

WEST MAKES HIS DEFENSE

Sensational Incident of Cleveland's Second Campaign Revived.

REMAINED SILENT FOR SEVEN YEARS

Criticizes the American People and Public Men and Expresses Indignation that Eastman Should Thereafter Receive Bayard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A special cable to the World from London says:

"An extraordinary, and in many respects unprecedented publication by a British or any other high diplomat has been discussed during the past few days among the foreign representatives to the court of St. James. This is a handsomely printed pamphlet marked, 'For Private Circulation Only,' and entitled, 'My Mission to the United States, '81-'89,' and has just been issued by Lord Sackville, who as Sir Lionel Sackville West, K. C. M. G., was the English minister to Washington during the period named. It will be remembered that President Cleveland, almost on the eve of election of 1888, sent Sir Lionel his passports because of a letter written by him to an alleged Englishman in California, commenting upon the approaching election. This pamphlet is Lord Sackville's defense and explanation made several years after that incident. But the unprecedented part of it, and the part which has aroused very excited comment, is, first, the freedom of his strictures upon the American people and American public men, and second, his expressed indignation that the British ministry should have accepted Mr. Bayard as ambassador to this country while as secretary of state of the United States Mr. Bayard had wanted and received in person its accredited representative.

SENT TO A CHOSEN FEW.

"The pamphlet consists of fifty-two pages, 15,000 words, and is of very limited issue, not more than 100 copies, and is distributed under seal only to leading foreign diplomats, the higher English officials, and a few personal friends.

"Chester A. Arthur was president and James G. Blaine secretary of state when Lord Sackville came to New York in November, 1881. A reception given him by St. George's society, he says that Arthur and Blaine to greet him by President Arthur and Blaine made a most cordial address of welcome. In it he referred to 'the loyalty of the American people and their admiration of his gracious sovereign, his royal mistress, Lord Sackville notes also his very cordial reception by the president himself, but remarks: 'That while Mr. Blaine was in his conciliatory language he was carrying on a hostile controversy with her majesty's government by the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.'

"He says he entered upon his duties with great solicitude. I was well aware of the difficulties I should meet with in combating the influence of the Fenian organization, exercised over the government, and which was so powerful in both houses of the legislature.

PRESIDENT EMBARRASSED.

"Lord Sackville quotes a private letter he wrote to Lord Granville, then foreign minister, in April, 1892, in regard, apparently, to a demand for the immediate release of certain Irish suspects. In this letter Lord Sackville frankly admitted that Assistant Secretary Bancroft Davis represented to him that the president felt embarrassed by the action of Congress in the matter and that he, the president, trusted the wisdom of her majesty's government in enabling him to do so. He says he told Secretary Davis that he must remember there was a public opinion in England, as well as in this country, which were likely to be convinced of the necessity of a concession to the United States government on this question, simply because of the influence of the Fenian party.

"Davis frankly admitted this and said that the president himself appealed to her majesty's government in the present case. Lord Sackville here the president states that Lord Granville, upon the presentation of Lord Spencer, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, and lately secretary of the cabinet, telegraphed the first assistant secretary of state, saying that his (Lord Sackville's) life was in danger and asking for protection. Secretary Frothingham, however, would not take a step officially, but sent him to General Sherman. The latter invited him to go on the president's yacht. All preparations were made in the James river, after which it was deemed that the excitement in the Fenian ranks would be allayed.

INSTRUCTIONS WERE WITHDRAWN.

"He says danger again became imminent when he was instructed to demand the extradition of Patrick Sheridan for complicity in the Fenian plot. He felt that such a demand would be hopeless and so reported to Lord Granville, and then the instructions were revoked. A presidential election was approached, and Lord Sackville was likely to be the republican candidate.

"It was at this time that Mr. Blaine spoke to me in the most condemnatory tones of the conduct of her majesty's government in dealing with the Irish question. They had demanded such a hostile feeling in the United States as would result in the Fenian party's unanimous expression of hatred toward England. This language clearly indicated his intention to trade upon this hostility in England in order to gain the Irish vote for his election.

"He notes Mr. Blaine's defeat with no great degree of exultation, and says he looked upon the victory of the new democratic administration and Mr. Bayard. The latter, he says, deprecates to him 'the influence of the Fenian party had obtained in the constituencies, and expressed himself as determined not to allow his action to be dictated by it.

"Lord Sackville speaks at length the negotiations over the Bering sea question and asserts that neither England or the Dominion had any just claims, because the government dared not interfere. The Fenian party, which corporation was rich and influential in both houses of Congress.

"Lord Sackville's connection with Mr. Bayard, of which he made a minute at the time, in which the latter said: 'The Irish vote had become a great factor in American politics, and he had been told that the British pressed to any political or commercial question was sufficient to create unity toward England.'

ADMITS IT WAS INCAUTIOUS.

"Lord Sackville treats of events prior to Mr. Cleveland's re-election in 1885. It was necessary for him to show himself more anti-Fenian than his opponent. He quotes the Murchison letter and his reply, which he refers to as 'incautious,' both of which he says were sent to the New York Tribune, an organ of the republican party, on October 2, 1888. He learned from private sources that no such person as Murchison existed.

"The excitement over the Sackville incident, as it was called, became farcical. He was caricatured. He says that several days before election and the secretary daily accepted my expression of regret at what had occurred.

"When, however, I saw Mr. Bayard the following day he said the matter had become serious. Great interests depended upon the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, he could not ignore the injurious effect which my letter had had upon a certain faction, the vote of which was necessary for the democratic candidate. He saw a copy of a telegram from the State department to Minister Phelps, accusing him of 'political swindler.' He took this offensive telegram to Mr. Bayard, saying that it was a personal insult.

"Mr. Bayard was 'embarrassed and confused, and at last said that he knew nothing of any such telegram having been sent.

"He was furnished with a copy of the following telegram received by a member of the cabinet from the central committee in New York: 'Does the president know that the

IRISH VOTE IS SLIPPING OUT OF OUR HANDS

because of the diplomatic shilly-shallying? See Lamont (the president's private secretary and chief wirepuller) at once. Something ought to be done today.'

RECEIVED HIS PASSPORTS.

"Accordingly he received his passports that afternoon.

"Lord Sackville quotes a statement he made to Lord Salisbury accusing Secretary Bayard of flagrant misstatements of facts and of duplicity. He refers to President Cleveland in bitter terms and adds: 'I have in these action which an American politician will not resort to in order to gain an election. He quotes another dispatch from Mr. Murchison to Lord Salisbury, in which the Murchison letter, one Osgood, was referred to President Harrison in a letter from the Fenian party.

"Lord Sackville gives credit to the publication of 'The Irish Question,' which he says is 'one Quay, a senator and chief of the republican wire pullers, to whom his (Lord Sackville's) letter was sent by the California police chief, one Osgood.'

"Lord Sackville says: 'Mr. Bayard remained in obscurity for four years until the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, when he was appointed ambassador to this country. His remarkable achievement, the perpetrator of these degrading acts of political trickery, emerged from the political mire a social success and meets those upon whom he so mercilessly trampled with a smiling countenance.'

"He quotes two justices of the supreme court, since dead, spoke in the strongest condemnation of President Cleveland's action toward him. He quotes a letter from the Fenian party in New York offering him \$2,000 per week and expenses for himself and suite if he would hold two levees daily of two hours in 'my private museum.'

"It is unnecessary," adds Lord Sackville, 'for me to comment further upon the political character of the Fenian party in the United States, nor upon the difficulties which a British minister has to contend with in maintaining amicable relations with a government so deeply influenced by the political party of the moment and whose action is controlled by a faction hostile to his own country.'

FATAL TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

One Person Killed and Four Others Fatally Injured.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—At 12:30 a. m. this morning an alarm called the fire department to the five-story brick tenement at 21 West Sixth street, in which were sleeping forty tenants. The flames were in the third, fourth and fifth stories. Women and children were screaming piteously at the windows. All the firemen were quickly on the scene and the work of rescue begun. Thomas O'Flaherty, a deaf man, more dead than alive with suffocation, jumped from a fourth story window and was held by the police without further injury.

"At 1:15 bodies were taken from the fourth and fifth stories by police and firemen. Mrs. Mary Holmes, aged 80, was dead; her daughter, Miss E. J. Pendery, an actress known as May Edwards of New York, was taken to the hospital. Her injuries were not seriously injured. The fatally injured are: MAMIE PONSO, aged 19; MRS. WILLIAM A. DAVIS, all dreadfully burned.

"The loss included are: Julia Davis, nervous and stout exposure; Ida Minkowsky and Mrs. Theresa Lang.

"All are of this city except those otherwise designated. Mamie Ponso and Rachel Davis were from the city of Pittsburg. Mrs. O'Flaherty had all the others, except losing their household goods, escaped with little or no injury. How the fire started is not known. The bodies of the fatally injured are being taken to the morgue.

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FRANCE TAKES MADAGASCAR

Hova Forces Completely Routed and Dispersed by the Troops.

GREAT REJOICING AMONG PARISIANS

Capital of the Island Kingdom Assaulted and Captured by the Prime Minister and the Court Flee for Their Lives.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A dispatch received from Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, late this morning announced the capture of Antananarivo, capital of the island of Madagascar, by the French troops, and caused great rejoicing to the government, as it has been recognized for some time past that the defeat of the French troops meant a change of minister.

The news quickly spread throughout the city, causing great excitement and much rejoicing.

France and Madagascar have been at loggerheads for more than ten years, chiefly over the right of the government of Madagascar to act independently of the French residents in granting exequaturs to foreign consular agents. According to the treaty of December 28, 1855, the French minister resident and a military guard of French troops were to reside at the capital and control the foreign relations of Madagascar, making the island, to all intents and purposes, a French province.

The government of Madagascar has all along denied that the treaty gave France the rights she claimed, holding that M. le Mirre de Villiers, the French diplomat, in 1857, entered into an engagement with Madagascar, on behalf of France, to the effect that the exequaturs of consuls and consular agents should be given in the future as in the past, by the queen of Madagascar, and that the latter treaty did not change the situation.

Longly speaking on this question is based the dispute which led to disturbances, during which the representatives of the French government were insulted by the populace and slighted by the government. Madagascar. In addition a number of Frenchmen were assassinated.

In September, 1894, matters finally reached a state that M. le Mirre de Villiers was sent to Madagascar with an ultimatum from the French government insisting that France should control the foreign relations of Madagascar. The ultimatum was delivered to the prime minister, Panialaivony, who is also the husband of the queen, Ranavalona II. After several days of deliberation the prime minister rejected the ultimatum, and Madagascar would only submit to superior force. M. de Villiers and all the French agents thereupon returned to Tamatave and France began making preparations to bring the Hovas, the predominant tribe of the island, to terms. In November last the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, asked for credit for 50,000,000 francs, and 15,000 men for an expedition to Madagascar, and his request was promptly granted.

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FIRED ON THE BRITISH FLAG.

Spanish Steamer Makes a Slight Mistake at Its Disposal Practice.

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES FAILS

Changes Sought in the Constitution Do Not Meet with Favor.

ANOTHER SOUTH DAKOTA SCANDAL.

State Board of Agriculture Accused of Malfeasance at Sioux Falls.

SIoux Falls, S. D., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—There is a big fight on between the members of the local state fair committee and the State Board of Agriculture. Notwithstanding that fair week was characterized with perfect weather, unprecedented crowds and exhibits, the state fair board has failed to pay out by about \$2,000. This, in the face of the fact that hundreds of people were induced to move to the fair grounds, and that all premiums would be paid at once, places the board in a bad light and particularly the city, which, although it has received a view of the local committee, has undertaken to discover the reason for not paying out. An auditing committee was appointed by the city council and the board of agriculture was ordered to show the vouchers for all money paid out. The auditing committee has completed its work and reports that the board has paid out \$2,000 more than it should have. A large amount is taken in direct defiance of law, which says the members shall receive no compensation for their services except a mileage of 10 cents per mile. The actual expenses. The auditing committee has found that about \$2,000 has been spent in excess of what was allowed. The members of the board on the day following the fair drew their extravagant pay and departed for their respective homes without making any arrangements for the payment of the premiums promised. Had this amount remained where it belonged there would have been no question of paying out the premiums. Now the premium winners will not get over 25 per cent of what should be paid to them.

The board reports receiving \$350 for gambling privileges. It is well known that one man in this city offered in writing \$500 for the right to enter the United States territory. This was refused on the plea that the state law would be observed and no gambling allowed. When the state fair gates opened there were about fifty 'something' games running.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS ON TRAINS.

Plans Proposed for Preventing Abuse of Sleeping Passengers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Treasury department is trying to devise some plan by which the passengers on night trains over roads running through Canada from one point in the United States to another may be saved the annoyance of having their hand baggage inspected by custom officers at the five or six border crossings which they must pass before reaching their destination. Until recently passengers for Detroit or other points west entering Canada at Buffalo were furnished a label which was attached to their hand baggage, and which, on crossing the border, was removed by the custom officers. This label was a 'through passenger,' which label passed the baggage at Detroit without inspection. But as this plan did not prevent the smuggling of goods, the Treasury department, from putting dutiable articles of great value into his handbag while in Canada, the Treasury department has recently ordered that all baggage, except such as had been checked and therefore could not be tampered with, be examined at each point it re-entered the United States territory. By this plan, however, it is very frequently necessary to waken passengers in the middle of the night, and it is to avoid this annoyance that the Treasury officials are now endeavoring to devise a plan by which the result will be the placing of custom agents on all through night trains or the adoption of a system of sealing the fastenings of the baggage, and in some cases to regard the matter will likely be taken very soon.

MORA TO GET HIS MONEY AT LAST.

State Department Will Make the Payment This Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—It is expected that the State department, which is the custodian of the money paid by Spain on the Mora claim, will pay the money to the defendant parties at interest on Thursday and possibly tomorrow. The amount finally agreed on for Antonio Maximo Mora, principal in the claim, is \$87,000. This sum has been secured by the sale of the property of Mora since the inception of the case in 1870. A further amount, approximately \$28,000, has been secured by the sale of the property of the late Antonio Mora, who was at one time attorney for the defendant parties. The Mora claim, which was assigned his interest. In the original agreement between Mora and his attorneys he was to retain 60 per cent and they were to have 40 per cent, the latter sum to cover all legal expenses.

Mrs. Walker to Settle in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Miss Walker, wife of the retired States Consul General Walter, now imprisoned by the French government, will arrive in New York Saturday and steps are being taken to have her met by representatives of the State department. Her son, Walter Walker, is also in New York. She is accompanied by her young children, the family having made the long journey from Madagascar by way of Paris. Relief funds for her have been raised in Kansas and in Washington and will be available for her support after landing. It is expected she will settle in Iowa.

Army and Navy Details.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Lieutenant Richard Inch has been detached from the Independence and ordered to duty at Mare Island navy yard. Lieutenant J. C. Drake has been detached from the Union iron works, California, and has been ordered to duty at the United States military school, Lima, Peru. Lieutenant Henry R. Emley, Third artillery, granted twenty-one days leave.

Iowa Postmaster Commissioned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—James O'Connell was today commissioned postmaster at Farley, Ia.

Four Fell One Hundred Feet.

Workmen Injured by the Breaking of an Elevator Cable.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—An elevator in the building of the National Tailoring company in Franklin street fell 100 feet today, fatally injuring a man and a boy and seriously injuring two other passengers. The injured are: Joseph H. Rosenberg, internally injured; will die.

Engineer Run by the Robbers.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 8.—A bold attempt was made last evening to hold up the Grand Rapids & Indiana northbound passenger train at Marborough and Mr. Oliver H. Belmont returned to town from Tuscola park today.

Marborough Wedding Done Fixed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The wedding of the duke of Marlborough and Miss Constance Vanderbilt is announced for Thursday, November 14, at St. Thomas church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. Many details are still to be perfected. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Constance Vanderbilt, and the duke of Marlborough and Mr. Oliver H. Belmont returned to town from Tuscola park today.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 8.

At New York—Arrived—Fulda, from Bremen. At Liverpool—Arrived—Botnia, from Boston. At New York—Arrived—Tatjana, from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

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INDIANS DID NOT KILL SMITH.

Is Now in the Custody of a United States Marshal.

SPANISH STUDENTS INDULGE IN RIOT.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—Dispatches received here from the city of Barcelona announce that serious conflicts have taken place there between the liberal and Catholic students of the university. The trouble, it appears, is caused by the students' refusal to accept a professor, who published a book which was declared to be heretical. The riots started in the university, and finally reached the streets of the city. A series of fierce conflicts between Catholics and liberals, led by the students, resulted in the wounding, following, and the disorder was with difficulty suppressed by the police.

Object to Closing the Beer Gardens.

MUNSTER, Westphalia, Oct. 8.—There has been a growing agitation here for some time past against the order issued to close the beer gardens and other similar places for the purpose of reforming the morals of the city. The result is a number of serious conflicts have taken place between the police and inhabitants in the streets of the city. Matters, however, have been quieted down by the police.

Japs Rout the Black Flies.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch received here from Tokio announces that Japanese forces on the island of Formosa have met and routed the main body consisting of 10,000 men of the Black Flies. The engagement took place near the river Tai-Linnai. The Black Flies were routed and the Japanese forces captured and that of all his warriors he saved. His army is slightly diminished.

Transfer of the Heart of Kosciusko.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The heart of Kosciusko, the Polish patriot and general under Washington, will be transferred on October 15 from Vezia to the Polish museum in the Chateau de Poleski, near Zurich.

Disturbances Break Out in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—It is reported that serious disturbances have broken out in Armenia. The Turkish and the Turks have broken out at Sivas, Van and Bitlis, three of the leading cities of Armenia.

Says the Porte Must