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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

RENEWED BUT BASELESS RUMORS OF TROUBLE ON THE CONTINENT.

POLITICAL LEADERS TO ADDRESS THE PUBLIC—THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION—AMAZING FRENCH NEWS OF THE QUEEN—TOPICS OF A DULL HOLY WEEK—COUNT VITZTHUM'S REMINISCENCES.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, April 9.—The alarmists have been at their old trade this week with no great success. Their latest cry is that the Bulgarians mean to elect Prince Alexander King. The excuse for this rumor is the enthusiasm shown on the Prince's birthday. The enthusiasm certainly was genuine and general, but the Regency have proved themselves strong enough to prevent at Sophia and elsewhere illuminations or other manifestations which might give Russia the pretext to interfere for which she is watching. The Powers would not listen for a moment to Prince Alexander's return. The Regency keeps order amid immense difficulties, still chiefly due to Russian intrigue. The only other basis for the rumor is a Boulanger story revamped. The report that the German attaches at Paris were in trouble with the French authorities had but short life, but the demand for General Boulanger's resignation, therefore, according to the French press, was renewed. The sole foundation for this seems to be the articles in "The Berlin Post," which takes the liberty to say that General Boulanger is a danger to peace. All this will be forgotten next week.

The Irish question has been allowed to slumber since Thursday. The House of Commons sat Friday afternoon, but by the kind permission of Mr. W. H. Smith debate on Coercion was postponed till Tuesday. So many members have given themselves a vacation by pairing that next week is not likely to bring a great number of great guns to the front in the House itself. Mr. Chamberlain, on whom Professor Tyndall bestows his blessing in to-day's "Times," goes to Scotland and speaks at Ayr on Wednesday and at Edinburgh on Friday. Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington follow him unblessed. Both will be heard at Edinburgh on Saturday next, when a banquet is to be given in Mr. Goschen's honor. Lord Randolph Churchill delivers an oration at Birmingham on Thursday. Mr. Gladstone himself is down for an address to the Eighty Club the week following, but is expected to speak against coercion in the House before the second reading of the bill, which the Government mean to make on Monday week if fate and the Parnellites permit.

Meanwhile arrangements for the procession on Monday, from the East to the West end of London, and the meeting in Hyde Park in the afternoon, are on an unusual scale. Day by day the enthusiasm among the working classes of the metropolis has grown, says the Home Rule organ. Professor Stuart, M. P., who will preside, is one of Mr. Gladstone's personal friends. Mr. Labouchere is perhaps the chief wirepuller, in conjunction with Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who has one of the best organizing heads among the Irish men. Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Howell and Mr. Cremer, who preside at different platforms, are workingmen's representatives. Mr. Sexton will speak, and so will the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The demonstration is directed entirely against Coercion. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has a conspicuous place in it as if to emphasize his father's approval of this method of expressing public opinion.

However, people do discuss other things than Coercion. Beer has been much debated, and adulteration thereof. Big brewers who brew from malt and hops are trying to stop little brewers who make beer of chemicals, or at least compel them to say their materials come from an apothecary. Mr. Goschen having settled his budget, which he says will be a humdrum budget, is trying to coax the city companies to disgorge some of their funds for an extension of University teaching. One great teacher of the public, or the lower middle half of it, is assuring the small shopkeepers of London that Delmonico's is no better than some London restaurants and much dearer. Other papers go even farther afield for topics in this dry season.

The Queen's absence passes with if anything less remark than usual. Her Majesty's visit to Aix-les-Bains excites more notice in France than here. The English do not half like the Queen's residence abroad, but the French are flattered and delighted because she chooses to spend her vacation beneath the tricolor. "Figaro," of Paris, devotes a column and a half to details of the Queen's arrival and installation at the Villa Mottet, which for all its fine name is only a dependence of a hotel. This august female traveller, says the awed Frenchman, always takes her cook and all her servants with her, and she found her breakfast ready for her on her arrival. The Queen's habits, we learn on the same authority, are correct. She rises at 7; breakfasts at 9 with the Prince and Princess of Battenberg, nobody else being admitted; and walks at 10, the Princess accompanying her. Sometimes she drives, and Her Majesty is to be seen on occasion in a donkey-cart. She sketches; lunches at 3 with an excellent appetite; takes another promenade at 4, the Princess still with her; goes sight-seeing like less august tourists; dines at half-past 8; talks; then retires to her private room, works, reads, draws and writes letters till half-past 1 next morning, the hour at which apparently the Queen parted with this reporter. No English paper has the news.

The Queen returns on April 29. Meantime Windsor Castle is being furnished up for the reception of the royalties expected for the Jubilee. So is Buckingham Palace, which for once is to wear an air of hospitality. The Castle and Palace together are not equal to the demands likely to be made on them for the accommodation of the Queen's guests from abroad, so a hotel hard by the Palace has been engaged for the minor kings.

Good Friday was observed with the usual Anglican strictness; perhaps the gloomiest day in the year. The shops were all shut, the churches all open and the streets all empty. Little or no holiday-making was attempted. Women dressed in black. Theatres were hermetically sealed by the edict of the Lord Chamberlain. Everybody who can get away from London has gone. Society does not exist. Nobody is bold enough to give a dinner on the evening of Good Friday, parties are never heard of in Passion Week, and dancing is voted bad form. People who wished to amuse themselves yesterday stole out of town. The Post-Office vouchsafes but one delivery of letters. Music prevails everywhere and churches which are famous for vocal and instrumental performances are thronged as none others. Sacred concerts are held at Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace, St. James's Hall and dozens of other halls. The Japanese theatre itself was turned into a sacred concert hall, where Mme. Minnie Hank, Mlle. Nordica and other Italian artists of American origin sang Handel's music. The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Sandringham to solemnize this anniversary by receiving the Archbishop of Canterbury as their guest. Lord Salisbury is at Hatfield for a fortnight, meditating in that magnificent Elizabethan house an Elizabethan policy considerably less magnificent. Most of the other Ministers are in the country. Mr. Balfour, I believe, is kept at the Irish Office by Irish business which Irishmen wish he would leave undone. Lord Aberdeen's pretty suburban villa, Dollis Hill, six miles from the House of Commons, still shelters Mr Gladstone. Strictest of religionists in all ecclesiastical observances, he walked yesterday with Mrs. Gladstone to St. Mary's Church, Willesden, the people assembling to see him come and go. To-day he may run down to The Durdans to talk matters over with Lord Rosebery, who arrived Wednesday morning from his Indo-European tour. Sir William Harcourt is at his new house in the New Forest.

The Easter manœuvres are in full swing and Kent and Sussex are alive with columns of volunteers marching, counter-marching, attacking and defending. Their operations fill six columns of *The Times*, where these amateur warriors have the pleasure of seeing themselves and their performances sharply criticised by professional soldiers serving as correspondents. The novelty of to-day is the employment of a corps of bicyclists and tricyclists for scouting purposes, which one writer calls a decided success.

It is long since the English public has been more scandalized than by a passage in Count Vitzthum's reminiscences. This book, just published, is a fitting companion to Count Beust's Memoirs. Count Vitzthum was a compatriot of Count Beust. He represented Saxony in England from 1853 to 1866 and has much to say about English life which is extremely interesting. He knew society, politics and the court well. What horrifies the English is what he says about the Prince-Consort.

According to Count Vitzthum the Queen showed her husband submissive veneration. The Foreign Office sent him every dispatch and none ever went abroad which he had not seen, studied, and sometimes altered. Reports came to him from all other great departments, and no appointment in Church or State was ever made without the Prince's sanction. In short, during twenty-one years this young German prince really governed England. Count Vitzthum's picture is overdrawn, but what angers the English people is that his account contains only too much truth. G. W. S.

RINGING WORDS OF THE GRAND OLD MAN.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED TO THE MINERS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 9.—The anti-coercion meeting to be held in Hyde Park Monday promises to be the biggest out-door political meeting ever held in London. In connection with it Mr. Gladstone to-day issued to the miners in the north of Great Britain, a majority of whom are enthusiastic followers of him, the following letter, which amounts to a manifesto:

I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the meeting which is to be held in Hyde Park next Monday and to which I understand tens of thousands of the workingmen of London intend generously to devote their holiday. It ever there was a time when it was to the interest of the English workingman to be think himself, this is the time. It is the first time when a coercion bill, if passed, is to be passed by England's vote alone against the voices of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. It is the first time when such a bill will have been passed under the sanction of the house holders at large, who were never enfranchised before the last elections—in 1885 and 1886. It is the first time coercion has been proposed without any attempt by the Ministry to show—what we know they cannot show—a state of exceptional and flagrant or growing crime.

If England is to coerce Ireland for crime, Ireland can reply that relatively to population she has less crime than England.

In my opinion the rejection of the bill is even more needed by England than by Ireland. For Ireland it is a question of suffering and she knows how to suffer. For England it is a question of shame and dishonor, and to cast away shame and dishonor is the first business of a great nation.

In 1876 a meeting of London workingmen first gave effectual force to the movement for Bulgaria which brought about the election of 1880. May the meeting of Monday next bring the death knell of the worst, the most insulting and the most causeless coercion bill ever submitted to Parliament.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE ISSUE.

LONDON, April 9.—Lord Hartington has written the following letter to a Unionist meeting:

It is of great importance that some answer should be given to the agitation which is being promoted against the measure necessary for the maintenance of order in Ireland. Doubtless it is greatly to be regretted that the Government is compelled again to resort to coercive measures, although Liberal statesmen have not shrunk on former occasions from proposing in similar circumstances legislation of equal if not greater severity. It is my firm conviction that the desire which compelled the Government to resort to this policy is not spontaneous, and is not mainly caused by unredressed grievances. It is the result of the determination of some leaders of the Irish people to prove that the government of Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom is impossible, and an attempt is being made to discredit both remedial and repressive legislation. In my judgment this attempt ought to be firmly resisted by the Unionists—both Liberal and Conservative.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU WILL YIELD.

THE MANDAMENT AGAINST CANADIAN KNIGHTS OF LABOR TO BE WITHDRAWN.

QUEBEC, April 9 (*Special*).—Cardinal Taschereau in a letter in French over his own signature made public here to day, stamps as an impudent fabrication *The New-York World's* recent report of an interview with him on the question of the Knights of Labor.

When asked to-night if there would be a withdrawal of the mandament issued against the Canadian Knights of Labor the Cardinal said: "I think there will be a temporary withdrawal of the order made last fall. Whether it becomes total or not depends upon the Holy Father. Personally I am not opposed to the order as it exists and I see no reason why it should conflict with the Church. I may say that I myself recommended the withdrawal of the mandate over Easter and by that time I have every reason to believe the whole difficulty will be adjusted by such an understanding as will be satisfactory to the Knights and to the head of the Church."

When asked as to whether the mandament would be done away with to-morrow, Cardinal Taschereau refused to speak positively, but conveyed the impression that an encyclical letter would probably be read in the churches to-morrow which would for the time being bring about a cessation of hostilities. In conversation with several of the priests connected with the palace it was ascertained that the number of Roman Catholics waiting to do their Easter duties on account of the recent mandament against the Knights of Labor has increased alarmingly and as they have avowed their faith in the Church, so have they sworn allegiance to the Knights of Labor. They are encouraged by some of the clergy to hold out, it is said, and the master workman of the Knights of Labor, who is a Roman Catholic, was called upon yesterday and stated that he had been informed that a temporary withdrawal of the mandament was assured. It is said that if the Knights fail to come to an understanding with the church here, they intend to perform a pilgrimage to some of the American cities where they can obtain absolution.

ENGLAND'S DEMANDS OF HAYTI.

FRENCH CREDITORS OF THE BLACK REPUBLIC HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 1.—News has been received from Hayti to the effect that an amicable settlement of the British claims may be expected. The Haytian Assembly has had two special sittings, one public and one secret, to consider the demand made by Mr. Hill, the British special agent now in Hayti. He wishes to have the principle admitted. President Salomon declined taking action until he obtained an expression of opinion from the Assembly. To admit the principle is to acknowledge the English claim of $1,000,000. The Island of Tortugas was offered to the British Government in settlement of this claim three years ago.

An interesting complication may be remembered in connection with the "Black Republic," as Sir Spencer St. John, late British Minister to Hayti, terms it in his new book. The Government of Hayti has recently borrowed $3,000,000 in Paris. If England wants a Haytian island French creditors will probably have something to say.

The highly alarming rumors that have reached this city from Hayti seem to be baseless, as the United States steamer Yantic, Captain Green, started there three days ago for this port, and the Haytian man-of-war Dessalines, Captain Cooper (a son of Admiral Cooper, of the United States Navy), is also here. Captain Cooper stated positively that the rumors of a revolutionary movement there and another massacre of mulattoes were absolutely groundless; that perfect peace and quiet reigned in Port-au-Prince, and that he (Captain Cooper) had left his family there.

Her Majesty's ship Canada, with the British Commissioner on board, is still at Port-au-Prince. Mr. Hill is expected here within a fortnight. The general opinion is that the matter will be amicably settled.

TRIALS IN STORE FOR AMERICAN EMIGRANTS.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The customs officials on the border have received new and strict orders from the Government in relation to the examination of the baggage of passengers coming into Canada by railway from the United States. The new regulations are similar to those enforced by the United States authorities at New-York with regard to steamship passengers from foreign countries.

PARTISAN CONTESTS IN GERMANY.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

NEW DEMANDS OF THE CATHOLIC PARTY—FISCAL PROPOSALS—THE FRENCH IN ALSACE-LORRAINE—THE STRASBURG ELECTION—SOCIALISTS.

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BERLIN, April 9.—The Ecclesiastical bill has been fixed as the order of the day in the Unterhaus for April 20. At the recent short conference the National Liberal leaders were disposed to assent to the bill, after stating in the course of the debate that their acceptance would be conditional on no further concessions being made. During the vacation the controversy has become most bitter. The unceasing hostile language of the Catholic press has caused a revulsion in the pacific mood of the National Liberal and Conservative papers. Instead of now discussing the acceptance of the measure as passed by the Oberhaus, the National Liberals are disposed to reject the bill unless all of Bishop Kopp's amendments are stricken out. In deference to Prince Bismarck, they will consent to the adoption of the original bill, but will not go a step beyond. On the other hand, the Centre party brings forward again the whole of Bishop Kopp's proposals, including those which the committee of the Oberhaus refused to entertain.

Dr. Windthorst's reported submission to the Vatican is only provisional. If the Conservative and National Liberal groups oppose the entire freedom of the recalled religious orders, including the right of tuition in schools, the Centre will maintain the war. As these points find the bitterest opposition, the chances of a pacific settlement seem remote. Intense irritation prevails on both sides. The Centrists avow their readiness to submit to the Curia, but maintain that Prince Bismarck has outwitted the Vatican and that Monsignor Galimberti's mission was a failure. The National Liberals consider that Prince Bismarck has been grossly deceived in trying to dominate the Centre party through the Pope.

The Cologne "Gazette" predicts that Bismarck will be ready to go still further in the making of concessions and will yield to the demand of the Centrists for all of the Kopp proposals. While it is beyond doubt that the opposition of the Conservatives and National Liberals will defeat the combined Centrist and New German Liberals, and that the bill will be referred to a committee, it may require the decisive exercise of the Government's influence to prevent its rejection.

A NEW TAX ON BRANDY.

The fiscal proposals in preparation for the Reichstag are now known to include a new consumers' tax on brandy and sugar, a bill abolishing the tax on raw beet-root material, and substituting a tax on sugar for consumption; also a reformed Bourse tax. It is believed that the proposals will be framed in consonance with the fiscal policy of the National Liberal party. Not a whisper is now heard in the Ministerial organs suggestive of obnoxious monopolies in brandy and tobacco.

ALLIANCE WITH AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Count Herbert Bismarck is mentioned as special envoy charged with the completion of the Austro-German-Italian alliance. The "Tageblatt" publishes an interview with Signor Crispi, Italian Minister of the Interior, to the effect that the new Italian ministry is strongly in favor of the alliance. Signor Crispi said: "France, notwithstanding its democracy, is Italy's enemy. Those who talk about a Franco-Italian alliance are either idiots or intriguers."

FRENCH INTRIGUE PROMPTLY MET.

A decree issued at Strasburg to-day applies to all Frenchmen the order of December, 1886, according to which any one connected with the French army desiring to sojourn in Alsace-Lorraine must previously obtain the permission of the German authorities. The French press continues to give unauthentic accounts of secrities practised upon French sympathizers. Prince Hohenlohe, the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has instructed the officials to conciliate the people and never to interfere unless there should occur an open breach of the law. The French papers announce the wanton arrest of a number of youths at Zabern. The facts are that a large number of young French Alsatians gathered in front of the Mayor's office, tore the German flag to shreds and broke the flag-staff. Five of the offenders were arrested and will be tried. The circular first sent to the singing societies at Strasburg inviting their adherence to the terms upon which the Government will permit their continuance has been distributed throughout all the communes of Alsace-Lorraine. Societies failing to submit to the Government's terms before April 10 will be dissolved.

The family of Antoine, the Protester Delelegate who was expelled from Germany, are preparing to leave Metz. They will settle at Nancy. M. Antoine's son, who is a pupil at the French Lycee Louis le Grand, will spend Easter with his mother at Metz. M. Antoine proposes to live in Frankfort while he retains his seat in the Reichstag. The Government will not molest him if he maintains the same prudent reserve that has marked his course since his expulsion. The Protester party in Strasburg has selected Herr Stoehling, Republican, a retired banker, to succeed Deputy Kable. Since the death of Herr Kable the "Tageblatt" tells how he secured votes in the Neudorf District of the Strasburg Circle by a contribution of 10,000 marks for the construction of the Rhine dyke, the sum being drawn from the fund for the aid of the French sufferers in the inundated district. The paper says the candidates of the Protester party are always in control of ample funds from French sources.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Since the police of Hamburg discovered a secret Socialist club on Wednesday, seizing a number of documents and pamphlets, arrests have been made daily. The club was affiliated with similar organizations in Stettin, Koenigsberg, Ilmenau and elsewhere, and in these places many arrests have been made. Among the persons taken into custody at Hamburg is Herr Steinfatt, editor of the "Burger Zeitung." The Anarchist John Neve was recently arrested at Liege for trying to smuggle copies of Most's "Freiheit" across the frontier. He has been surrendered by the Belgian police to the Prussian authorities.

A judgment of the Supreme Court of Justice has been sent to the Ministry of the Interior, defining the scope of the American treaty regarding naturalized citizens. It affirms that the acquisition of citizenship in the United States with an unbroken residence there of five years causes loss of citizenship in Germany. Such persons returning will be liable to expulsion from Germany until they recognize German rights.

TONQUIN INFESTED WITH PIRATES.

PARIS, April 9.—Private advices from Tonquin represent the country as being infested with pirates roaming about in powerful bands, robbing, committing all kinds of outrages and causing much trouble and loss of life among the French. The French troops are unable to cope with the pirates and reinforcements are much needed. These the French Government, it is said, is unwilling to furnish, the temper of the Republic being averse to colonial expansion, and it is reported that General Boulanger declares that all the available soldiers of France are at present required at home.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN OF ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, April 9.—The *Ligue des Anti-Proprietaires*, composed of advanced Anarchists, has widely circulated through the poorer quarters of Paris a handbill urging the non-payment of rent. The appeal has had little if any effect.

THE DAUNTLESS REFITTING.

LONDON, April 9.—The American yacht Dauntless will remain at Southampton six weeks undergoing refitting.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT BILL.

LONDON, April 9.—*The Times*, commenting on the appeal of the members of the Newfoundland Legislature for compensation for losses sustained by the disallowance of the bill regulating the export of bait, says the suffering complained of in Newfoundland is a real and serious grievance which might have been already removed but for the Colonial Office, which, the paper declares, has been dilatory, inconsiderate, and not altogether straightforward. The Government ought, *The Times* adds, immediately either sanction the bill or suggest some acceptable alternative.

THE EAGLE SAID TO BE SAFE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 9.—Trustworthy news has reached here of the safety of the sealing steamer Eagle. She was seen by the steamer Aurora on April 5.

ARREST OF A PREACHER AND HIS SON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (*Special*).—W. L. Boswell and his son, W. L. Boswell, jr., insurance agents at No. 341 Walnut-st., were arrested this afternoon by a deputy sheriff from Carlisle, Penn., on a warrant sworn out by Ranond L. Shearer, who charges that he has convincing proof that the defendants within the past two years have been acting as agents, the solicitors in this State, of insurance companies of other States and Territories which have never complied with the provisions of the act of April 4, 1878, and its supplements. And that within said period they as solicitors obtained insurance within the County of Cumberland for the Cumberland County Fertilizer Company in the Mount Holly Insurance Company of New-Jersey, and in the Louisiana Insurance Company of New-Orleans, and in the Monarch Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, none of which companies has complied with the requirements of the above law. The penalties for the breach of this law are heavy. Father and son were taken before Judge Durham, waived a hearing and were admitted to bail for trial. W. L. Boswell, sr., is a member of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church and a local preacher. He was for a number of years a professor in Dickinson College.

SAD DEATH OF A STUDENT.

SHOOTING HIMSELF BY ACCIDENT.

A PROMISING FRESHMAN IN THE CITY'S COLLEGE—RESULT OF BUYING A PISTOL.

Gilbert Austin Fish, age seventeen, a promising member of the freshman class in the College of the City of New-York, died yesterday morning from a self-inflicted pistol-shot wound on the fourth floor of the flat-house No. 341 West Twenty-third-st. The shooting occurred on Friday evening and was believed to be accidental. Gilbert was the only son of Arthur E. Fish, cashier in Sloane's carpet store in Broadway. He was a lively, athletic young fellow, ambitious in his studies and a general favorite among his class mates. In the sub-freshman class last year he stood No. 19, and he was first in several studies at the last examination of the present college year. His friends expected that he would take first place in the examinations at the close of the spring term. Although he had been studying hard of late, his health had not suffered in the least, and he was in excellent spirits when he ate dinner with his father, mother and grandmother on Friday evening. Mrs. Fish went to visit a sick niece after dinner and Gilbert was to call for her later. Mr. Fish went out of the house for a walk and returned at 9 o'clock. Gilbert had left his grandmother in the parlor and gone into the bath-room. Mr. Fish had just entered the private hall of the rooms, on his return from the street, when he heard a pistol-shot in the bath-room.

"What is that?" he inquired.

"Berty must be in there," exclaimed the grandmother, looking toward the bath-room door.

Mr. Fish hastily entered the bath-room and found his son insensible on the floor. Near the youth lay a small revolver which he had recently purchased. In a few minutes the inmates of the house were running about in great excitement. A. C. Bond, editor of *The Furnisher and Decorator*, ran up from his rooms below those of the Fish family and helped to carry the wounded youth to a bed in another apartment. He then summoned Dr. Wells, of No. 231 West Twenty-third-st., while Mr. Fish went out to call the family physician. Miss Annie Robe, the leading lady at Wallack's Theatre, was absent from her rooms on a lower floor of the house, but her mother went to offer assistance. Dr. Wells partly undressed young Fish and found that a bullet had entered his left side a few inches below the heart and had taken a downward course. The youth was still insensible and almost pulseless, and the physician thought that the wound was fatal; but after receiving several small doses of brandy and water the patient partly recovered from the shock and became conscious. He suffered greatly and one of the first words he uttered was "anodyne." Later he made frequent appeals for a drug which would mitigate his pain.

Dr. Wells endeavored to ascertain how the shooting had occurred and the youth said "accidental" several times. He made the same reply to his father and at one time made an attempt to illustrate the manner in which he was handling the revolver when it was discharged.

As the palm of his left hand was blackened with powder, it was evident from his motions that he had held the barrel of the weapon in that hand and that he was examining the breech when he shot himself. His mother was much distressed when she reached his bedside and anxious to know if there was any hope of saving his life. Dr. Wells said cautiously that the wound was not necessarily fatal and Gilbert said weakly: "Hope it isn't." Later he noticed that he could not move his lower limbs and he turned an appealing glance to Dr. Yale, of No. 432 Madison-ave., who was then in attendance. His question was one word: "Paralysis?" The physician had concluded that the spinal cord had been injured, and his reply was in the affirmative. Gilbert's lips quivered and remembrances of past athletic sports must have flitted through his brain before he feebly uttered, "Rather death!"

From that time until he died from internal hemorrhage at 7 a. m. yesterday, the suffering youth could not utter more than a word or two without waiting to recover his strength. He told his mother in that way that the shooting was accidental, and he asked her to forgive him for purchasing the revolver without her knowledge.

His parents were heart-broken on account of his death yesterday, and they were needlessly tortured by a published story that he had committed suicide while insane from over-study. Mr. Fish said there was no doubt that the shooting was accidental. Dr. Wells expressed the same conviction. The family servant said she heard Gilbert singing a lively college song a few minutes before the shot was fired. His classmates and members of his college society, who called at the house to express their sympathy, said that he was the last person in the world to contemplate suicide. Deputy-Coroner Scholer went to the house yesterday and gave permission for the arrangements for a quiet funeral to-day.

The house is one of a row of brownstone buildings known as the Vienna Flats. It was in that house that William H. Haverstick a broker was shot dead on March 19, 1883, by George W. Conkling, a Government surveyor, of Reno, Nev. Mrs. Emma Uhler, Conkling's sister, had been living there with Haverstick and Conkling was trying to induce her to leave him when Haverstick interfered. Conkling and his sister have since died.

INSUBORDINATE CONVICTS.

TROUBLE IN A MASSACHUSETTS PRISON OVER BAKED BEANS AND OTHER THINGS.

BOSTON, April 9 (*Special*).—The spirit of insubordination among the worst men in the State Prison at Charlestown for about four weeks has caused Warden Russell a great deal of trouble and for a time threatened to require outside assistance to quell the ruffians. For about two weeks the officials there have been constantly on the alert for an expected riot. Warden Russell was quietly informed a few weeks ago by some of the best prisoners that trouble was brewing, and he was prepared for it when it came. On March 25, when the men were in the chapel, some of the insubordinates hissed the Warden and his deputies. Five of the fellows were at once taken to the strong room. The Warden says:

"The following day or two the friends of the confined men began to show their disapproval of the course which had been taken in locking them up by making Rome howl, as it were, inside the prison walls. The ringleaders were spotted and the result was very soon twenty men were confined in the strong rooms instead of five. They kept up a continual shouting, howling and swearing. This state of affairs kept up until April 2, when two of the strong room men, Dennis A'Hearn and James Winn, succeeded in removing part of the casing of their cells and got possession of some bolts, with which they made more noise. Officers Fuller and Frazer proceeded to the cells and took the two men out and began a search for the broken bolts. While searching the cells the men escaped. This was in the day time last Saturday. O'Hearn was immediately recaptured, but Winn succeeded in staying in the yard five minutes, during which time he entered a shop and procured a razor from one of the convicts.

"Officer Fuller faced his man, a desperate character, and ordered him to give up the razor. This he refused to do and showed fight. The officer grappled with Winn and handled him roughly, not brutally. While this was going on I was a spectator, and the excitement about the prison was intense. I ordered my officers to immediately search the cells for implements of any kind, and to note all the weakened spots. Each man in the strong room was removed to other cells. They all resisted, more or less, but were overpowered. No more force was used than was absolutely necessary to place these men in the proper position and maintain order and quiet in the prison.

"About March 1 dissatisfaction arose among this same hoodlum element about the food furnished them, and they manifested it by their conduct. They especially refused to eat beans. This is ridiculous, for the reason that nowhere is this New-England dish better served up. Of the 550 men in the prison, 500 of them are as satisfied and contented as the nature of the case will admit. The disturbance seems to have been effectually settled."

AN OUTRAGE ON A NEGRO TRAVELLER.

DALTON, Ga., April 9 (*Special*).—When the South-bound Western and Atlanta train drew up at this place before daylight this morning a respectable looking colored man was shoved off and the train moved on toward Atlanta. The negro had a fracture in his skull and was covered with blood. It seems that having boarded the train at Chattanooga he entered the ladies' car and took a seat. George Ferguson, the conductor, ordered him into the car kept for negroes, which the passenger declined to submit to, asserting that he held a first-class ticket, which entitled him to the same accommodation as other first-class passengers under the terms of the Interstate law. At this juncture three young men who had been listening took the case in hand and ordered "the coon," as they called him, to go. He again refused, when they jumped upon him and, breaking a heavy cane across his head, stunned him. The men then clinched, and for a while pandemonium reigned, which was ended by the ejectment of the negro passenger at this place.

AFTER THE GAMBLERS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A. C. McNeill, whose nephew, "Bobby" Carruthers, the ball player, it is said, has lost $9,000 to the gamblers in Chicago, appeared in Judge Gary's court this morning to begin a war of extermination against the gambling dens.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JOHN T. RAYMOND.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—A dispatch to *The Journal* from Evansville reports that John T. Raymond, the comedian, is lying very low in that city with a sudden attack of illness, and that his physicians fear he may not recover.

A "PICKET" ASSAULTS AN EDITOR.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 9 (*Special*).—This place is excited over an outrageous assault upon Editor W. J. Kline, of *The Amsterdam Democrat*, by a young man, "Larry" Collins, a Knight of Labor, who has acted in the capacity of a picket about the knitting mills for the past six months. He objected to an article in the paper. Collins was arrested.

CAPTURE OF A GUILTY PAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (*Special*).—Mrs. Ellen Herbert and George Kress, who eloped some time ago from Rockwell, Conn., were captured in this city this afternoon at No. 2,207 Germantown-ave., where they were living as Mr. and Mrs. Kiers. They were taken before Judge Smith, at the Central Station. The woman's husband was present. They were committed to prison in default of $700 each.

MR. BLAINE MUCH BETTER.

HE SLEPT SOUNDLY LAST NIGHT—THE FEVER SUBSIDING.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—A dispatch to *The Post-Dispatch* from Gibson Station, I. T., says: "Dr. Mudd and Dr. Kerens arrived here this morning and had a short talk over the telephone with Colonel Coppinger. He said Mr. Blaine rested well last night, sleeping soundly, and this morning appears to be much better. No danger is apprehended. The fever has subsided."

A dispatch to the Associated Press from R. C. Kerens who left here yesterday with Dr. Mudd for Fort Gibson, says that Dr. Mudd, jointly with Dr. Berne, the post surgeon, after consultation to-day, made the following report: "Mr. Blaine has a slight bronchial pneumonia. His general condition is good; pulse 92, temperature 99. He takes nourishment readily."

TO LEAVE FORT GIBSON ON MONDAY.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 9.—Mr. Manley received the following dispatch from Emmons Blaine to-day:

"Father is better to-day and leaves Fort Gibson Monday morning for Chicago.

James G. Blaine, jr., said yesterday that he had received no direct information in regard to his father's health. "The fact that neither my sister nor I has received any telegraphic messages convinces me that my father's condition is not alarming. I presume that he has caught a slight cold which perhaps is accompanied by a little fever, but I feel sure there is no serious trouble. Here is a private dispatch received to-day from Gibson Station, which is, I think, about twenty miles this side of Fort Gibson:

"'Just arrived. Have talked with Colonel Coppinger by telephone. He reports Mr. Blaine better this morning and says he slept well last night. No danger apprehended.'"

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMISSION WAR.

CHICAGO, April 9.—With respect to the controversy between the Eastern and Western Trunk lines upon the question of paying commissions which has caused the Eastern roads to turn the tickets of the Western roads "to the wall," the managers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway declare to-day the position that line has assumed and expects to maintain. They declare that they regard the point at issue to be the right of a railway company to make its own rules and have them respected. The Northwestern concedes that right to other lines and expects that they will concede it in turn. The Northwestern managers also declare that they are still paying commissions but only to regular ticket agents, but contend that they do not pay excessive commissions. In explaining the attitude of the road, the managers urge that the continuance or discontinuance of paying commissions is not now a question of sufficient importance to warrant the present controversy.

The Michigan Central road has issued a circular excluding the twenty-five roads upon which the trunk lines have placed their ban, and all through tickets over the western lines will be taken off sale. The Chicago roads exempted are the Northwestern, the Illinois Central and the Milwaukee and St. Paul. All of the roads leading to Kansas City are barred, so that a traveler from the East cannot buy a through ticket to that point. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Grand Trunk are now the only seaboard lines which are not turning western tickets to the wall.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—A dispatch to *The Republican* from a prominent railroad centre in Texas says that no through tickets are now on sale from points in Texas to points east of St. Louis and New-Orleans and that it is not known when there will be.

DENVER, April 9.—The situation regarding the fight between the Denver and Rio Grande and Eastern lines has changed little, the only new feature being that the Denver and Rio Grande has issued instructions to its agents in Colorado, Utah, New-Mexico and California to send all busines over the Baltimore and Ohio, which is competitive business of any trunk lines that have turned Denver and Rio Grande tickets to the wall.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEAL.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—There is a growing conviction here that there has been no deal, nor will there be any serious movement to divert the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to any syndicate nor to any other railroad combination. The general belief is that President Garrett has purchased all the stock offered, and has now with the stock of two or three holders of considerable stock, the entire control. So general is this belief that the matter is no more discussed. Mr. Garrett has received a letter from a gentleman in London expressing regret that any movement for a transfer of the road has been made, as the Baltimore and Ohio has always been one of the few roads that was not subject to stockjobbing operations. With regard to means to build the road from Philadelphia to New-York, the latter says, if the road is in want of money for that purpose, the entire amount can be raised in London in an hour.

THE ABOLITION OF COMMISSIONS.

There was no change yesterday in the relations between the trunk lines and the Western roads which have not come into the interchange regulations of the former which involve the abolition of commissions. The Eastern agents of the Western lines have not yet received official instructions to open the sale of their tickets independent of the trunk lines. The immigrant situation is improving and the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad has placed itself again under the regulations of the joint agency of the trunk lines.

THE ERIE OPENS ITS NEW SCRANTON LINE.

The Erie Railway, in connection with the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad, opened its new Scranton line yesterday with a special excursion of five hundred people from Scranton to New-York. The new line runs through an interesting and picturesque territory and will doubtless become popular. A special fast train service has been arranged between New-York and Scranton in both directions.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

CHICAGO, April 9.—*The Railway Age*, in commenting on the unexpectedly large mileage of completed railway construction for the first quarter of 1887, says that from January 1 to April 1 no less than 1,040 miles of new main track have been laid on forty-nine different lines in twenty-five of the States and Territories. This is a larger total than has been recorded for any previous year up to the same date, excepting in 1882, when the construction for the entire year reached 11,568 miles. Of the 1,040 miles already reported laid, nearly one-half are in the Indian Territory and Texas. Kansas already shows an addition of nearly 100 miles and California of about seventy miles.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad has given notice that it will take the same action in regard to rates on freight to Council Bluffs as may be inaugurated by the Burlington and Northern road on rates to St. Paul. This apparently means that the St. Paul will attempt a system of reprisals throughout Iowa should the Burlington and Northern cause the St. Paul's local rates to be affected by any lowering of the existing tariff.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (*Special*).—President Corbin, of the Reading Railroad, closed a contract to-day with the National Construction Company for the construction of an extension of the Williamstown and Delaware River Railroad, controlled by them, from Glasboro' to Mullica Hill, a distance of six miles. This extension is into the heart of the truck-growing district of South Jersey.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 9.—A large force of sub-contractors and laborers arrived here to-day to begin work on that section of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé extension from here to Fort Madison.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Special Agent Hinsey, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, to whose charge the matter of making settlements for injury to life and property sustained by victims of the disaster to the limited express at Rio last fall, has just completed the payment of the damages, all of which were agreed upon by negotiation. The total amount paid for these causes was $64,616 97.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9.—Douglass Greene, of New-York, has been elected president of the Savannah, Dublin and Western Railroad, succeeding A. B. Linderman, of Philadelphia, resigned. This brings the whole proposed new line from Savannah to Birmingham by way of Macon and Lagrange, 800 miles under one management.

LAREDO OUT OF THE AMEICAN DERBY.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Secretary Brewster, of the Washington Park Club, has announced the following declarations out of the stakes of the Washington Park Club, April 1: The American Derby, at $40 each—Miss Hight, John Gray, Ermine, False Note, Sunbeam, Terah and Laredo. The Sheridan Stakes, at $30 each—Ermine, False Note, Tom Nichols