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BRITISH RELATIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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SACKVILLE'S SUCCESSOR AND THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

GREEN DEFEATED—MR. BALFOUR UNDISTURBED—THE MARTIN MURDER—MR. GLADSTONE A VICTIM OF MISTRANSLATION—ENGLISH JOURNALISM FLUTTERED.

London, Feb. 5.—There is something like consternation in the English Foreign Office at Prince Bismarck's sudden change of front on Samoa. Lord Salisbury was prepared to back Prince Bismarck as against the United States; but how can you back a man who backs down? That is the Foreign Office's question, not mine. Prince Bismarck has acted with his usual promptness and sagacity. He is not the man to quarrel with America rather than throw over a fussy, arrogant subordinate in the Pacific. He has taken pains to make it clear that he did not wait to be asked for reparation. He knew the state of public opinion in America. He knew the acts of the German Consul were indefensible, and he cancelled them so far as they affect the United States before Mr. Bayard had time to cable to Berlin. So much is known here, and the knowledge has brought confusion upon the councils of Downing Street. English public opinion continues steadily on the side of America.

Official paragraphs declare the announcement that Sir Julian Pauncefote's appointment as British Minister to Washington is unauthorized. That is probably Lord Salisbury's way of saying the story is true, but came out before he wished. The end of Mr. Cleveland's Administration is still too far off. Sir Julian is an able man, distinguished, too, and popular; likely, I should think, to be popular at Washington. But there are more reasons than one why Lord Salisbury should not care to have his name made public just yet. Sir Julian belongs not to the Diplomatic Service proper, but to the Foreign Office, of which he is permanent chief, with the modest title of Under-Secretary. He is, in fact, one of that small brigade of permanent clerks who really govern, or at least administer, this Empire. He is not in the line of promotion for service abroad, and to make him Minister to Washington will anger all those Ministers and Secretaries and attaches whose promotion he delays. Lord Salisbury, in other words, will give the diplomatic body a grievance if he appoints Sir Julian.

On the other hand, he pleases the Foreign Office Staff, of which he is himself the Parliamentary chief. He will please so powerful a man as Sir Philip Currie, who may hope, though Sir Thomas Lister is his senior, to become Principal Under-Secretary. Why Sir Julian should care for Washington is not so clear. He is sixty, and rooted in Downing Street with ten times the authority and power he can have abroad. One thing may be said against the proposal to send Sir Julian to Washington. He stands in very close relations to Lord Salisbury. It is conceivable, though, I hope, not probable, that he would go to America to represent Lord Salisbury's dislike for America, rather than the general goodwill of the English people to their transatlantic cousins.

The rejection of the Extradition treaty by the Senate is allowed to pass in England almost without comment. The refusal to surrender criminals to justice is only one of Brother Jonathan's physical eccentricities, remarks one anti-Jonathan alone. The Gladstonian press naturally prefers to be silent, for this was the Gladstonian treaty, negotiated by Mr. Gladstone's Foreign Minister, now rejected, it is here thought, in obedience to Mr. Gladstone's Irish-American allies.

The question whether Mr. O'Brien shall obey prison rules and wear prison clothes continues to attract high English attention. Home Rule papers are denouncing what they call the savage torture; denouncing Mr. Balfour, and denouncing many other things. "The Daily News" uses language which is more violent. The Irish will be sure to think it incitement to use violence against Mr. Balfour. It is not so meant, of course. Extra precautions are thought necessary to insure the Chief Secretary's safety. The meeting held in Dublin by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sexton, and addressed by Mr. Healy, who regretted that he could not call to arms, was, perhaps, surpassed in political significance by the meeting in Manchester last evening. Both were intended to protest against the treatment of Mr. O'Brien. Inhuman treatment, the Manchester resolution calls it. Other meetings have been held. A Committee of National Protest is forming, though with but few good names as yet. Mr. Schnadhorst, chief boss of the Liberal caucus, has taken hold. Mr. Morley joined in yesterday with a half-reluctant protest at Newcastle, the force of which he somewhat qualified by avowing that he would himself, if sent to prison, wear the prison garb.

Mr. Balfour adds to the anger of the Irish over whom he bears sway by his usual display of cool indifference to the attack. He professes to have done what he can to make things easier for Mr. O'Brien. The country, in his opinion, in which the Unionist press coincides, is not roused. The agitation is political agitation for political ends. He even lays stress on the fact that Ireland, under the heel of the tyrant, is steadily becoming more prosperous, more quiet, more free from crime, and less disposed to imperil its prosperity by sterile resistance to law.

The murder of Inspector Martin, who was killed by a mob while endeavoring to arrest Father McFadden, elicits but mild comment compared with the O'Brien incident.

The publication of the original English text of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Marquis de Riso entirely absolves the Liberal leader from the charge of having proposed arbitration between Italy and the Pope. The Marquis de Riso's mistranslation is flagrant. Mr. Gladstone said nothing about submitting the disputes between Italy and the Pope to arbitration. He expressed, not for the first time, his opinion in favor of arbitration generally. Why he could not have clearly explained this when the question was first raised passes the comprehension of plain people.

It cannot be said that the London edition of "The New-York Herald" has been cordially greeted by the London press. Most of the London papers pay it the homage of absolute silence, not relishing, perhaps, the appearance of a competitor which may yet force them into costly rivalry. Some of the Provincial papers comment on the event, but none of them with any real perception of the result that might follow should this experiment prove a success. "The Pall Mall Gazette," seldom diffident in the presence of any emergency, protests in the name of journalism against publishing any paper seven days a week. Mr. Stead's language seems borrowed from that of an Imperial ukase in Russia, where he has lately been sojourning. "The Herald" meets it with President Jackson's story of the man who made a large fortune by minding his own business. The President comes out of it better than the Czar. The English press, as usual, takes no public notice of "The Pall Mall's" pretensions, which are laughed at privately. This, Mr. Stead calls the conspiracy of silence. He has, however, interviewed a number of clergymen. Some of them are worthy of respect. Two of them are Dr. Parker and Mr. Haweis. They all object on Unitarian grounds. Dr. Parker is startling. The wildest atheism, he cries, has broken upon England. Mr. Haweis asks why Mr. Bennett, who has done so much for civilization, should now beggar his reputation by damning Religion and Humanity, both beginning with capitals, in one blow. Mr. Bennett could afford to pay handsomely for this advertising, but I think he gets it gratis.

G. W. S.

AN AMERICAN TESTIFIES.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TAKES UP THE AMERICAN PART OF "THE TIMES" CASE.

THE IRISH PORTION OF THE INQUIRY ENDED—REVOLUTIONARY UTTERANCES ATTRIBUTED TO MR. PARNELL—THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

London, Feb. 5.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Parnell Commission Attorney-General Webster said he had finished with the Irish portion of "The Times's" case and would now take up the American part.

A witness named Beach then testified. He said he joined the Fenians in 1865 and was appointed military organizer. After the failure of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, he joined a society known as the "B. C.," the object of which was to provide money to carry on the Irish agitation and to ship arms to Ireland. The witness said he remembered the visit of Messrs. Dillon and Parnell to America in 1880. The meetings held during their stay in the United States were organized exclusively by the United Brotherhood or Clan-na-Gael. The witness attended several meetings at which Messrs. Dillon and Parnell were present. Mr. Parnell attended the demonstration in Chicago at which bodies of the Clan-na-Gael and the Hibernian Rifle Guards were under arms.

Beach here produced a copy of the constitution of the "B. C." or Clan-na-Gael. This provided for concerted action with the Irish Brotherhood and kindred societies to bring about a combination of the Irish revolutionary movements in all parts of the world to act decisively against England. The witness said that in 1876 Devoy and Millen were sent as delegates to Ireland, receiving $10,000 from the skirmishing-fund and a further sum which does not appear in the official lists.

Attorney-General Webster read Devoy's official report, in which he urged that before any large quantity of arms was sent to Ireland three delegates should be sent to prepare Irishmen to use them.

Beach further testified that Egan told him that Mr. Parnell decided to join the Brotherhood, but it was thought that his connection with the organization would destroy his usefulness, and on this account he was not allowed to join.

Beach said that Egan also told him that there were many payments made by the League which it was impossible to make public, and he instanced the paying of Dutch officers, who were sent from Amsterdam to assist the Boers during the Transvaal War.

The witness had two interviews with Mr. Parnell. The first interview was held in the house of A. M. Sullivan, at Clapham, and the next in the lobby of the House of Commons, where, after conversing with O'Kelly and Parnell together, he had a talk with Parnell alone. Parnell said it rested wholly with the leaders of the revolutionary party to bring both parties into line. He asked witness to get Devoy to meet him in Paris, and offered to defray Devoy's expenses. He also desired to meet Alexander Sullivan, Hines and others. "Doctor," he said to Beach, who is a physician, "I have long since ceased to believe that anything but force of arms can ever bring about the redemption of Ireland." Mr. Parnell went on to say that he did not see why a successful insurrection should not happen in Ireland, adding: "I think we have at the end of the year £100,000 in the League treasury. That's a pretty good nucleus. You people might do something more." On seeing Mr. Parnell a third time he conversed with him for a few seconds only.

Witness then went on to Dublin, bearing letters of introduction to Mr. Kenny, M. P., and other members of the League. He discussed an open movement with Saxton and Kenny. He was driven by Kenny to Kilmainham Jail, where he saw Dillon, Sheridan and Boyton. He returned to New-York in June, 1881, and tried to see Devoy and Carney with Parnell's message. While searching for Devoy, he met Breslin, who, with Hines and Devoy, then formed the Revolutionary Directory. Breslin expressed his willingness to bring parties into line. So also did Sullivan, Hines and Devoy, whom he met in Chicago. Dr. Carroll expressed himself as pleased to see that Parnell was returning to his senses on the revolution question, but he objected to any coalition between organizations.

The witness was introduced to Parnell and others of his party as Major Le Caron, under which name he had been known the past twenty-eight years. He attained the rank of major in the Federal Army during the Civil War. He was also a major in the Irish Republican Army. He was graduated a doctor of medicine after the failure of the raid on Canada. When he returned to America he got a circular from the "V. C.," meaning the Executive Council of the Clan-na-Gael, announcing that it had been decided to call up the 25 per cent D. fund, or camp subscriptions, to expedite military preparations.

The Commission adjourned until to-morrow.

PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION DISMISSED.

THE COSTS PLACED ON THE IRISH LEADER IN HIS SUIT AGAINST "THE TIMES."

London, Feb. 5.—The action brought by Mr. Parnell against John Walter, registered proprietor of "The Times," for libel came up before the court at Edinburgh again to-day, and the case was dismissed, the costs being taxed against the plaintiff. The judgment was given on the ground that Mr. Walter, being one of the copartnership owning "The Times," arrestments against him as an individual would be invalid. Mr. Parnell will appeal from this decision.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT TO DISSOLVE.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY ON THE QUESTION OF CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 5 (Special).—There is good authority for the statement that the Dominion Government will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country in the spring, probably in April. The chief question at issue will be the maintenance of the present connection with the British Empire, or closer relations in some form or other with the United States. The strictest reticence is observed by the Ministry on the subject, and all inquiries are met with a denial, but preparations with the above end in view are being rapidly made. Unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States is now certain to be the policy of the Liberal party of the Dominion as the result of to-day's caucus here. The Hon. W. Laurier was continued in the leadership. A resolution will be introduced in Parliament at an early date affirming the necessity, in order to settle the commercial and political problems confronting Canada, of closer commercial union with the United States. The leaders of the party state that public opinion since last session has grown enormously in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. The Government, which is more than ever dependent on the London market for financial accommodation in connection with the various schemes in which it has embarked, will fight the issue to the bitter end.

PERE HYACINTHE NOT A BOULANGIST.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies has confirmed the election of General Cluseret as a member for Var. It was charged that he was an American citizen, and therefore ineligible to hold office under the French Government.

Pere Hyacinthe has disavowed that he has any leaning toward Boulangism. He compares Boulanger to the late Emperor Soulouque of Hayti.

THE MICROBE OF DIPHTHERIA IDENTIFIED.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The "Figaro" says that two professors connected with the Pasteur Institute have succeeded in identifying the generative microbe of diphtheria. The discovery of a preventive of this disease by means of vaccine virus is expected to follow.

MR. O'BRIEN REMOVED TO AN INFIRMARY.

Dublin, Feb. 5.—The prison officials at Clonmel have returned to William O'Brien the civilian clothing that was forcibly removed from him upon his imprisonment, and it was immediately donned by the prisoner. Mr. O'Brien's condition is such that he has been removed from his cell to the infirmary connected with the jail.

MONTREAL'S BIG CARNIVAL.

AMERICANS TREATED TO A BIG SNOWSTORM—A DAY FULL OF INTEREST.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 5 (Special).—The second day of Canada's big carnival was a typical Canadian winter's day. The Americans were treated to-day to a blustering snowstorm, but the fun was kept up just the same. The snow blocked up the toboggan slides and made tobogganing somewhat difficult. Hundreds of visitors attended the slides. The day was a busy one all around.

Thousands of visitors flocked into the city all day long. The largest arrivals were from New-York and Boston and other American points. Among the prominent arrivals to-day were Erastus Wiman, of New-York, and his party, comprising thirty members of the Oritani Snowshoe Club, who met with a warm reception. The Governor-General of the Dominion, Lord Stanley, and his party were kept busy attending to their engagements. The Vice-Regal party attended the Tuque Bleue toboggan slide in the afternoon, and enjoyed the sport.

To-night the big affair was the grand fancy dress carnival at the Victoria Skating Rink.

A big ball given by the Hunt Club was attended by the Governor-General and suite and a large number of Americans. The entire city was illuminated and presented a brilliant spectacle. Everything was bustle and excitement. The snow storm to-day interfered considerably with the sporting events, notably the grand trotting-matches on the river front, which had to be postponed.

THE GEFFCKEN AFFAIR IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—In the Reichstag to-day, on the third reading of the budget, Herr Munckel, a Progressist, contended that the publication of the indictment against Geffcken was incompatible with the laws of the Empire. Herr von Schelling, the new Minister of Justice, said it was only by giving publicity to the document that the country would be enabled to see that there was no material divergence of opinion between the public prosecutor and the Imperial tribunal, and that the tribunal regarded the objective existence of treason as proved. If there was any flaw in the indictment it was due to there being no law to bring the accused to justice for committing an unexampled breach of trust.

DE LESSEPS ON THE PANAMA ENTERPRISE.

Paris, February 5.—The public feeling regarding the chances of a new Panama Canal company is one of utter despondency. M. de Lesseps in an interview said that if all the 60,000 bonds issued through the Banque Parisienne were not taken the enterprise must be abandoned, and a foreign nation would for a morsel of bread get a gigantic work, which was nearly finished, and upon which French investors had expended over a milliard. The canal would be completed, but neither by nor for the French. The bonds remain untaken. The Banque Parisienne keeps open the subscription list until to-morrow. The list ought to have been closed on Saturday.

FRANCE WILL RECOGNIZE LEGITIME.

Paris, Feb. 5.—It is semi-officially announced that Great Britain having recognized Legitime as President of Hayti, France will do likewise. M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has instructed Mr. Laforesterie, the Haytian envoy here, that he may present President Carnot with a letter from Legitime, notifying the French Government of his election. Comte de Lesmaisons, the French envoy to Hayti, has been ordered to present his credentials to Legitime.

M. GUYOT-DESSAIGNE, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Paris, Feb. 5.—M. Guyot-Dessaigne succeeds M. Ferrouillat as Minister of Justice.

THREE CITIES WERE TO BE BURNED.

THE STORY A TRAMP TOLD A FARMER NEAR BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Feb. 5 (Special).—Less than three months ago a villainous-looking tramp asked for food at the farmhouse of C. W. Lampman, a farmer of Hamburg, a few miles from here. Lampman was dressed in his old clothes and was taken for a farm-hand by the tramp, who opened up his heart and asked the farmer to join a band of Anarchists. Then he made this startling statement:

"There's going to be the biggest fire in Buffalo that was ever known within ninety days. Curses on rich people. They're not fit to live. I tell you the truth about this, there's going to be big fires in Buffalo, Chicago and New-York. There is going to be a big strike in New-York and half of New-York will be burned up afterward."

The stranger opened his valise, took out a metallic object and said: "Here's something will make you open your eyes."

Lampman describes the object as being tube-shaped, about a foot long, four inches in diameter, rounded at one end and with a flat disk at the other. The stranger said it was filled with an explosive, touched off by clockwork at any time at which the operator wished to set it. It would scatter combustible material about when exploded, and the fire that would follow would be rapid. Those who gave the alarm of Saturday's great fire say that they heard an explosion when the flames burst forth.

A BIG CAVE-IN AT CARBONDALE.

OLD PROPS ROT AWAY IN A DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL MINE.

Scranton, Feb. 5 (Special).—One of the biggest cave-ins that ever happened in this country is occurring at the White Bridge Tunnel of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Carbondale. For more than a week past the miners at work in this tunnel have heard the warning sounds that always precede the settling of the roof rock. The noise kept increasing day after day, but the men still worked on, as they were not easily frightened. On Thursday the cracking of the props and the sharp reports caused by the bursting of the pillars gave notice that it was time to fly. The mine foreman ordered the men to stop work, but some of the more adventurous ones did not obey the order and still kept on working. This morning an immense portion of the excavation caved in and the men had narrow escapes for their lives.

The cave-in is extending very rapidly, and if it continues will take in all the territory lying west of Carbondale, extending from the mouth of the tunnel to a point near the Summit Pond near Cole's Gap. This area is about three-quarters of a mile wide and two miles long. The loss to the company will be large, and about 1,000 men and boys will be thrown out of employment. The rotting away of old timber props caused the cave-in.

MANY LOGGERS REPORTED DROWNED.

SEVENTEEN DRIVERS AND TWENTY-FOUR TEAMS SAID TO HAVE PERISHED IN PINE LAKE, FULTON COUNTY.

Canajoharie, N. Y., Feb. 5 (Special).—It is reported here that twenty-four teams were drawing logs across the ice on Pine Lake, in Fulton County, yesterday when the ice gave way and all the teams and seventeen of the drivers sank out of sight. The report says that nothing has been done as yet to recover the bodies, as there are no means at hand by which to do the work. The scene at the lake is described as of the most heartrending character, men, women and children piteously bemoaning the fate of brothers, husbands and fathers. The loggers of Pine Lake region are of the most hardy kind and withal wholesouled and honest. The startling report is the talk of the Mohawk Valley to-night. The place is so remote that authentic news will not be received before to-morrow.

ICE-GATHERING ON THE HUDSON.

Troy, Feb. 5.—Ice-dealers have begun marking and ploughing on the Hudson River above the State dam. The ice is from five to nine inches thick. The ferry-boat Rath has been placed in winter quarters and pedestrians are crossing the ice between this city and West Troy.

A BROADWAY STORE BADLY DAMAGED.

There was a fire last evening in the three-story iron building Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway and Nos. 57 and 59 East Thirteenth-st. It broke out in the rear of the store on the first floor occupied by Osiel & Co., Japanese art novelties, and had got a good headway before it was discovered by Frank Livingston, a messenger boy, who sent out an alarm. The fire had a threatening aspect when the firemen arrived and a second alarm was sent out. The flames spread rapidly, but the firemen by hard work kept them from extending to the upper part of the building. The losses are estimated as follows: Osiel & Co., $10,000; H. P. Sandford, jewelry, $2,000; Halloran, candies, $1,500; W. Whitmark, publisher, $500; R. M. Burt & Co., pianos, $1,000; H. Guilmard, human hair, $2,000, and Pach Bros., photographers, $1,000. Fireman Harrison was severely cut by falling glass. The police formed a line at Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts., and many persons who were on their way to the Star Theatre were prevented from reaching there until long after the performance began. The building is owned by the Roosevelt estate and was damaged $2,000.

PRINCE RUDOLF'S FUNERAL

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN THE COURT CHAPEL AND THE CAPUCHIN CHURCH.

ALL VIENNA PLUNGED IN MOURNING—THE EMPEROR'S DEEP GRIEF—SCENES DURING THE CEREMONIES.

Vienna, Feb. 5.—This city was to-day entirely given over to mourning. All places of business were closed, and the shops throughout the city put up their shutters early in the forenoon. Many streets, usually bright and animated, wore a deserted look, the life of the town being concentrated around the spot where the funeral of the Crown Prince was held. The thoroughfares leading to the Hofburg bear ample evidence of the public sorrow. Numberless emblems of mourning, black flags and draperies float from the roofs or droop from the windows. Enormous crowds began to assemble outside the court chapel at an early hour in the morning. Perfect order prevailed, however, in contrast with the disorder of yesterday. The admission of the public into the chapel ceased at 10 o'clock, when troops barred the streets leading to the Hofburg.

The Emperor and Empress and the Crown Princess attended a requiem mass in the oratory of the palace, at which the Miserere was sung by the court choir. The service was ended at noon. The church bells then began to toll.

The coffin-lid was fastened at 2 o'clock, and the key was confided to Prince Hohenlohe as Court Marshal. Soon afterward the gates of the chapel were closed, and the members of the Imperial family gathered around the catafalque to take a last farewell. The Imperial Guard, in the meantime, had taken a position in the Franzens Ring and the mourners invited to the funeral were arriving. Just before 4 o'clock the members of the Imperial house who had left the chapel stopped in front of the side entrance of the Capuchin Church, in the Kloster Gasse, where they were received by Prince Hohenlohe, Prince Hunyadi, chief master of ceremonies, and the Father Guardian, accompanied by friends of the community bearing lighted tapers. The Imperial party wended their way through the cloisters to the church.

The interior of the church was entirely draped in black. The benches and seats were covered with sable cloth and the floor was carpeted with black. Three rows of benches stretched from the entrance along the nave on the left or Gospel side, while the rest of the space on this side, nearer the high altar, was filled by a dais, with three rows of priedieux. The first row was for the Emperor and the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the other two rows for the Archdukes and Archduchesses. The catafalque was erected in the middle of the church and was surrounded by massive candelabra. Near the catafalque was a tabouret for Archbishop Ganglbauer, who celebrated a pontifical mass. To the right of the main aisle, on the epistle side and opposite the Imperial dais, were priedieux for the use of Monsignor Galimberti, the Papal Nuncio, and other bishops. On the stroke of four, the coffin was lifted from the bier, blessed and carried to the funeral-car. The cortege then started from the Hofburg. Upon reaching the Augustine Church the priests assembled there placed themselves at the head of the procession and were followed by the Court and State officials and the municipal authorities. When the car bearing the body arrived at the cloister gates, Emperor Francis Joseph and the King and Queen of the Belgians, followed by the other mourners, entered the body of the church. The Ministers of the Empire, headed by Count Kalnoky, Count von Taafe and Herr von Tisza, and accompanied by the Privy Councillors, took up a position to the right of the catafalque. Next to them came in order the presidents and vice-presidents of the Reichsrath, the Hungarian Diet and the Provincial Committee of Lower Austria, the burgomasters of Vienna and Pesth, the delegates of both capitals, and other deputations.

Archbishop Ganglbauer, with the Cathedral chapter, awaited the coffin at the entrance of the church and preceded it to the interior. Amid a solemn silence he blessed the body, sprinkling holy water on the coffin, upon which the Emperor during the whole ceremony kept a fixed gaze, in deep abstraction. Presently, the thrilling strains of "Libera me Domine," sung by the Court choir, broke the impressive hush. When the choral was over, and just as the chamberlains were preparing to carry the coffin to the vault, the Emperor, stepping up to the bier, knelt in prayer. On arising he was joined by Archduke Charles, Prince Francis of Este, Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Prince Philip of Coburg, and all followed the coffin to the vault, where, after the final blessing, Prince Hohenlohe delivered the body to the charge of the Father Guardian.

While descending the crypt, the Emperor's self-control vanished, and he threw himself upon the coffin and kissed it many times, sobbing audibly. All present were deeply affected. After Prince Hohenlohe's formal question, "Dost thou recognize in the departed the most illustrious Archduke and Capuchin," and the Prior's reply: "Yes. The body of the illustrious dead will be well guarded by us here with due care," Prince Hohenlohe handed the keys of the coffin to the Prior. The Emperor regained his self-possession upon leaving the crypt.

The Empress, Crown Princess, Princess Gisela and Archduchess Marie Valerie did not attend the funeral, passing the time in prayer within the Hofburg.

Although an enormous number of people assembled in the streets to witness the cortege, complete order was preserved throughout the services, which terminated at about 5 o'clock. Several persons have been arrested in cafes here for repeating the rumors that Crown Prince Rudolf met his death at the hands of the husband of a woman whom he had betrayed. Two gentlemen who were conversing on the subject in loud tones in the Graben were taken into custody.

At a meeting of the council having charge of the serial publication of Rudolf's work on Austria-Hungary to-day, Herr Von Szecsyenye intimated that the Emperor was in favor of continuing and completing the work, which, he said, would probably be finished under the patronage of Crown Princess Stephanie.

COMMENTS ON THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

PRINCE RUDOLF'S DAUGHTER PUT FORWARD AS THE HEIR TO THE THRONE—A CONFLICT IN PROSPECT.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The question of the succession to the Austrian throne is causing increasing excitement in official and diplomatic circles. The papers quote an article from the "Italia," the official journal of Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, declaring that the Salic law has been virtually abolished in Austria-Hungary since the Pragmatic Sanction, and that, therefore, Crown Prince Rudolf's daughter is the heir to the throne. It is certain that Premier Crispi does not relish the prospect of the heir of the Duke of Modena, who was dispossessed by the unification of Italy, becoming the presumptive heir to the throne of Austria. Furthermore both Archduke Karl and his son Franz are ultra Catholic foes of the House of Savoy and enemies of Italian unity and are ardent allies of the Vatican. It would be doubtful, however, if official opinion here would maintain the right of Emperor Francis Joseph, in following the precedent to declare, through an act of succession, the Princess Elizabeth the heir to the throne.

Advices from Pesth say that the question already engages the anxious attention of the Ministers, although no official notification respecting the succession will be made until the end of the year. The Government organ, the "Pesther Lloyd," vaguely suggested yesterday the right of Princess Elizabeth to succeed to the throne. The Vienna press in the meantime treats the right of Archduke Karl as incontestable. When the excitement abates and a clearer vision comes of the results of Rudolf's death, it will be seen that it involves a probability of a formidable conflict over the succession.

THE CROWN PRINCE WEARY OF LIFE.

Pesth, Feb. 5.—The "Nation" publishes the letter written by Crown Prince Rudolf a short time before his death to Herr von Szecsyenyi, the attache of the Imperial Household, to whom he had entrusted the preparation of his papers. The letter reads:

Dear Szecsyenyi: I send you herewith a codicil. Execute its provisions and those of my will drawn two years ago, with the assent of my wife. In my study at the Hofburg stands a small table. With the enclosed gold key open the drawers and you will find my papers, the arrangement of which I entrust to you, leaving it to your judgment to decide what to publish. I can live no longer. Remember me to all my good friends. Farewell. God bless our beloved Fatherland. Yours,

RUDOLF.

The letter is known to have been written at Meyerling on January 29.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE AUSTRIAN TRAGEDY.

FATAL ADVENTURE OF PRINCE RUDOLF WITH A GERMAN BARONESS, IN WHICH HE KILLS HIMSELF AND SHE TAKES POISON.

London, Feb. 5.—The Munich correspondent of "The Daily News" says he believes that the following story of Crown Prince Rudolf's death is the true one:

On Tuesday afternoon last a baroness, whose name is not given, but who is described as a beautiful girl, not tall, rather dark, and of a lively disposition, arrived at Meyerling and took up quarters in the gamekeeper's house, near the castle. Her presence was known only to the gamekeeper and his wife. At midnight, when Rudolf had dismissed his guests, he visited her. The Crown Prince had been about an hour in the gamekeeper's house, when a forester, equipped for the morning's chase, going to consult the gamekeeper, knocked loudly upon the door. A window was opened and a man jumped out and fled. The forester fired at the fugitive, who fell and fainted, having been shot in the shoulder. He was recognized as the Crown Prince, and the forester hastily summoned help and carried him into the gamekeeper's house. The Baroness, thinking that Rudolf was dead, quickly took something from a travelling-bag, and before she was noticed fell dead to the floor.

Rudolf revived and was taken by his own orders to the castle. His valet plied him with anxious questions, but Rudolf said emphatically, "I have fallen and my nose is bleeding. Go away. I wish to be alone." Rudolf then locked the door and shot himself. The baroness was buried on Thursday in the Heiligenkreuzin convent, where other members of her family are interred.

The "Journal des Debats," of Paris, has a similar story, except that it says that Rudolf was mortally wounded by the forester and died half an hour after being shot, and that the gamekeeper went into the woods and shot himself. The story of suicide, it says, was invented to hide the truth.

NO RESULT REACHED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

LITTLE CHANGE SHOWN IN THE BALLOTING FOR SENATOR—GENERAL GOFF TO ASSERT HIS RIGHTS.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 5 (Special).—In the Joint Assembly to-day when Senator Van Pelt's name was called he arose and in a short but earnest speech defined his position. He stated that he had been called a "kicker," which he considered unjust from the fact that no caucus had been held by the Democratic members, and no one was bound to support the nominee of the conference which nominated Kenna unless he saw fit to do so. He disclaimed all personal feeling in the matter and stated that if his vote would secure the election of Kenna he should have it; but he thought it had been demonstrated that his election was an impossibility and that the time had arrived when some other candidate should be agreed upon. He voted for Henry S. Walker. Delegates Dorr and Shanklin voted for Frank Hereford. Two ballots were taken. Delegate Merrill voted for Governor Wilson on the first and for Kenna on the second, this being the only change. The ballot resulted in 43 votes for Goff and 41 for Kenna.

The time to-day was occupied in a discussion of Delegate Spriggs's motion that the returns for Governor be opened, but should not be read, which was finally defeated by a vote of forty-six to forty, President Carr and three Democrats voting with the Republicans. When the vote of Clay County was opened Spriggs made a motion that it should not be read. This was lost by a tie vote.

General Goff has provided himself with sworn duplicates of the vote in every county in the State, and it is understood will qualify on March 4, notwithstanding all efforts to prevent it. It is an impossibility for the contest to be settled by the Legislature unless a special session is called, as the Constitutional limit for the session will expire in seventeen days, and it cannot be extended except by a two-thirds vote. General Goff left here for Washington to-day.

President Carr, of the Senate, is out to-night full-fledged for United States Senator to succeed Kenna. Mr. Carr is a Union Labor man, and has stood aloof from either Democrats or Republicans, but the former elected him president of the State Senate. He has three followers in the House who will vote for him. Should he be successful in getting the Democratic vote he will be elected. The Gubernatorial contest may put him in the Senate and give to Speaker Woods, of the House, the Governorship. A caucus which the Democrats are holding to-night may make a great difference in to-morrow's vote for Senator, as well as in the count for Governor.

A MADMAN RUNS AMUCK.

AN AGED FRUIT VENDER SLASHED TO DEATH IN A BALTIMORE STREET.

Baltimore, Feb. 5 (Special).—Francis Valentine, an aged fruit vender who kept a stand near the steamboat wharves, died to-day from injuries received at the hands of a lunatic who escaped from an asylum yesterday. When the sloop Silver Star arrived at Light-st. wharf late last night, Lee Willey, the escaped lunatic, leaped aboard and terrorized the crew by his antics. After being prevented from throwing himself overboard he jumped ashore and ran up Light-st. brandishing a long sheath-knife. He was bareheaded and had a bandage tied about his head. "Blood! blood! Give me blood!" he screamed. Slashing right and left at people the madman rushed along the street. Coming up to Valentine's stand he took a handful of peanuts from a basket. The old man remonstrated with him when Willey savagely attacked him, hacking him to pieces.

During the fierce struggle a crowd gathered. Charles E. Hardy, a colored waiter, brought a club down with all his force upon Willey's skull, causing an indentation nearly an inch deep. Police Sergeant Ward hastened to the spot. Several patrolmen came to his assistance and Willey was overpowered. Willey was returned to-day to the asylum. He is twenty-seven years old, and was brought here from Virginia for treatment.

A COLD WAVE MOVING EAST.

THE MERCURY WAY BELOW ZERO IN THE NORTHWEST—MONTANA WARMED BY THE CHINOOK.

Chicago, Feb. 5 (Special).—The cold wave predicted by the Signal Service yesterday got here ahead of time. It was not due till this morning, but it arrived last night, and it threatens to stay for another twenty-four hours. The Signal Service officer said: "This cold snap began in the Northwest—Manitoba and Northern Minnesota. At St. Paul they had a very low barometer. The cold wave moved along down through Nebraska, to Missouri, and from there East, until this morning at 7 o'clock it had reached the western part of Ohio. Ohio was its southern limit. At Winnipeg this morning it was forty-two degrees below, at St. Paul, eighteen below. Here we had it six above, but we are likely to get it colder. The storm centre is now north of Lake Ontario. In Montana it is quite warm. The thermometer there is as high as thirty. That is owing to the Chinook winds from the Pacific, which have a remarkable effect on the temperature. Sometimes it will make a difference of 100 degrees in one day. These winds do not come east of Montana."

A dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says: "The greatest blizzard for years raged all night, and is still howling this morning, but breaking away. It is thought the railroads must be completely blocked. This is the coldest day of the year—four degrees below zero."

BALLOTS THAT WILL UNSEAT WISE.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 5 (Special).—The last of the three special ballot boxes in which were deposited the votes of colored voters in Jackson Ward of this city in the last Congressional election was opened to-day. These ballots would have been cast for Judge Waddill (Rep.) but for the fact that the Bourbons kept them back by asking foolish and frivolous questions of every voter who presented himself at the polls, and sunset found 537 voters in line who could not get to the polling places. G. D. Wise, who has the certificate of election as member of the 51st Congress from this district, only claims it by 261 majority, and the opening of the special boxes gives Waddill (Rep.) a clear majority of 267 votes and secures him the seat claimed by Wise.

DANGERS OF THE ATLAS WRECK.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Secretary of War has under consideration the case of the wreck of the steamship Atlas, now lying in the North River off Barclay-st., New-York. An interesting legal question is involved as to the right of the Government to destroy the wreck before its abandonment by its owners. A report from Colonel Gillespie, of the Engineer Corps, shows the dangerous character of the wreck in its present position in the main channel directly in the path of the Hoboken Ferry steamers, and says that its removal will require an expenditure of about $25,000. A wrecking company has been at work for some time trying to raise the wreck, but so far without success. It is believed that the Secretary will order its removal and allow the legal questions involved to be settled afterward in the courts.

THE STRIKERS YIELD.

VICTORY FOR THE COMPANIES.

ALL THE STREET-CAR MEN WILL ASK FOR WORK THIS MORNING.

A CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR THE LABOR ORGANIZATION—THE CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS' ASSEMBLY MAY GO TO PIECES—COST OF THE BIG STRUGGLE—THE LEADERS DOWNCAST.

The greatest fight, and, as it turns out, the greatest blunder, of organized labor which has ever occurred in this city, as far as the number of men is concerned, was ended last night at 11:35 o'clock by the Executive Board of Division No. 1 of District Assembly No. 226 officially declaring the strike to be "off." During the last few days of the strike the men have offered little resistance to the running of cars on the tied-up roads, and there is little doubt that cars on the principal lines might have been run at night if the police would have protected them. Acts of violence by the strikers were spasmodic, and it was in the last one of these unfortunate affairs that the only life lost by the strike was sacrificed, one of the strikers being shot yesterday by a policeman or a car conductor in a small riot at Sixty-first-st. and the Boulevard.

Yesterday afternoon committees of strikers called unofficially on the presidents of several roads to learn the chances of the men being taken back in a body if the strike was declared over. The companies informed them that they would be glad to have the men back, but they must apply for work the same as any other men, and places would be given where there were vacancies.

Early last evening the local assemblies met in their various meeting places, and after discussing the situation resolved unanimously to declare the strike at an end, subject to the decision of the District Assembly and Executive Board. Three delegates from each local assembly compose the representatives of the men in the District Division meetings, who, assisted by James H. Magee and the Executive Board, indorsed the action of the local assemblies, and the master-workman, as chairman of the Executive Board, formally declared the strike at an end. Cars on all roads will be running as usual this morning.

The loss in actual money to the striking men during the eight days' struggle amounts to a little over $100,000, and to the companies about $250,000. To the many retail merchants doing business in the thoroughfares where the cars stopped running for several days the loss cannot be estimated, though several of the larger firms who depend much on outside patronage assert that a falling off of 50 per cent was perceptible in their sales for the first three days.

At the headquarters of the men during the whole day a large number of gloomy men congregated and spoke in low tones, as though attending a funeral. James H. Magee, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 226, declared with tears in his eyes that although the men had made a good fight, circumstances had been against them, and he would not attempt to keep the men from work an hour longer than necessary, now that it was evident that the companies had won the battle.

"The organization of the men has received a black eye," said a member of the Executive Board yesterday, "and