnight arrangements were made to start for this place. He was then taken to Monticello where the authorities expected a lynching, as public feeling against the murderer is wrought up to the highest pitch. Company H, First regiment, state troops, arrived at Monticello this afternoon under orders from Governor Gray to prevent a lynching. The presence of the troops only had the effect of adding to the excitement and further enraging the people.

A CHANGE IS COMING.

Brutal Balfour's Fine Balloon is Doomed to Perish.

A REACTION IS SETTING IN

Against His Reckless Policy It Was Bound to Come.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL DID IT

Lancashire Operatives Cheer Him to the Echo.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PUERILE PLAN.

Taking His Clue From Churchill He Rushes Forward With a Silly Scheme For the Amelioration of Ireland's Ailments.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, May 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Although the members of parliament are scattered all over the house politics do not stand still. Changes are getting on, none the less important because some of them are unseen. They are making for the direction I have ventured to prepare you to anticipate—modified coercion if not actual abandonment of that policy of reform of the gross abuses in Irish government, and the collapse of Balfourism, that grotesque plant that grew up in a night. It will vanish as suddenly. An active and powerful clique has been at work for some months past sounding the praises of Balfour far and near. Never was any man so wise, heroic, far-sighted; he had saved England, regenerated Ireland. The press, largely controlled by the government, which can give early news the only bribe which it dares to offer—took up the Balfour parable. We, who stood behind the scenes, laughed in our sleeves sometimes. It seems easy to gull the public, but it is almost wicked to do it. Balfour himself must know that his fine balloon must soon perish. The papers ascribed to him a merciless determination to crush, not conspiracy, but the whole Irish people, but against such a policy there was sure to come a tremendous reaction. It is beginning now. A few months hence and the Balfour legend will be almost forgotten, except as a page of caricature in Irish history.

I need not tell you what has brought this change to pass. Nothing has done it but the boldness, vigor and ability of Lord Randolph Churchill. In London a man was almost hounded down for daring to say a word in his favor. Everybody was against him, yet he kept on resolutely contending for his ideas until the culminating point was reached last week at Preston, when an audience of 6,000 persons stood up and cheered again and again in response to his plain declarations on the Irish question. Remember that in Preston there are very few Irishmen—so few that the election agent told me they could not be taken into account. It cannot, therefore, be said Lord Randolph merely won the cheers of an Irish audience. The people who applauded most vociferously were the hard-headed operatives of Lancashire, shrewd men in England, and, "as Lancashire thinks to-day, so all England will think to-morrow," says the proverb, an ominous proverb at this hour for Balfourism.

Scarcely had the echoes of that great speech at Preston died from men's ears before a portent was seen in the political firmament. The prophet of Birmingham came forth and gave a sign to his followers. How long is it ago since Chamberlain rebuked Randolph Churchill in the house for daring to put in a plea for mitigation of punishment in the case of Ireland, so fast is time flowing that it seems a year. In reality it is less than a month since the government practically announced that it meant to postpone reformed government in Ireland till the Greek kalends. Churchill rose from the back seats and protested and reminded them of their pledges, and entreated them to keep honestly to their word and render justice to Ireland while suppressing treason. Chamberlain's former hope, the radicals rushed forward and threw his shield over the ministry. He would not allow even a suggestion to be made to allow justice for Ireland, at least within any given limit of time, she to give her promises to pay at an unknown period, but heard her plausible tale and turned her adrift in rags and misery as of yore, and now where is Chamberlain! Ten days have passed since Churchill issued his ultimatum from Preston. Chamberlain runs forward with another. "Take mine," he cries, "it is the same as Randolph Churchill, only much more so." He throws it at the head of the public and expects to see the whole world in an ecstacy of admiration. Overboard goes the ministry; away to the winds fly Lord Salisbury, dear Smith and "The Nephew of My Uncle." Popskins is here again with a plan, and such a plan. A million for public works, more millions for buying all the Irish lands, reformed local government, and a bundle of provincial assemblies in which Irish patriotism may find endless scope for its exercise. The scheme is framed at the wish of Gladstone. Well, as Churchill, I am inclined to think that on person it will dish Joseph Chamberlain. Everybody but the credulous author saw at once that it could not possibly work—not even in Utopia, much less in Ireland. While the people could say Chamberlain has some ideas in his head about Ireland, a charm of mystery hangs around him. How he disclosed everything to the world as it turns on Ireland would cause laughs in Bedlam itself. A more crazy project for settling the Irish question could not be advanced. Chamberlain has always been thought practicable and it will take him some time to recover his reputation, even for

AWAY WITH GLOOM.

Paris Weather Made to Please the Pleasure Seeker.

FRAGRANT WITH SUMMER BLOOM

The Influx of American Tourists to the Gay Capital.

THE GENERAL BECOMES GRAVE.

Pulling Back Impetuous Partisans By the Coat Tails.

THE EDEN'S LAST PRODUCTION

"Rolla" Proves an Acceptable Innovation to French Theater Goers--Parts of the Dialogue of the Play Really Intelligible.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, May 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The warmth of summer has burst upon Paris, every leaf asserting itself in juicy effluence in all the well known haunts of this city of pleasure. The Parisian is essentially an outdoor animal. While the Bushley park, with all its fragrant chestnut bloom, is comparatively tranquil, while Kensington garden is devoted to strollers, here in Paris there is a rush to verdant corners, and oh what a brilliancy is added to the bloom when dark evening comes. The pavilion D'Armenouville and a restaurant D'Madrid are bright with lights and gay with the echo of Hungarian orchestras. Ballets and concerts have chased away gloom. The silence of winter and the annual dog show at the Tuilleries has made the heart of the new Paris season beat joyously.

Quite a nosegay of American swells are now in the French capital. Miss Eleanor Winslow is at the Metropolitan. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are at the Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Brookholst Cutting, Miss Cutting and Mr. William Cutting were the American guests at the dinner given last evening to meet Monsignor Rostelli, the papal nuncio, at Mrs. Albert Gallatin's, whose marriage with Count Ronan de Chabot is the big social event. Amongst others are General Lawton, United States minister to Austria, and Mrs. Lawton is a passenger on the Gasconne for a brief absence in America. Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan have arrived at the Hotel Bristol. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier have gone to London. Mrs. Charles Watrous left for London this morning. Mr. British Johnson Jones is at the Hotel Westminster. Mr. R. C. Shannon, ex-United States minister at Panama, and Mrs. Shannon left this morning for Caribbad. But certainly Paris was never so alive with good Americans since the exhibition of 1878 as this year.

It seems a sin to touch French politics in such a paradise, but Boulanger, alas, is still at work. While he plots there never will be peace for the radicals or the Gambettists. The Boulangerists are evidently gaining ground while their enemies are perfectly frantic. The general has thrown off the mask and stands forth as a downright tender. His public utterances daily grow bolder. They culminated in an interview which has just appeared in Figaro. Said Boulanger: "I have been pushed to the front; I shall stay. Whatever the people may tell you I have only promised two things—the revision by means of a dissolution and reform of the social laws, or perhaps I should say of social manners. Where my promises are concerned I shall go to all lengths. I cannot succeed at once. I learn that it would be quite possible for me to precipitate events but I have regarded it as my duty not to engage the country in disquieting adventure. Industry and commerce dread anything like a crisis. I hope to gain my ends calmly and logically by the mere force of things. What is called Boulangerism is spreading like a tree with almost mathematical regularity. I am striving, I assure you, to pull back my too impetuous partisans by the coat tails."

All this is very grave and the result has been a series of conclaves, ending up with a sort of council of three of the good ones of Venetian pattern, headed by Clemenceau, Zene, a former Gambettist, and Goffrin, a very doubtful creature of the communist order. These three, like Herod, Pilate and Caiaphas, have joined hands against the dreadful Boulanger, who takes it all with a light heart, seeing that he has ballads and barrel organs on his side. Meanwhile M. Wickersheimer, another deputy suggests the delightful idea of a congress on the 14th of July, which, seeing what has passed since the last national fete of the same date, is simply diabolical. The fact is Boulanger seems to have the devil's own luck, although probably Boulanger will spoil Gallifot, or Sussier, or anybody but right he has in his course. To-night the mean, of course, to pull Boulanger to their own side without his personality, but they will not succeed.

Hyere's wine poisoning affair is still making a terrible sensation. Day after day more illnesses are reported, and if M. Devilleux had not been arrested he would be being lynched. Some of the victims have dreadful convulsions; others are partially paralyzed or have their hands and legs swollen; in other cases the eyes are unnaturally dilated and the patients have all the appearance of being insane.

The production of Mme. Manonetti and Angeli's ballet at the Eden theatre, with premiere danseuse Mlle. Cappini, second premiere danseuse Mlle. Legnani Lenzara, Mlle. Labatrolis, M. Monti, Michael Angeli and M. Cuckell in "Et l'on Revient Toujours et ses Premieres Amours" operetta, with Judic and Grauer,

having ceased to draw at the Eden theatre, the management last night went back to the play with which the house first made itself a name in Paris. "Rolla," the newest Milanese importation, is a work of the typical Italian pattern. There are any number of moving allures, the premieres danseuses are as nimble as ever, the music by M. Angeli is feeble and the costumes are more Italian than tasteful. In one respect "Rolla" differs from most of the ballets we have seen at the Eden. Parts of it are really almost intelligible. The great Manonetti does not attempt to show us evolution theories in action; he is content with the easier and less pretentious task of illustrating a single love story. On the whole he has succeeded. Rolla, the hero, is a poor sculptor who is beloved by the daughter of a Florentine noble. He has a rival in his patron, Costa, but thanks to his good genius and the intervention of Michael Angelo his passion is at length rewarded by the hand of Elenora. The interest of the ballet centers, however, in the pirouettes and capers of the sculptor's inspiration, embodied in the comely and graceful form of Mlle. Cappini, the new star of the Eden theatre. Mlle. Cappini is not so ethereal as one might expect an inspiration to be, but she has grace and good enough for two sculptors. After the pas de la l'attraction, with which the ballet opens, and the pas de deux in the fifth and last tableau, she was rapturously applauded. M. Vincent, her partner in the pas, divided the laurels with her. Mlle. Legnani, the second premiere danseuse won all hearts by her agility in another pas with M. Brancifloro, but prettier than all were the characteristic danse de tribouets and the rustic polka danced by fourteen sweet little maids who ought to have been in a nursery. The staging of "Rolla" is rather shabby and the color arrangements in some of the tableaux would have turned the real Michael Angelo's hair gray.

The bank note frauds sensation increases. Creditly on Naive refused this afternoon to accept or cash any bank note. This means that the fraud is much greater than at first supposed and every testimony goes to show the manufacturing of the false bank notes was at or near Barcelona.

Parisian Little Bits. PARIS, May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Joseph Ernest Renaud, the philologist and author, has been appointed a grand officer of the legion of honor.

In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Peytral, minister of finance, stated that the Bank of France was not responsible for the forged notes in circulation and therefore refused to cash such notes. The state, however, might require the bank to reimburse the innocent holders of counterfeit notes.

During Thursday and Friday the bank had cashed 23,300 franc notes, only one of which had been found to be spurious.

SALOON FIGHTERS. Sunday Closing Movement to be Boomed in Chicago To-day. CHICAGO, May 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Great preparations are being made for the anti-Sunday saloon meeting which is to be held here to-morrow afternoon. At the same time the heaviest gun that has yet been fired against the saloon element will be touched off, with a combination of the most powerful of the church organizations of the city to follow up the assault.

"What we want to do is to take a practical, common sense view of this question," said Bishop Fallon this morning. "We want the common council to understand that the better element and the general sentiment of the citizens are in favor of passing this ordinance. The feeling, so far as my knowledge goes, is unanimous. There is no dissenting opinion regarding the feasibility of passing such an ordinance. First, of having these saloons kept at a distance from schools or churches; or secondly, that the saloons should be closed on Sunday.

"Oh, yes, it's bound to come, and so far as I can get the feeling is that there is to be no holding back in pressing the matter to an issue."

C. C. Honney, in speaking of the movement of this morning, said: "There has been an immense amount of public opinion in Chicago on the saloon question within the last ten years, but it would be taken it would show a very large majority in favor of closing the saloons on Sundays and removing them from the vicinity of schools and churches. A prominent German-American told me recently that he could get hundreds of saloon keepers to sign a petition to close on Sunday. As to whether it will be an issue in the next local campaign, I think that question is a little premature. Ask me later, when the national campaign is over. As to the meetings to-morrow, I think we will have a very enthusiastic one."

The meeting to-morrow will be addressed by Dr. E. P. Goodwin, Bishop Fellows, Dr. A. W. Holton, Dr. J. H. Barrett, Dr. William Fawcett, Dr. F. W. Gumsalus, Hon. C. C. Bonney and other prominent clergymen and laymen.

Fatal Gas Explosion. MONTREAL, May 26.—A new gasometer at the gas works at Hochelaga exploded between 8 and 8:30 this morning. There were supposed to have been from twelve to twenty men in the building at the time. Five bodies have already been taken out, the remainder are buried in the ruins.

Up to 10:30 this morning seven dead bodies had been taken from the ruins. Most of the bodies taken out were only slightly bruised and it is supposed death was caused by suffocation. Men who were painting on the roof were blown fifty feet in the air, but escaped serious injury. It is supposed that as many as thirty were more or less injured. The building is an entire wreck. The explosion was caused by leaking gas becoming ignited by a lantern which one of the men foolishly carried into the building.

A Sculling Match. LONDON, May 26.—The sculling match between George Hobear and Charles Carr for £500 a side took place over the Tyne championship course to-day. Hobear won by two lengths.

THE CASE OF KENT.

Interview With the Alleged Dynamiter in Prison.

A FRIEND OF DR. GALLAGHER'S

The Main Evidence Which Secured His Conviction.

HE IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

A Fact Not Made Known During His Trial.

MISTAKE DISCOVERED TOO LATE

A Visit By a Solicitor Leads the Young Man to Believe the American Legation Would Attend to the Case.

Belmont's Fenian Resolution. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, May 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The congressional resolution of Mr. Perry Belmont, directing inquiry into the case of Convict Kent, whom the congressman described as having been taken up by Consul General Waller, suggested a visit to that official this morning. The consul general said he knew nothing as yet about what you call the Fenian resolution of Mr. Belmont beyond what he read in the Herald dispatch some time ago. He never had been instructed to make inquiries into the case of Kent, alias Contin, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life on the charge of being implicated in a dynamite conspiracy. I have sent two dispatches on the subject to the state department at Washington, where they can be seen if you presume. It would be extremely impolitic for me in my semi-diplomatic position to inform as to dispatches.

I made a fair and minute account of my investigation. I first went to the lawyers employed in the case, among whom was Sir E. Clarke. There I found that the notes of the trial amounted to over 1,000 pages. He told me the trial was fair and impartial, but the government did not know Kent was an American subject, for Kent and his counsel were silent about that or it might have made a difference in the mode of procedure. Sir E. Clarke added the prosecution relied mostly on the fact of Kent's having known Dr. Gallagher, the main conspirator.

"Under permission of the home office I interviewed Kent at Chatham prison, where I found him a cheerful and good looking young man of pleasant manners. In the course of the interview, during which his statement was taken down in writing by my secretary, Kent said he was born in Ireland and subsequently became a naturalized American citizen, having worked in New York and elsewhere in the states and served in the militia at Philadelphia. During his residence in America he had never been convicted—in fact, to use his own language, a policeman had never laid hands on him. He first met Dr. Gallagher in New York, when he went to him for medical assistance. Previous to that he had never seen Gallagher, either in America or elsewhere, nor had he met him in London until the trial. Kent then gave the details of how he was arrested, all of which came out at the trial, adding that no dynamite was found upon him or at other places he had lodged. Asked why he did not apply to the American government for assistance during the trial, he replied while awaiting trial at Millbank a gentleman came to him and represented himself as an American solicitor. Kent, thinking he was attached to the legation, made no further effort to interest the American authorities in his behalf during the trial, being under the impression that the American solicitor was working up his case in that respect. After the sentence, however, Kent wrote the legation on the subject and received a reply from the secretary stating that Minister Lowell was out of town and that he could not himself move in the matter. Kent strongly protested his innocence, but said he had nothing to complain of in the prison treatment. I forwarded Kent's statement to the department at Washington, adding that whether the man is guilty or not guilty, the prosecution was extremely successful in convicting him on such evidence. Personally, I believe things would have turned out much better if Kent had made known at first that he was an American citizen."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. Don Pedro is reported as rapidly recovering. Mrs. Cleveland and party visited Princeton yesterday. Bookler McClaughey, of Chicago, was yesterday pardoned by Governor Oglesby. B. H. Jones, bank defaulter from Stafford, Kas., was captured in Pittsburg yesterday. Coaler, followed by Warner, with local rans, are the weather predictions for to-day. The chocolate factory of C. D. Brooks at Des Moines, Iowa, burned yesterday. Loss \$50,000.

Nine hundred and fifty-three women were farms in Iowa, and only eighteen are carrying mortgages. Henry O. Billings, a hat manufacturer of South Farmington, Mass., has assigned. Liability \$100,000.

Advised from Haiti say another revolution is threatened and troops have been sent to protect American citizens.

The people of Limerick have resolved to hold the league meeting to-day in spite of the warning of Bishop O'Dwyer.

William H. Lee, who shot his stepfather, Banker Rawson, in Chicago, has been denied his liberty on habeas corpus proceedings.

Provisions are being made for a special train of 400 delegates from northern states and territories to the St. Louis convention.

William A. Rowe, the American bicyclist, in the contest at Yarrow to-day, had his collarbone broken and received internal injuries.

The assignment of seats in the space set apart in the democratic national convention for working reporters has been completed. The total number of press seats provided are 2,403.

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Belmont's Fenian Resolution. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, May 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The congressional resolution of Mr. Perry Belmont, directing inquiry into the case of Convict Kent, whom the congressman described as having been taken up by Consul General Waller, suggested a visit to that official this morning. The consul general said he knew nothing as yet about what you call the Fenian resolution of Mr. Belmont beyond what he read in the Herald dispatch some time ago. He never had been instructed to make inquiries into the case of Kent, alias Contin, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life on the charge of being implicated in a dynamite conspiracy. I have sent two dispatches on the subject to the state department at Washington, where they can be seen if you presume. It would be extremely impolitic for me in my semi-diplomatic position to inform as to dispatches.

I made a fair and minute account of my investigation. I first went to the lawyers employed in the case, among whom was Sir E. Clarke. There I found that the notes of the trial amounted to over 1,000 pages. He told me the trial was fair and impartial, but the government did not know Kent was an American subject, for Kent and his counsel were silent about that or it might have made a difference in the mode of procedure. Sir E. Clarke added the prosecution relied mostly on the fact of Kent's having known Dr. Gallagher, the main conspirator.

"Under permission of the home office I interviewed Kent at Chatham prison, where I found him a cheerful and good looking young man of pleasant manners. In the course of the interview, during which his statement was taken down in writing by my secretary, Kent said he was born in Ireland and subsequently became a naturalized American citizen, having worked in New York and elsewhere in the states and served in the militia at Philadelphia. During his residence in America he had never been convicted—in fact, to use his own language, a policeman had never laid hands on him. He first met Dr. Gallagher in New York, when he went to him for medical assistance. Previous to that he had never seen Gallagher, either in America or elsewhere, nor had he met him in London until the trial. Kent then gave the details of how he was arrested, all of which came out at the trial, adding that no dynamite was found upon him or at other places he had lodged. Asked why he did not apply to the American government for assistance during the trial, he replied while awaiting trial at Millbank a gentleman came to him and represented himself as an American solicitor. Kent, thinking he was attached to the legation, made no further effort to interest the American authorities in his behalf during the trial, being under the impression that the American solicitor was working up his case in that respect. After the sentence, however, Kent wrote the legation on the subject and received a reply from the secretary stating that Minister Lowell was out of town and that he could not himself move in the matter. Kent strongly protested his innocence, but said he had nothing to complain of in the prison treatment. I forwarded Kent's statement to the department at Washington, adding that whether the man is guilty or not guilty, the prosecution was extremely successful in convicting him on such evidence. Personally, I believe things would have turned out much better if Kent had made known at first that he was an American citizen."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. Don Pedro is reported as rapidly recovering. Mrs. Cleveland and party visited Princeton yesterday. Bookler McClaughey, of Chicago, was yesterday pardoned by Governor Oglesby. B. H. Jones, bank defaulter from Stafford, Kas., was captured in Pittsburg yesterday. Coaler, followed by Warner, with local rans, are the weather predictions for to-day. The chocolate factory of C. D. Brooks at Des Moines, Iowa, burned yesterday. Loss \$50,000.

Nine hundred and fifty-three women were farms in Iowa, and only eighteen are carrying mortgages. Henry O. Billings, a hat manufacturer of South Farmington, Mass., has assigned. Liability \$100,000.

Advised from Haiti say another revolution is threatened and troops have been sent to protect American citizens.

The people of Limerick have resolved to hold the league meeting to-day in spite of the warning of Bishop O'Dwyer.

William H. Lee, who shot his stepfather, Banker Rawson, in Chicago, has been denied his liberty on habeas corpus proceedings.

Provisions are being made for a special train of 400 delegates from northern states and territories to the St. Louis convention.

William A. Rowe, the American bicyclist, in the contest at Yarrow to-day, had his collarbone broken and received internal injuries.

The assignment of seats in the space set apart in the democratic national convention for working reporters has been completed. The total number of press seats provided are 2,403.