New-York Tribune.

VOL. XLVII.....No. 14,837. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887. PRICE THREE CENTS.

UNSEEMLY TORY HASTE.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCING THE COERCION BILL.

MR. SMITH'S COMING RESOLUTION AND ITS MEANING—IRELAND ANXIOUS FOR AN INQUIRY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, June 29.—Mr. Smith has given notice of another urgency resolution. He is to move to-morrow night that on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, if the Coercion bill be not by that time reported, the Speaker shall put forthwith all remaining amendments and shall declare the vote without putting the House to the trouble of a division. This proceeding is another piece of pure make-believe. There is no pretence of a necessity for such a resolution. The bill in the ordinary course would have been reported on Friday night if not on Thursday night, but the Government want to pretend that they are driven to violent expedients in order to check obstruction. They are going to waste Thursday night in getting this resolution passed. If the Irish members conclude the debate on Friday, as they originally intended, the Government will say it was the resolution which frightened them into moderation. If, on the other hand, they make up for the loss of Thursday night and keep up the debate until the resolution comes into force on Monday evening, they will say obstruction would have gone on till Tibb's eve only for the resolution.

The Parliamentary game with such outrageously tricky opponents is like playing cards with a set of sharpers. It significant of the injury done to the tone of the House by the arbitrary proceedings of the Unionist majority that no excitement has been aroused by this new move. The practice of moving urgency resolutions will by and by become a regular thing when the Government really want to rush measures through, and debate will be reduced to a mere sham. When it becomes real and damaging it will be shut up and declared obstruction. Mr. Gladstone, I understand, is to move the rejection of the third reading of the bill himself.

The Roman mission to Ireland is welcomed by all sections of Irish Nationalists, lay and clerical. There can be no better method of establishing a proper understanding between Ireland and the Holy See than the investigation of the Irish question on the spot by the disinterested witnesses of the Vatican. We have every confidence that the visit of Monsignor Persico and his colleague, Father Gualdi, will give the quietus to the intrigues of the English Catholics, who desire to "nobble" the Holy Father in the interests of the Unionist Government. As a proof that the Government are concerned in these intrigues I may mention that Lord Salisbury had no less than six private interviews with the Duke of Norfolk before the Duke's late visit to Rome.

T. P. GILL, M. P.

LIBERAL PARTY DISSENSIONS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES TO SIR GEORGE O. TREVELYAN.

LONDON, June 29.—Joseph Chamberlain writes a sarcastic letter in reply to Sir G. O. Trevelyan's letter of yesterday. The latter controverted Mr. Chamberlain's previous declaration that nothing but the refusal of the Gladstonians to make concessions in their Irish programme prevented the reunion of the Liberal party, by saying that the Gladstonians had made concessions on every disputed point. Mr. Chamberlain now says that Sir G. O. Trevelyan's statement is simply a long apology for his short life as a Liberal-Unionist. "He has unconditionally surrendered," says Mr. Chamberlain, "and is now vainly striving to prove that he secured a valuable consideration beforehand."

Mr. Chamberlain continues: "Mr. Trevelyan misquoted my speech at the Liberal Union. I indicated that Mr. Gladstone's speeches showed that he had abandoned the policy expressed in his Home Rule bills whereby the dissidents' opposition was justified. Mr. Trevelyan says I thereby meant that Mr. Gladstone was willing to make changes in his Irish policy, which, if made a year ago, would have secured the support of myself and a majority of the Liberals who voted against Mr. Gladstone. I meant nothing of the kind. There is all the difference in the world between a confession of failure and a promise of amending. We have secured Mr. Gladstone's admission that he must alter his original proposals, but we have utterly failed to extract from him the nature of his remedial proposals, or assurance that they would meet the conditions which we have repeatedly and clearly laid down. The Round Table Conference failed precisely at the point where it was necessary for Mr. Gladstone to say whether he accepted or rejected those conditions."

CARDINAL MANNING'S INDIGNATION.

PROTESTING AGAINST STATEMENTS PUBLISHED IN "THE LONDON TIMES."

LONDON, June 29.—Cardinal Manning writes to *The Times* protesting against the circulation of the statement from Rome that "the Irish mission of Monsignor Persico and Monsignor Gualdi had been revoked at the instance of Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin," and branding the latter two as active promoters of separatist intrigues. The Cardinal says:

I gladly unite myself with Archbishop Walsh. He is but slightly known in England, except in the descriptions of those who are fanning the flames of animosity between England and Ireland. I am known in England, both to the Ministers of the Crown and to the leaders of the opposition, and I will leave it to them, who well know my mind, to answer for me, and I, who know the mind of Archbishop Walsh, will answer for him. We are neither intriguers nor separatists. If, sir, I have written with unusual warmth, I confess that I hold that resentment is sometimes a duty, and this is such a time, when your words touch our highest responsibility and inflame more and more the heated controversies between two peoples whom justice and truth would still bind in peace and unity. I ask you, sir, as act of justice, to give this as prominent a place in *The Times* as you have unwarily given to the unhappy imputations.

The Times in an editorial excuses the first charge which Cardinal Manning complains of by saying that it had simply reproduced a Reuter Telegram Company's dispatch from Rome. It assures the Cardinal that it has no desire to meet the other charge by either gloss or evasion. It would judge Archbishop Walsh by his own written and spoken works. He was, in a very strict sense of the word, a separatist. It was sorry if it had wrongly been led to believe that Cardinal Manning was a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone's separatist policy, but if the facts were so, no peculiar interpretation of language could alter them.

SCHEME TO GET BOULANGER OUT OF THE WAY.

PARIS, June 29.—The newspapers assert that General Boulanger was unaware of the Government's intention to appoint him to the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps until he saw the announcement of the actual appointment in the press. The statement is reiterated that the appointment was made for the express purpose of getting Boulanger away from Paris during the national fetes and review in July, and by his presence tempt the people into a demonstration in his favor and against Germany. The police have confiscated the entire issue of a picture representing Boulanger as the "Savior of France," prepared for distribution during the fetes.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR.

GUAYAQUIL, June 29, via Galveston.—The most violent earthquake experienced here since 1858 occurred at 6:20 o'clock this morning, causing great alarm among the population. The shock lasted two minutes and twenty seconds, and the direction of the movement was from northeast to southwest. All the clocks in the city were stopped at the moment of the shock. A number of ceilings were shaken down, and several buildings were demolished. So far as reported no one was injured. It is feared that the shock must have caused much damage in the cities in the interior.

CONDITION OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, June 29.—*The British Medical Journal* says Dr. Morell Mackenzie has removed almost all of the fungus growth that remained in the throat of the German Crown Prince when he left home. *The Journal* adds, however, that since the last operation was performed the Prince has caught a somewhat severe cold, the result of which is that his pharynx and larynx are both acutely congested, the parts in the vicinity of the growth being less affected than the others. The local swelling has caused some difficulty in swallowing, but it is hoped that this will soon disappear. The case at present requires the greatest care and will require it for several weeks. In the meantime surgical operations on the Prince's throat will be suspended.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

PARIS, June 29.—A majority of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to study the question of the separation of Church and State approve M. Boysset's project for the abrogation of the concordat.

TO KEEP QUEEN NATALIE OUT OF SERVIA.

VIENNA, June 29.—King Milan, of Servia, has instructed Premier Ristics to take measures to prevent the return of Queen Natalie to Servia. A Cabinet crisis is expected if the Premier refuses to obey the King.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE THISTLE.

LONDON, June 29.—The Mudhook regatta took place on the Clyde to-day. In the race for $250 the Thistle and the Irex were the contestants. There was scarcely any wind until the conclusion of the first round, when the commodore stopped the race and awarded the prize to the Thistle, which was then 18 minutes, 19 seconds ahead of the Irex. It is understood that the Fortuna will compete with the Thistle and Irex in the regatta on July 6, and will challenge the Irex for the Brenton Reef Cup.

OFFENDED BY FRENCH THREATENINGS.

THE SULTAN WILL PROBABLY SIGN THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Envoy for the settlement of Egyptian affairs, spent three hours to-day with the Ottoman Commission in a discussion of the modifications proposed by the Porte in the Egyptian convention. The Commission will hold another conference on Thursday. It is stated that England will not accede to Turkey's demand that England shall only have the right to reoccupy Egypt in the case of Turkey being unable to send her own troops and applies for England's assistance.

The threats of France in connection with the Anglo-Turkish convention have had the effect of exasperating the Porte. It is believed that the Sultan will finally sign the convention.

The Porte has declined to grant a concession for the construction of Asiatic railways to a syndicate composed of Frenchmen.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BARON DE SEILLIERE.

PARIS, June 29.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made by friends of Baron de Seilliere to rescue him from the asylum in which he is confined. A stricter watch is now kept upon him, and it is expected he will be moved to the Charenton asylum to insure his safe-keeping.

FAREWELL DINNER TO PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

LONDON, June 29.—A farewell dinner was given to Professor Tyndall this evening on the occasion of his retirement from the Royal Institution. Professor Stokes presided, and Lords Derby and Lytton, and many other distinguished persons were present.

GHILZIS PURSUING THE AMEER'S TROOPS.

BOMBAY, June 29.—Advices from Afghanistan report two days' fighting in the Bukar district. The Ghilzis were defeated on the first day, but on the second they were victorious, and at last accounts were pursuing the Ameer's troops.

BOMBAY, June 29.—Natives state that Sirdar Nour Mahomed, a leader in the Ghilzi rebellion, recently captured Gardez without fighting and afterward marched upon Ghuzni. He gave battle to the Ameer's troops twice before Ghuzni, killing 180 of them, and is now besieging that town.

SIMLA, June 29.—Gholan Haider Khan has defeated the Ghilzis near Istadch and killed a large number of them.

END OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, June 30.—The garden party at Buckingham Palace yesterday closed the Jubilee festivities. The King and Queen of Belgium, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and Grand Duke Sergius and wife of Russia, departed from London last evening, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and an august assemblage bidding them farewell at the railway station. The Queen has gone to Windsor.

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN BANTRY BAY.

DUBLIN, June 29.—William M. Murphy, M. P., has brought suit against Captain Blackburn, of the Royal Navy, for trespass in hauling down and taking possession of a green flag which was raised on Mr. Murphy's yacht in Bantry Bay on Jubilee Day. The damages are laid at $5,000.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, June 29.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales to-day laid the foundation stone of the new wing of the Hospital for Incurables at Donnybrook. He was fairly well received and but few hostile cheers greeted him.

ROYAL VISITORS DEPART.—Prince and Princess William of Prussia have started for Berlin.

A $50,000 DONATION.—Baron Hirsch has given $50,000 to the Imperial Institute fund.

PECULIAR PHASE OF IRISH RESENTMENT.

DUBLIN, June 29.—The town of Bantry is suffering from drouth and the inhabitants have great difficulty in procuring water. Captain Blackburne, of her Majesty's ship Shannon, which is stationed in Bantry Bay, offered to furnish forty tons of condensed water to relieve the town's wants, but the Board of Poor Law Guardians met and resolved to decline to accept any favor from the Shannon's captain in consequence of the insult he had offered the inhabitants in sailing Mr. Murphy's yacht for flying a green flag on Jubilee day.

FEATURES OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

EVICTIONS RENEWED AT NATRONA.

PITTSBURG, June 29 (*Special*).—Sheriff Gray, of this county, with a force of deputies continued the evictions at Natrona to-day. The officers were followed by a procession twice as large as that of yesterday. Some of the paraders carried flags and treated each evicted family to a drum serenade. All sorts of vile epithets were applied to the officers, a list of whose names was obtained by the strikers. Several more deputies had pepper thrown into their eyes and were compelled to suspend operations. The townspeople are bitter and one landlord, whose sympathies are with the strikers, compelled a tenant who is a non-union man to vacate his house. The Catholic priest has granted the evicted families permission to build huts on church property. One gentleman went to the neighboring town of Tarentum and purchased lumber with which he will construct temporary homes for at least two families. The strike has been in progress eleven weeks and it is said that the Pennsylvania Salt Company has suffered great losses.

WORK STOPPED BY A CHILLED STACK.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., June 29 (*Special*).—There is trouble at the Andover furnaces. Stack No. 1 is chilled and will have to be dug out and it is feared torn down and rebuilt. Stack No. 2 has been blown out after a good deal of trouble. Dynamite was used in large quantities, but the scaffolding could not be moved. Stack No. 3 will be completed as soon as possible. It is said that the loss will amount to $40,000. A large number of men will be laid off until the new stack is put in operation, and the delivery of coal has been stopped.

UNWILLING TO SUBMIT TO DICTATION.

The machinists to the number of 200 in the employ of the Delemater Iron Works went on strike yesterday because of the refusal of the firm to reinstate three men who had been discharged for refusing to handle certain goods which they claimed had been made by "scab" workmen. A committee requested the superintendent to take the men back to work, but he declined to do so and the result was that few of the men in the machinists' department went to work yesterday. A representative of the firm said:

"We cannot submit to any such dictation in our business and as the men discharged refused to do work for which they were paid they will not be taken back under any circumstances."

The men claim that the firm has contract work to do which cannot be finished without their aid and they are confident therefore that they will soon win the strike.

INQUIRIES FOR A MISSING BROOKLYN MAN.

PITTSBURG, June 29 (*Special*).—A Brooklyn woman has asked Coroner McDowell, of this county, to clear up a mystery. Her name is Marie Welsh, and she writes from No. 31 South Elliott place, that her brother-in-law, M. J. Welsh, was reported to have been killed in a railroad accident near here about four years ago. She encloses his photograph to be shown to undertakers who have buried unknown men. She says her children, with Welsh, were joint heirs to some property, which they cannot obtain without proof of his death. Mrs. Welsh describes herself as a hard-working literary woman, who finds it inconvenient to come to Pittsburg at the present time. The photograph is that of a man of thirty-five. Coroner McDowell said that he had received two similar letters, all stating that the distribution of a large fortune depended upon Welsh's death, and begging him to make an investigation. He is unable to fathom the mystery, however.

MORMON AMBITION TO MAKE A STATE.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 29 (*Special*).—The Mormons are making great preparations for the constitutional convention which they will hold to-morrow, and have great hopes of its success in putting them before the public as law-abiding citizens. As a matter of fact, however, the convention is purely a Mormon scheme, and Mormons alone will participate in it. John R. Winder, chairman of the "People's Territorial Central Committee," which means the Mormon Church, addressed letters to the Republican and Democratic Central Committees, stating that it was desired to make the movement as general as possible, and soliciting the co-operation of the two parties, with the understanding that they should be accorded a "fair representation" in the convention. Both the Republicans and Democrats promptly declined the invitation, and the Mormons will have to-morrow's convention to themselves.

THE SUICIDE OF "W. L. T." EXPLAINED.

BALTIMORE, June 29 (*Special*).—The young man who committed suicide by jumping off a ferryboat between Jersey City and New-York last night was Walter L. Terrell, of a respectable family of this city. His family are almost prostrated by the news, and his mother, whom he wrongly accused of having caused the deed, is heart-broken. The cause of the act, his father says, was the fact that he was a fugitive from justice and the detectives were looking for him. He was employed as a clerk by Charles Reed, drug broker, and had forged Mr. Reed's name to a check for $100.

CLEANING UP MANHATTAN STOCK.

ANOTHER PURCHASE FROM MR. FIELD,

BOUGHT BY A SYNDICATE OF BANKERS—NEW TELEGRAPH RUMORS AND DENIALS.

A further liquidation of the holdings of Cyrus W. Field in the Manhattan Railway Company was made yesterday. Another large block of the stock was sold by him and his immediate friends, and this transaction is believed to complete the necessary realizations. After the completion on Tuesday of the purchase of 50,000 shares from Mr. Field by Jay Gould, there was left in Mr. Field's control something over 25,000 shares, about 5,000 shares more than it was generally supposed that he held. The same reason that induced Mr. Field to dispose of the larger block of stock impelled him to request a transfer of the remainder. It is understood that a syndicate of bankers was formed, which purchased about 25,000 shares yesterday from Mr. Field and his friends at the same price paid by Mr. Gould—not less than $120 per share. This makes a total transfer of stock by the two transactions involving more than $9,000,000. The syndicate embraces bankers and houses identified with Mr. Gould's interests but it also includes, it is stated on good authority, some important foreign bankers. There is little doubt that a portion of the recently purchased stock will go abroad.

With respect to the transfer of Mr. Field's interest in Manhattan no immediate change in the conduct of the Elevated roads is likely. Improvements will be made for increasing the facilities of traffic in the course of time, but they are no more than have been under discussion and examination for some time. There is a general idea in Wall Street, however, that the property will receive closer attention and care from Mr. Gould hereafter, and progress now may be made which was prevented by a lack of complete harmony in the management for months past. As to the question of fares, the intimate friends of Messrs. Gould and Sage say that there is no probability of any change from the existing universal five cent rate.

The "bulls" were in complete control of the stock market yesterday, and the "bears" were as panicky as their opponents have been for a week. One small failure was announced, that of E. T. Williams, at No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. Williams has been a member of the Stock Exchange since June 20, 1873, and his friends in the Street are numerous. He suffered some sharp losses on the long side in the recent break, and in the hope of recovering himself he shifted his position in the market. The rapid rise yesterday compelled his suspension, but the losses are not large.

Although sharp advances were made throughout the list, Western Union Telegraph stock was the leader in point of activity and buoyancy, its rise reaching nearly 5 per cent from Tuesday night. The movement gave currency to renewed positive statements that the Baltimore and Ohio deal had been "about fixed." Part of the "fixing" or settlement was said to include the transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph to Western Union at a valuation of $4,000,000. Some conservative houses were disposed to place more credence on this story than they have on the previous ones, to the extent of believing that progress was being made by intermediaries toward bringing about an understanding between the opposing telegraph interests. The stability shown by Henry S. Ives & Co. under the recent severe pressure furnished part of the ground of this belief. But Mr. Ives himself yesterday disclaimed all knowledge of any "deal." The rumors brought forth the usual emphatic denials from friends of Western Union. Jay Gould said:

"If there has been any settlement I haven't heard of it, nor has any one in our building, and I think that we would be consulted in the matter."

Then Mr. Gould added more particularly: "There has been no settlement or deal and there haven't even been any overtures to us to-day." Asked as to his offer of the $4,000,000 said to represent the price to him of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph, he answered: "I think that's a pretty high figure for the property. But I suppose the Street will have the Baltimore and Ohio bought and sold a good many times before anything is done."

OPPOSITION TO THE ARTHUR KILL BRIDGE.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Charles G. Peshall, of New-Jersey, is now in this city on his way to Deer Park, to consult with President Robert Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Speaking of the chances of the bridge being constructed, he said: "The people of New-Jersey are determined not to allow the Arthur Kill bridge to be erected. Submission in this case would inevitably lead to so many other similar structures being thrown across the stream as to destroy its real usefulness as a navigable stream. The 6,000,000 of tons of freight which annually go down the Kill, would be so interfered with that transportation would become an exceedingly dangerous undertaking. Besides the citizens of Jersey City have been striving hard to have that city made a port of entry. The Arthur Kill bridge, by removing railroad terminal facilities, the possession of which the State has been fighting hard to keep, would not only annihilate this purpose, but by obstructing navigation so injure the business of Newark as to reduce its custom house receipts, and ultimately cause the closing of that establishment." Mr. Peshall will go to Deer Park this afternoon.

JOHNS HOPKINS RAILROAD STOCKS SOLD.

BALTIMORE, June 29 (*Special*).—Although the Johns Hopkins trustees and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad people maintain a solemn silence on the subject, it is a generally accepted fact that Robert Garrett has purchased the Baltimore and Ohio stock held by the Johns Hopkins estate, on which he secured an option several months ago. It will be remembered that Mr. Garrett's first move in the direction of securing the controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio was to obtain options on a large quantity of the stocks, principal among the holders of which were Johns Hopkins trustees and several wealthy citizens of Baltimore. The first option was for sixty days and just previous to its expiration Mr. Garrett secured a renewal. The second option is about expiring and it is said by a prominent and usually well-posted banker that Mr. Garrett again asked for a renewal. This the trustees of the Johns Hopkins estate were indisposed to grant and, it is said, informed Mr. Garrett that he would either have to exercise his option at 175 or consider negotiations at an end.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MARSHALL, Tex., June 29 (*Special*).—The annual election of directors of the Marshall, Paris and Northwestern Railway resulted in the choice of the following directors: John Martin, Frank Fitzhugh, L. P. Harrison S. J. Wright, E. G Zeele, E. J. Fry, W. W. Heartsill. The following officers were elected: John Martin, president; S. J. Wright, W. W. Heartsill, vice-presidents; E. J. Fry, secretary and treasurer.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the petition of John W. Chalfant and James Callery, receivers of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, asking to be released from further duties as receivers owing to the recent sale of the railroad and its reorganization, was granted by the Court. This is the final step in the suit of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York against the railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (*Special*).—General Manager McLeod, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, said to-day regarding the movement for a restoration of the old rates of fare, that he had nothing to add to the letter which he wrote to the commuters a few days ago. He said that the reasons for raising the rate which he gave in the letter were conclusive, and that he proposed to stand by them. The commuters have expressed their disapproval of Manager McLeod's course, but they have not replied to the letter.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 29 (*Special*).—This morning a boy in a foolhardy spirit touched a lighted cigarette to a rocket in E. H. Kelly's store in Main-st. The rocket exploded and a large mass of firecrackers and fireworks in the store window was ignited. The building was consumed and three others were partially destroyed. H. B. Larmmer's meat market and J. G. Smith & Co.'s paper store were burned out and the goods of many tenants in the upper stories were damaged. The total loss is about $10,000 with $3,000 insurance.

WEST STEWARTSTOWN, N. H., June 29.—A fire to-day destroyed a large building owned by E. D. Parker, containing a large furniture establishment, woollen mill, machine shop and carpenter shop. The fire extended to the block of W. W. Lindasy, containing a harness shop and millinery store. A large amount of lumber was also burned. The total loss is estimated at upward of $50,000; insurance light.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—A dispatch to *The Evening Wisconsin* from Marshfield says: Insurance adjusters have arrived here, but matters are so badly confused that individual losses and insurances cannot yet be obtained. The Oshkosh Mutual Insurance Company loses $20,000; Hecla, $12,000; Niagara, $12,000; Phœnix, of London, Germania, Continental, Springfield and Commercial Union, each $8,000; North British, $5,000; Merchants', $4,000; Traders', $10,000; Allied Mutuals, $5,000; Manufacturers', of Milwaukee, $1,500. The total loss will foot up $1,250,000, with an insurance of about one-fourth. Aid in the shape of money, food and clothing is pouring into the city.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—A dispatch to *The Courier Journal* from Elizabethtown, Ky., says: A lamp exploded in the drug store of E. F. Elliot & Co. last night and started a fire that has swept away nearly one-fourth of the business portion of the town. Charles Lott's confectionery was destroyed and then Bennett's saddlery shop. The latter adjoined the Bank of Elizabethtown Building, in which *The Messenger* office was located, and it took but a short time to wrap that structure in flames. To the west the fire crossed the alley from the drug store and devoured the double-front store of J. W. Slack, and the store of Virgil Churchill. Next to the bank and *The Messenger* building was Joseph Lott's residence, with law offices and the post office, which were destroyed. Thence the flames swept away Quigan's furniture store and another building occupied as offices. The loss will amount to $100,000, with an insurance for half that sum.

A CLAIM TO NAVASSA ISLAND.

BALTIMORE, June 29 (*Special*).—Mrs. Isabella Duncan, widow of Peter Duncan, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Navassa Phosphate Company, of New-York, to get her dower interest in Navassa Island.

JACOB SHARP CONVICTED.

A VERDICT ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

ONLY SEVENTEEN MINUTES TAKEN FOR DELIBERATION.

A RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY—MR. STICKNEY'S APPEAL FOR HIS CLIENT—COLONEL FELLOWS SUMS UP ELOQUENTLY FOR THE PROSECUTION—HOW SHARP BORE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DECISION.

"Guilty of the crime charged." This was the verdict delivered last night by the most competent jury that Judge Barrett says ever sat before him, in the case of Jacob Sharp, charged with bribing and conspiring to bribe an Alderman. When this trial started on May 16, notwithstanding the fact that several of the Aldermen bribed by this defendant had been found guilty and are now in Sing Sing, and the admission on the part of the defence that such bribery was committed by somebody, there were grave doubts in the public mind that the corrupting influence could be directly traced to Mr. Sharp. Then the array of clever lawyers engaged for the defence strengthened the idea that if there was any loophole offered by the law, the defendant would certainly by their aid be able to creep through it.

The opening and first day's of evidence for the prosecution—which did not begin until June 16, so great was the care in the selection of a jury—did little to shake this opinion, as Mr. Nicoll himself stated that the prosecution had to rely almost entirely on circumstantial evidence. But gradually, link by link, the chain of evidence which bound "Jake" Sharp to his fellows in Sing Sing and in Canada was skilfully connected, and a fairly clear case of guilt was made out against him. But there was the defence to come, and no one knew the surprises they had in store wherewith to confound the District-Attorney and convince, or at least to perplex, the jury.

Mr. Parsons made an opening speech of nearly five hours, and it was a disappointment to those who believed that Sharp would escape, in that it was little more than a review of the evidence offered by the prosecution. The evidence they were to adduce to clear the defendant was scarcely alluded to, and the witnesses they called were few and their evidence unimportant. This collapse of the defence occasioned great surprise and led to a reversion of public opinion, not as to the guilt of the defendant, but as to his probable conviction for his crime. Then yesterday morning Mr. Stickney spoke for three hours for the defence and his summing up of the case was rather a vindication than a defence of the actions his client was charged with. Colonel Fellows summed for the people in a speech of five hours' duration, and Judge Barrett made a clear and carefully impartial charge to the jury which lasted two hours.

When the jury went out to consider their verdict the large crowd which filled every corner of the court-room, filed out also, in the belief that a case of this importance would take long deliberation. In the last trial of the bribed Aldermen, that of Cleary, the jury were out seventeen hours, and in the case of McQuade thirty-nine hours. In Mr. Sharp's case the jury came to a decision on the first ballot. There was no difference of opinion among them. In just seventeen minutes from the time the judge concluded his charge they trooped back into the court room with a verdict of "guilty of the indictment charged." Although the defence had lost hope in their case several days ago, they appeared to be cast down by the verdict, and the defendant especially was completely dazed by it.

Out of respect to his advanced age and feeble health the jury added to their verdict a recommendation to mercy. But there were no demonstrations in the court room either in sympathy with this kindly recommendation or at the general result of the trial.

Judge Barrett remarked afterward that this was a far more important conviction in respect to its influence on public morality than even that of Tweed. The extreme penalty for such an offence as that of which Sharp is found guilty is a fine of $5,000 or ten years in State prison, or both, but in this case the jury's recommendation to mercy will have much weight in mitigating the penalty. Jachne, the first of the Aldermen tried for accepting a bribe, was sentenced to nine years and ten months; McQuade to $5,000 fine and seven years' imprisonment; O'Neil had a lighter sentence, owing to his previous good character; and in Cleary's case the jury disagreed. Sharp's counsel will make a motion on July 13 for a new trial, and after that the District-Attorney will continue his prosecution both of the bribers and the bribed, so far as they can be reached.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINAL DAY.

JUDGE BARRETT'S CLEAR-CUT CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Sharp entered the court room a few minutes after 10 a. m. His footsteps were feeble. He leaned heavily on his stick and languidly waved a fan; his cheeks were pale; he walked as though each step cost him pain. For him had at length arrived the most eventful day of his life, the day which would decide whether he would henceforth be regarded as a free man or a felon; and here was he a broken down old man, with the grip of a fatal disease pressing hard upon him, come to face it, in full view of all who cared to see him.

His lawyers came in with him. The court room quickly filled. Mr. Stickney rose to sum up for Sharp at ten minutes after 10 o'clock. A heavy responsibility rested upon him. He had to convince the jury that Sharp was not guilty and that that was proven not by evidence advanced by the defence, but by the evidence advanced by the prosecution for the express purpose of convicting Sharp. Mr. Stickney appeared to feel his responsibility keenly. He was nervous; his voice was husky and scarcely audible; his limbs appeared stiff and his gestures were awkward. He began with an apology that seemed ominous. He asked the jury to pardon any display of feeling he may have shown during the proceedings which he ought to have restrained, because it was the first case of the kind that he had ever been connected with. Then he paid the usual compliments to the intelligence of the jury. By this time he had regained his composure; his voice became clear and distinct, his limbs moved freely, and when he reached the end of his speech he had worked himself up into a state of mind which enabled him to assert with all the emphasis he is capable of his confidence that the jury would acquit Sharp. What he contended for was practically a Scotch verdict—"not proven." He did not contend that the defence had established Sharp's innocence of the charge made against him, but only that the prosecution had not proved the charge.

SOME OF MR. STICKNEY'S ARGUMENTS.

The following is an outline of Mr. Stickney's argument after he had settled down to the solid business of the case. He said that the indictment alleged an assault by the defendant upon the purity of a public servant. The evidence showed nothing of the kind. The Aldermen knew that from public considerations they had to vote for some sort of railroad down Broadway. They combined among themselves and agreed that no franchise should be given for a railroad down Broadway unless $500,000 were paid into their private pockets. A franchise was granted. Somebody paid them money. That is all the evidence proved. No evidence had been advanced to show that that "somebody" was Jacob Sharp.

He argued that the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen had no other option, under the law and under the considerations which bound them to serve the public interests, than to do as they did—to report in favor of the plan of the Broadway Surface Company. That was the only company that was ready to go to work at once. The Aldermen, perhaps, with unseemly haste adopted the report and passed the resolutions. But acting in the public interests they could not have taken any different action. He would not say that there was no "strike"; that somebody didn't get "stuck." But there was no evidence that at the time of the first meeting at McLoughlin's house, when it was stated that offers of money had been made for the franchise, any such corrupt offer had been made. So far as appeared from the evidence it was proven only at this time that the Aldermen had combined to make a "strike."

The Seventh Avenue Railroad was vitally interested in getting control of the Broadway road. At that time Mr. Sharp's interest in the Seventh Avenue Company was practically little. At the market value of the shares, his were then worth only $50,000. Those who controlled the road were those directors who were brought forward by the prosecution. But they swore that they knew nothing of the corrupt use of the $500,000 acquired from the issue of bonds. Their interest in the road was greater than Sharp's. Why should they be regarded as innocent of any corrupt bargain and not Sharp? There was no evidence that one dollar of the $500,000 was ever under the control of Jacob Sharp. Sharp could not be convicted because of "surmise" or "suspicion." He could be convicted only by evidence.

It was necessary, if a verdict was to be obtained against Sharp, that Scribner & Bright's office should be regarded as and proven to be the "headquarters of a conspiracy." Scribner & Bright had testified as the people's witnesses. Their evidence would not be discredited by the attorneys for the people. So far as their evidence went nothing but what was perfectly legitimate and proper in connection with this Broadway enterprise was done in their office. Inferences could not be considered—only the evidence. So, too, as far as the evidence went Moloney was there for perfectly proper and legitimate purposes. Sharp met him there, but it is not shown that he met him there for any improper or illegal purpose. It was true that Sharp had sent to him while he was at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen the resolutions which had been prepared in Scribner & Bright's office by Mr. Scribner. But there was practically no concealment about that. The envelope was not sealed. The sending of those resolutions by Sharp to Moloney furnished no evidence that Sharp was guilty of corruption. Nor did the fact that Mr. Scribner drew up the resolution furnish any evidence that Sharp had acted corruptly or that Mr. Scribner had aided and abetted him in that. It was no unusual thing for an attorney to draw up such a resolution. Perhaps it was an undignified thing to draw up a paper reflecting on Mayor Edson, but that was the worst that could be said of it.

On the night of August 29 Sharp met Alderman Pearson and suggested that he go somewhere that night and meet Moloney and sign the call for a meeting next morning. Making the worst of these facts they showed no corrupt use of money or an agreement to use money corruptly.

COMMENDING SHARP'S MODERATION.

Mr. Stickney then explained what a costly thing it was to put through a railroad in Broadway, how the stages had to be bought off, lawyers to be paid, consent of property-owners obtained, entailing a large canvass, and many things had to be done that it was quite proper and legitimate to do, but all of which cost a great deal of money. He commended Sharp's moderation after all the expenses he had incurred in contenting himself with $1,500,000 of the bonds of the Broadway Surface Company. He thought that was little enough reward for the labor of a life time.

Then Mr. Stickney got down to Sharp's testimony before the Senate Committee. He complimented Mr. Conkling's ability that he might the better show at what a great disadvantage the poor illiterate old man, Jacob Sharp, was placed in his hands. He said that Mr. Conkling made Sharp angry and in his anger Sharp gave some answers that perhaps were not absolutely correct. He was not at all surprised at that. Under similar circumstances as the jury might well believe he, too, would have lost his temper and said things not strictly confined to cold facts. Mr. Stickney vehemently urged that the sum total of the examination of Sharp before the Senate Committee, despite all the badgering he was subjected to, amounted to the discovery that Sharp didn't keep any accounts. There was nothing criminal in that; he himself didn't keep any account of the money he expended. Many decent respectable men didn't. When a young man Sharp had never been taught how to keep accounts, and he had never found out since. He couldn't be convicted because of that. Let the prosecution do their worst with Sharp's evidence obtained from him, without the privilege of making any qualifying explanations, they could not convict him out of his own mouth.

Then Mr. Stickney considered the case of Mr. Pottle, the engrossing clerk at Albany, who swore that Sharp offered him $5,000 to insert something into a railway bill in which Sharp was interested. Mr. Stickney waxed sarcastic over Mr. Pottle. He feared that the lapse of years had wrought a wonderful effect upon that strange piece of mechanism, Mr. Pottle's memory. He did not know what was the market value of such testimony as Mr. Pottle gave. Doubtless it could be had for a small amount, but one dollar would exceed the value of that testimony to anybody except the person against whom it was aimed. The absurdity of Mr. Pottle's testimony was shown by the fact that Sharp's interests required not that something should be inserted in the bill but that something should be cut out of it. Why didn't Pottle resent the insult when Mr. Sharp offered him a bribe? Why didn't he do what his duty as a public officer required that he should do, make complaint in the proper quarters of Sharp's attempt to debauch his honor? That he would leave the jury to infer.

The speaker again considered the $500,000 entry in the books of the Seventh Avenue Company. That money was unaccounted for or was accounted for in part only by incorrect entries. Suppose that it had altogether disappeared. There was nothing to show that Sharp had anything to do with the disappearance of that money. And Fullgraff's testimony aside, what remained of the prosecution but the allegation that that money, or some of it, had disappeared; and some members of the Board of Aldermen had bills of large denomination in their possession? But there was no proof that that money was part of the $500,000. The Aldermen formed a combination to "strike." Who could tell where they had "struck." The money might have come from other sources—from others who were forced to submit to the unjust extortions of the Aldermen.

IF SHARP WAS BLACKMAILED WHY CONVICT HIM?

Business men had frequently to submit to extortions in the Custom House and in the Register's office and elsewhere. Everybody knew it. Business men had often to pay to get from public officials what they ought to get for nothing. And because they are helpless and have to submit to such robbery no jury would dare to convict them of felony. The remedy is to put honest men in office. It is absurd for the people to talk of assaults upon the integrity of its public servants when those public servants combine for the purpose of extortion. Those who yield to their exactions are merely their victims. They submit to highway robbery. Are they, therefore, felons? Admit everything that had been alleged against Jacob Sharp, he was but the victim of the Aldermen. They combined and robbed him.

Mr. Stickney next considered the evidence of Mr. Powell, who had testified that at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sharp had told him that the Aldermen were "fixed." Mr. Stickney read from Mr. Powell's evidence to show that at times Mr. Powell was not certain that the word "fixed" was used, and that in general he was so "mixed" that his testimony was not worthy of credence.

IF HE WERE GUILTY WHY DIDN'T HE RUN AWAY?

Then the speaker gathered himself together to wind up in good shape. He adjusted his shirt collar, pulled up his coat sleeves, gave a few graceful twirls to his eye-glasses and launched out in this fashion:

We might have resorted to artifice in the case. We might have tried to capture your sympathies by bringing Sharp's wife and daughter here. This case, by his own direction, has been presented to you in an entirely straightforward, simple, and honest method from beginning to the end. No trick or device has been resorted to to influence your judgment. You can judge whether he would be here to-day if, possessed of that knowledge with which he is credited, he believed himself in any danger from a jury. He could have easily left