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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

NO FLURRY OVER THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURES.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OUTLINED—FRENCH IRRITATION WITH ENGLAND—THE QUEEN IN WALES—NAVAL MANOEUVRES—THE MAYBRICK CASE—LABOR TROUBLES—AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

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London, Aug. 24.—It would be a mistake to suppose that the angry tone of the Canadian press on the Behring Sea seizures finds any serious echo here. One or two provincial journals, not of the first importance, have blundered, but the English press as a whole is either silent or studiously moderate. If there be an exception, it is only moderate. It is in "The Times's" article "The Times"; but even in that substance, this morning there is that the United States are making such captures and playing the game of chance, and the suggestion that a British squadron might interfere with these American amusements is clearly meant to assuage Canadian wrath. The English Government has not the least disposition to adopt violent courses, and no significance whatever attaches to the action of such Members of Parliament as Mr. Howell, who asked a needless question on Thursday in the House of Commons. Sir James Ferguson's answer was equivalent to suggesting to Mr. Howell that he had better mind his own business. Those not too wise crocheters do not mean mischief, but they might cause it were the Ministers themselves less concerned on sensible courses. The view of the Government is clear. They will not follow Canadian counsels. They do not mean to provoke a collision in the waters of the North Pacific. They think the acts of the American cruiser unwarranted by international law, unfriendly and indefensible on any ground, and they will say so to the American Government, though less bluntly and in diplomatic phrase. They hope that instructions may be given from Washington to prevent a repetition of seizures so doubtful in legality from, as they think, any point of view. But they are not in search of a casus belli nor anxious to discover grounds of hostility in what they still assume to be the caprices of an over-zealous revenue officer. They do not, as matters now stand, propose to send a British fleet, or any single British vessel, to protect the British sealers. They know that the concession on which the Alaska Company claim a monopoly comes to an end in a year, and they hope to arrange all causes of dispute by friendly negotiation before that time. If met in the same spirit, they are confident that this can be done without loss of dignity or interest on either side. Aggression might, if wanted, or insult, if flagrant, force them into a more active policy, and it depends on Washington, not on Ottawa, whether this will be done. But I know that in Downing Street there is the strongest possible wish to escape the necessity of resenting any American act or protecting English adventures by arms or a show of arms; nor is there in Downing Street any disposition to believe that the American Government, or any member of it, has any desire to adopt a policy of irritation. Whether they are equally sure about Canada is a different question. I rather imagine that the dispatch sent to Ottawa is much more energetic than any note addressed to Washington, and that the Canadian, not the American press, is thought most likely to aggravate the situation.

The list of Americans who have fitted through London this week includes Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who have been called suddenly home from Moscow by illness in Mrs. Carnegie's family. The great iron-master looked no worse for his hurried journey, which has abated none of the zeal with which he superintends English politics. His telegraphic intervention did not prevent the Royal Grants bill from passing the House of Commons, nor did the division which arose on that subject between him and Mr. Gladstone shake his allegiance to his leader. Perhaps it is equally important to note that Mr. Carnegie takes more sanguine views than ever of the steel and iron industry in America, and especially in Pittsburgh. Accepting protection as a settled policy, he believes America now well able to take care of herself and to supply her own demand for iron and steel fabrics. America has ceased to influence prices in Great Britain, whose whole plant is now none too large to supply the demand from the rest of the world outside of America. There may, therefore, be peace between them on this vexed question, and Mr. Carnegie, whose buoyancy of soul is at least as great as ever, even hopes for peace with the American Free Traders. He insists that America can and does make steel rails as cheaply to within a fraction as England. The iron and steel business of the future is to be conducted on the basis of small profits but enormous production, and two new Carnegie mills are building in Pittsburgh itself to keep pace with the new demand and still keep down the price.

Another American homeward bound is Mr. Depew. He has left Homburg, but got no further at present than Paris. There one of your enterprising contemporaries has interviewed him and elicited the opinion that the London edition of the enterprising contemporary is a big success, and that Mr. Depew was not surprised, having always believed that it was bound to be. Mr. Depew himself was a great success in Homburg. The Prince of Wales gave him a lunch, with celebrities so entirely unlike each other as the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Charles Russell to meet him. Nothing was said about Mrs. Maybrick. He dined with Earl Spencer, seated with Lord Rosebery, sedulously avoided all eures, left Homburg in extremely good health, and has since been dining as a fellow-guest with Mr. Edison in Paris, where that eminent electrician has been receiving with extraordinary honors and has been expressing unsond opinions on the New-York newspapers. G. W. S.

COTTON MILLS TO WORK ON HALF TIME. London, Aug. 24.—Owing to the high price of cotton the Lancashire mill owners are arranging to work on half time, and it is expected that several mills will shortly close down altogether.

MISS HUNTINGTON'S RETROTHAL CONFIRMED. London, Aug. 24.—The report is confirmed that Miss Huntington, the daughter of the California millionaire, is betrothed to Prince Hatfield, the nephew of the German ambassador to this country.

PAITH TO SING AT AN ESTREDDOD. London, Aug. 24.—Madame Paith will sing at the coming Welsh Eisteddfod festival.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S Waning FORTUNES. Paris, Aug. 24.—The Council of the Legion of Honor has suspended General Boulanger. M. Drouleux complains that his followers have neglected General Boulanger in their selections of candidates for the coming election.

MR. PARNELL NOT TO VISIT AMERICA. London, Aug. 24.—"The Standard" says Mr. Parnell has no intention of visiting America, as reported.

GENERAL DEPRESSION ON THE ISTHMUS. Panama, Aug. 24.—Matters generally on the Isthmus continue in a most depressed condition. The only subjects of conversation now are "Will the work proceed?" "Meanwhile, business is at a standstill, while the exodus of recent immigrants goes on. Nothing is doing along the line of the canal."

CAPTAIN WISMANN IN MANY SKIRMISHES. Zanzibar, Aug. 24.—Captain Wismann, commander of the German East African expedition, has marched from Dar-es-Salaam to Bagamoyo, and has reportedly repulsed hordes of natives which he met along the Kinjira River.

THE FIRE ON THE STEAMER CITY OF PARA. Panama, Aug. 16.—The fire which broke out on the steamer City of Para on August 12 was first discovered in No. 1 hold at about 7 p. m. Every effort was made to suppress the flames, but it soon became necessary to flood the hold in order to save the ship. This was not effected until 9 o'clock, and half an hour later sparks were seen issuing from No. 2 hold. How this latter caught fire remains a mystery. It was found necessary to flood this hold also, and it was not until 1 a. m. that the fire was totally suppressed. The fire is supposed to have originated from some packages of chemicals among the cargo. The captain and officers of the steamer, together with the entire crew and the staff of the Pacific Mail Company, received much praise for the manner in which they fought the fire.

NOTICE WAS ISSUED TO THE CONSIGNEES THAT THE CARGO IN holds 1, 2 and 8 having been damaged, by fire, smoke and water, the consignees of all damaged goods were required to make a deposit of 10 per cent to cover salvage, general average and other charges. The cutting damage to the steamer was caused by the cutting of holes in the deck to allow water being thrown directly on the fire.

EMPEROR WILLIAM RETURNING TO BERLIN. Metz, Aug. 24.—The German Imperial party started for Metz. The veteran associations paraded with banners flying. The line of march to the railway station was brilliantly illuminated, and the populace lined the streets and cheered as the Emperor and Empress passed.

MUNSTER, Aug. 24.—On the arrival of the Imperial train here the bells were pealed, and the crowds assembled at the station sent up a joyous welcome. Trumpet arches had been erected, and a "4" was in holiday attire.

A WELCOME TO MINISTER MIZNER. Panama, Aug. 10.—"The Official Gazette" of Nicaragua recently said: "Mr. Lopez B. Mizner comes to Nicaragua with the purpose of presenting his credentials as Minister of the United States. We trust the new representative of the great North American Nation will be pleased with the reception which will be given him."

TO BE LAID ON RUDOLPH'S COFFIN. Vienna, Aug. 24.—Emperor William has sent a palm and laurel wreath to be placed on the coffin of Crown Prince Rudolf.

NO CHANGE IN THE LONDON DOCK STRIKE. London, Aug. 24.—There is no change in the dock men's strike. Conferences between representatives of the strikers and of the employers have proved futile. The Commercial Dock Company declined to submit the matter to arbitration. City clerks have been employed to unload samples of new arrivals of tea. Dock shares have declined 1 per cent.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN TURKS AND CRETANS. London, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Crete, which has been officially confirmed, says that there has been a sharp skirmish between Turks and Cretan insurgents at Souselato.

THE QUEEN AND THE WELSH PEOPLE. London, Aug. 24.—The Queen to-day made a semi-state entry into Wrexham. The Salls Trive was with spectators, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested. Referring to a Non-Confirmitist address, the Queen said she rejoiced to think that in Wales, as elsewhere, the growth of the spirit of true religion and Christian virtues kept pace with increasing material prosperity, and she heartily prayed that this growth would continue. To a deputation of citizens who presented an address to-day, the Queen spoke in terms alike of the sentiment and its progress.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Lord Mayor has invited to a dinner the American artisans now making the tour of Europe.

TURIN BANKS IN DIFFICULTY. Turin, Aug. 24.—One of the leading banks of this city has been closed and the suspension of another is feared, the Bank of Naples having refused to grant assistance.

A HURRICANE'S WORK AT BUENOS AYRES. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 24.—A hurricane, which was being raged at this port sunk many lighters and inflicted considerable damage upon shipping and cargoes.

THEY WANT SEPARATE TRIALS. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The attorneys for O'Sullivan to-day notified State Attorney Longenecker that on Monday next, when the Crown case came to trial, they would move for a separate trial for their client. "One can see," said Attorney Donohue this afternoon, "why it would be highly prejudicial to our client to be tried with Woodruff. The latter's alleged confessions, in one of which he says that O'Sullivan was the third man who came out from the Carlton cottage with the trunk containing Dr. Cronin's body, the night of the murder, and then returned to the cottage, are not admissible as evidence, because they were made after the murder. Yet it would be very damaging to O'Sullivan to be tried with him. As for O'Connell and Burke, we expect that some of the evidence against them would be damaging to our client, though it by no means affects him."

A few minutes after the above notice was received a messenger arrived at the State Attorney's office, bringing similar notices from Mr. Forest, the attorney for O'Connell, and from Senator Kennedy, the attorney for Burke. Then O'Sullivan, O'Connell and Burke will each make a fight for a separate trial. "This move is not a surprise to me," said State Attorney Longenecker. "I expected some such attempt at delay would be made by the defence. Of course I shall resist the motions. The six defendants will be tried together. Any delay will be to their disadvantage. I cannot predict what view the court will take."

THE CASE AGAINST JUSTICE FIELD. GOVERNOR WATERMAN SHARPLY DEMANDS THAT IT BE DISMISSED. Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 24.—Acting upon a communication from Governor Waterman, Attorney-General Johnson addressed a letter to District-Attorney White, at Stockton, Cal., in which he says that in view of the fact that there is no evidence to implicate Justice Field in the shooting of Judge Terry, Governor Waterman demands that the charge against him be dismissed.

Governor Waterman's letter to the Attorney-General is as follows: "Dear Sir: The arrest of Hon. Stephen J. Field, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the unsupported oath of a woman who, on the very day the oath was taken and often before, threatened his life, will be a lasting disgrace to the State unless dismissed. I therefore urge upon you the propriety of at once instructing the District-Attorney of San Joaquin County to dismiss the unwarranted proceedings against him. The question of jurisdiction of the State courts in the case of Deputy United States Marshal Nye is one for argument independent of indignity on Justice Field does not admit of argument."

SCIDUE OF A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER. Chicago, Aug. 24 (Special).—Samuel Rosenbaum, a widely known commercial traveller, took his own life to-day. He had been despondent on account of the death of his wife, who died two months ago, and shortly before noon to-day he went to his home at No. 2,941 Prairie-ave., and going to the room in which his wife breathed her last, he fired a bullet into his brain and expired almost instantly. Mr. Rosenbaum, for the last eight years, had been the oldest salesman of James Walker & Co., of this city. He was fifty-five years old, and leaves a large estate. His sales during the time that he was with James H. Walker & Co., averaged \$1,000,000 a year. Rosenbaum was a wholesale salesman almost all his life. He worked in the city with Carson, Pirie & Scott, and then with A. T. Stewart & Co.

HYPPOLITE TRIUMPHANT.

HIS ARMY TAKES PEACEFUL POSSESSION OF PORT-AU-PRINCE ON FRIDAY.

THE LONG STRUGGLE IN HAYTI ENDED—LEGITIME LEAVES THE CITY THE DAY BEFORE ON A FRENCH GUNBOAT.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Mole Haiti, Aug. 24.—The war is ended. General Legitime left Port-au-Prince on Thursday on a French gunboat, and yesterday General Hyppolite's triumphant army entered the capital and took peaceful possession of it. The anticipated massacres have not taken place, and life and property appear to be secure.

COMBINING TO PREVENT RIOTS.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI SECONDED BY THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CAPTAINS.

HYPPOLITE'S TERMS ACCEPTED BY LEGITIME—ADMIRAL GHERARDI URGES MINISTER DOUGLASS'S IMMEDIATE PRESENCE IN HAYTI.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary Walker to-day received the following cable dispatch from Rear Admiral Gherardi, commanding the Naval force on the North Atlantic station, dated to-day at St. Nicholas Mole: "Legitime accepted terms offered, and embarked Thursday afternoon aboard French corvette. It is not known where he will go. Hyppolite's forces occupied the town on Friday morning. We fear riot. I can prevent riot. French and English captains will act under my orders. It is very important that the new Minister should be sent immediately. The United States ship Galena has been ordered to sail from New-York to-morrow morning for Hayti. She will take at least one week on the passage, providing she does not run into the hurricane which is supposed to be coming up the Gulf Stream in the opposite direction. Acting-Secretary Walker says that it appears from Admiral Gherardi's telegram that the worst of the trouble is now over. Still it will be prudent and necessary, perhaps, to keep a United States man-of-war in Haytian waters for some time to come, to provide against the contingencies of riot or lawlessness, which may endanger American interests.

The Department of State has not yet communicated with Minister Douglas on the subject of his immediate departure for Hayti, as suggested by Admiral Gherardi. It is believed that the request for his presence is caused by a belief that the relations between the present United States representative and the other foreign representatives have become somewhat strained. Meanwhile it is stated as a reason for the delay in sending Minister Douglas to his post that this Government is in grave doubt as to the proper authority to whom he should be accredited; and while this is something of a problem in Legitime's administration, it has become even more complicated since his departure, as the State Department is in entire official ignorance of the terms of his resignation and the tenure by which Hyppolite governs.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED HERE—MINISTER PRESTON THINKS LEGITIME MIGHT HAVE HELD OUT LONGER. The absorbing topic of conversation yesterday among the merchants engaged in the Haytian trade was the news that the doughty "Black Prince" who has held sway at Port-au-Prince during the trying months of the rebellion had taken his departure for parts unknown. Early in the morning telegrams were received by the members of several firms in this city, dated August 23, saying that Legitime had embarked on a French corvette on August 22, that General Mouton had entered the city on August 23, and that Hyppolite was expected to enter Port-au-Prince on August 24. The dispatch also said that the apprehension of disorder was general. This report was followed in a few hours by one much more assuring to those who had interests at stake in the Southern capital. It declared that the victorious Hyppolite had made his triumphant entry into the city without bloodshed, and that the soldiers were contented and the citizens peaceful, and that violence was not even a remote possibility.

This important piece of news was not unexpected to those who held intimate relations with affairs in Hayti. On the contrary, a Tribune reporter was told yesterday that the greatest surprise was that it had not come sooner. Several weeks ago word was sent to the various agents of the combating parties that Legitime's power was weakened, that he commanded or controlled Port-au-Prince alone, and would sooner or later be forced to surrender. For this there was no help, and Legitime finally accepted Hyppolite's humane ultimatum, which was expressed to a deputation from the beleaguered city that waited on him, in the following words:

Go back to M. Legitime and say he will have to get out any way. That is absolute. When he is gone I will prepare to enter the city with the aid of the regular troops, and will make up the boys of the municipality, who will give up the arms and the city, and will make up the boys of the municipality. The regular troops may be sent to the city, but they must be disarmed. The volunteers affected the West Indian merchants in the various ways. Some were jubilant, others were downcast. To many of them the war had been a source of great income, and several have made enough money since last September to pay their civil list of the Black Republic for a considerable time. Those who had favored the unfortunate Legitime were yesterday discouraged, as was natural to expect, for Hyppolite is a man who does not forget his friends, from all that is known of him, and is equally unforgiving of his enemies.

On the other hand, the merchants who were far-sighted enough to uphold Hyppolite even during the darkest days of his revolt, who ran the blockade and conveyed him goods, and even lent him money, were congratulating themselves.

MINISTER PRESTON'S VIEWS. When the Tribune reporter entered the office of the Consul-General of Hayti to talk with that representative and with Minister Preston, who is at present on a leave of absence in this city, the gloom which surrounded them was unmistakable. "Yes," said the handsome Minister, who for almost twenty years has represented the Haytian Republic at Washington, and is now the dean of the diplomatic corps; "we have received the news. I cannot say that it was unexpected, as intimations of the probable turn of events had been sent us several days ago. General Hyppolite is in charge to-day. I have no doubt, and has everything under his control. Legitime has left the city on a French man-of-war and has gone. I fancy, first to some port in Jamaica or San Domingo, where he reported shortly before the beginning of the unfortunate revolution against President Salomon. I do not think there will be any violence in Port-au-Prince. General Hyppolite has asserted his desire to enter the city peacefully, and will doubtless keep his word, forgetting the manner in which his soldiers were ejected after the death of Teliamaque. We expect and hope for peace without delay."

General Hyppolite is a strong man physically and mentally, and being master of the situation, will soon establish order. He did not force his way into the city. The outgoing forts were taken a short time ago. The fort was a complete capitulation. The report which was published in several letters from Port-au-Prince of late stating that the French Minister, M. de Sessmaisons, who was said to be a proprietor of lands and cattle on the island, had encouraged General Legitime to remain after

HE HAD DECIDED TO LEAVE THE CITY IS UNTRUE.

What folly to say that a French Minister would interfere to that extent and in the way described. It is nonsense. M. de Sessmaisons is a gentleman of the true blue, and is not guilty of playing such a farce as that. Why such things are written I am unable to guess. General Legitime was forced to leave the city because General Hyppolite became master of the situation. It would have been impossible to take Port-au-Prince by storm. I believe, firmly, however, that had Legitime desired he might have held sway for some time yet. He had 5,000 men under his command, and with the almost impregnable approaches to the city could have withstood all attacks as long as ammunition and food were supplied. He was, and consistent with the character of the oppressed rulers. He may eventually go to France, although I have no definite news as to that. He is not a rich man and has no fortune or means which he could dispose of, and when he gets home, in course, to some extent. The revolution has been disastrous and expensive. It has lasted almost a year now; in fact, more than a year if you consider the beginning of August as the beginning. It has cost the people much and trade even more. I think a modest estimate of the cost would be \$10,000,000. It might have been less if it might have been less. The place is in a desolate condition, and, however, and with all probability, soon recover. The people, you know, have had experience in revolutions in Hayti. In fact, it is a kind of national game with them, and they are not likely to be frightened by any other nation except a few of the South American republics. France runs Hayti close, so to speak, but France is older.

"THE FATE OF THE OLD CABINET. "As to the fate of Legitime's Ministers, I am unable to say anything definite. But you know the Cabinet of a President in all Republics follow his fortunes. When he is overthrown they are overthrown also. Whether they are still in the city or not, I have received no word. They have probably gone with him on the French steamer. General Hyppolite is, of course, President of the provisional government which is now ruling in Port-au-Prince. The foreign Ministers are also dependent upon his favor, and they may be removed, too, in a short time. The election will be held within one month, as the constitution says that after the summons of the constituents, which will take place immediately, not more than three days may elapse until the President is elected. There is, of course, scarcely a possibility that the ultimate choice of the electors will be other than Hyppolite, the general who to-day entered the capital, although he has declared repeatedly that such was not the summit of his ambitions. The people rule, however, and he will likely yield to their solicitations. Probably only a few Ministers will survive. The United States will recognize the new President. The State Department has all along declared that as soon as it was definitely settled in another country that the States would hasten to recognize the new order of things. I shall be officially informed in a few days, I fancy, of the changes at Port-au-Prince and receive orders to acquaint the Administration at Washington with the result. As I said before, I think the revolution at an end, and that peace with its blessings will soon rest upon the country."

HYPPOLITE'S AGENT JUBILANT. Monsieur Deslandes, the Consul-General of Hayti, said also that the report meant evidently an end to the turmoil and revolution in Hayti. "I have received no other news than Minister Preston," said he, "but I am convinced that the news is authentic and final. General Legitime has left the city which he has held during the fall and winter, and has departed for other parts. The entrance into the capital has been peaceful, as General Hyppolite declared it would be, and no blood has been shed or violence shown, as far as we have been able to learn. General Hyppolite has been master of the situation since the day less the future ruler of the Republic." With that M. Deslandes, who is not jubilant over the change, waved his hand in farewell.

It is not surprising to see the expression of countenance upon Mr. Hausted, of the firm of Jimes, Hausted & Co., of No. 5 South William-st. Mr. Hausted has been for a long time the accredited representative of Hyppolite, and will be accordingly to reports, the Consul-General of Hayti. He has followed Hyppolite's fortunes from the beginning, and is doubtless worthy of his reward. "I expected this news for some time," he said. "I received word several weeks ago that he was tending toward this finale, which therefore does not surprise me. I am naturally glad of it, and feel that good times are coming. There is of course little doubt that Hyppolite will be the unanimous choice for President, as he is now head of the Provisional Government. He has steadily gained a power which cannot well or easily be controverted, and may enter now upon a reign of peace and order. I do not think the loss to commerce has been so great as has been said. I hardly believe that it will amount, all told, to more than \$5,000,000. The revolution, however, was not a success. Legitime during his sway will be worthless. General Hyppolite has issued a proclamation declaring that he will not recognize it or any other obligations entered into by Legitime. So far as Legitime's currency, which was chiefly in 50 notes and was made in this city, amounted to about \$200,000, Hyppolite will proceed according to the constitution and will not appoint himself Dictator. He will summon a National Assembly, and will be elected President in the course of the coming month."

"General Hyppolite is a man about fifty years of age, tall, well built, with his hair black and somewhat, but his slight moustache and goatee are still dark in color. His lips are small and well defined, and his nose almost Grecian in form. He is, upon the whole, a fine looking man, and speaking man, and will make a creditable ruler. He has been in command of the Northern forces ever since Legitime's treachery, and has fought his way gradually to the position which he now occupies. He has been a man of great energy, and will certainly characterize his administration by adherence to the same principles. I look forward to a reign and period of peace and to an increased trade with the United States on the part of the Haytian Republic. He is tired of the part of the Haytian Republic, and will be unwilling to take up arms for a long time to come."

Mr. Hausted would not admit that he had been appointed Consul as yet, but he said that he believed that Hyppolite would follow the custom of his predecessors and appoint a native Haytian to that important position. But he said that he was not the belief of other merchants of this city, who say that there is no doubt of the appointment of Mr. Hausted.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT TRADE. The firm of Lord & Austin, who had considerable trade with Hayti and who owned the Haytian Republic, which Legitime captured and held for several days, were also glad of the reported result. "Our trouble," said a member of the firm, "has been, of course, with General Legitime, and we are content to see Hyppolite triumphant. Hyppolite, according to our reports, did not wish to bombard the city, because he knew the loss of property and life would be great. He therefore treated upon his arms and waited, after sending his ultimatum to Legitime, for almost a week ago that Legitime was preparing to leave Port-au-Prince, and that it was only a question of a few days till he would give up the command, and make his way across the mountains to the Haytiens themselves. Trade has been carried on under difficulties, it is true, but carried on, nevertheless, and the Haytiens had to pay high prices for everything which they received. The merchants in the block have not suffered much during the last few months. The blockade was not able to keep the vessels out of the Northern ports. However, commerce will improve without doubt and will be satisfactory. He is in possession of the city, and will dawn upon the Republic."

Another firm which has reason to rejoice over the overthrow of Legitime is Whitnam & Co., of No. 32 Beaver-st. "The effect of the change," said a member of the firm, "will be that the trade will become brisker in the near future. The new crop of coffee is just coming in and will be harvested during the next few months. The war or revolution has ended in time to attend to these shipments. The income from the crop is considerable and means a great deal to the Haytiens. The Haytiens have been buying little of late owing to the anxiety of the people and uncertainty of the turn which affairs might take. The Haytiens are pleased in the short time ago, merchants made large purchases. In fact, they bought entirely too much. The loss to commerce has been greatest in the South. The Southern trade has been very little if it lasted, and it has not been in operation at all for many months. We anticipated the result as telegraphed to-day. We were that it was only a question of time before Legitime would be driven out of the city."

(Continued on Fifth page.)

NEW ARRESTS BY THE RUSH.

A BRITISH AND AN AMERICAN SCHOONER CAPTURED.

THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE PATHFINDER AND THE MINNIE CONFIRMED—THE SAPPHIRE'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE BEAR.

Port Townsend, W. T., Aug. 24.—The Government revenue cutter Richard Rush seized the British schooner Ennetta, with 600 skins, on July 31. The seizure of the Pathfinder and the Minnie is confirmed. The Pathfinder was the only vessel placed in charge of an American officer, excepting the Black Diamond. The American sailing schooner James G. Swan was seized in Behring Sea on July 30, with 235 head of seals aboard. The vessel's documents, firearms and skins were taken aboard the Rush, and she was ordered to Sitka, to be turned over to the American authorities. The captain being without charts and unacquainted with the Alaskan coast, proceeded to this point, and surrendered his vessel to the Collector of Customs. There are between forty and fifty vessels now in Behring Sea.

Portland, Oregon, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The schooner Sapphire has just arrived from Behring Sea, having on board 2,920 skins. Captain W. Cox, the master, gives the following particulars of the cruise: "On July 4 the Sapphire entered the closed ocean and five days afterward took the first catch of seals. On July 24 the Pathfinder came up to the Sapphire, spoke to her, and reported all well, with a catch of sixty-four seals. Four days after, the Annie C. Moore was spoken, with 600 skins aboard, and all well. On July 29, with a fair wind, the Sapphire came in sight of the Maggie Mac, and Captain Doid, of the latter vessel, told Captain Cox that he had been boarded by Lieutenant Tuttle, of the cutter Rush, who had informed him of the capture of the Black Diamond and the Minnie. Captain Doid stated that the Minnie had been towed by the Rush into Ounalaska, on July 24, and had spoken to the Sapphire. He also said that, when asked by Tuttle when he had last seen the Maggie Mac, he had answered that he had caught his seals at Copper Island, on the other side. When Lieutenant Tuttle heard this he seemed satisfied, and remarking that he had 'other fish to catch,' was leaving the gangway, when Captain Doid asked him what he meant. Pointing to two spears around, Lieutenant Tuttle said they were the spears of the schooner Mollie Adams and Mary Ellen, which he was going to 'nip in the act.' As soon as the Lieutenant spoke to her, the Maggie Mac got as far away as possible with her 600 skins, having seen the Rush standing down on the apparently unsuspecting schooners. Captain Cox was told while on board the Maggie Mac that a schooner, the name of which he does not remember, had reported to the Maggie Mac that the Penelope had been sighted in tow of the Rush, heading for Ounalaska."

On the morning of July 30 the United States cutter Bear was seen, standing about three miles off. Captain Cox put up over the rigging the little vessel could carry, and added by a splendid southerly wind, led before the steam. The latter gained for a half-hour, and then the Sapphire slowly but surely left the chaser behind. The Union Jack was run up to the mainmast, and with hearty cheers the schooner walked away, and in another hour lost sight of the Bear. The Sapphire was fourteen days coming down from sea, with variable winds.

STRONG EXPRESSIONS FROM OTTAWA. VIEWS OF CABINET OFFICERS ON ENGLAND'S RUMORED WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION. Ottawa, Aug. 24 (Special).—A report was current in Ottawa to-day that England had offered to settle the Behring Sea difficulty by arbitration. Most of the Ministers of the Crown are out of town. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and Acting Minister of Fisheries and Marine, said that he had received no official information to the effect stated. In a matter of so much importance, if such an offer had really been made by England, he would not feel at liberty to express an opinion at the present stage. Without saying anything so many words, however, it was inferred that he would scarcely be prepared to credit any report of this nature that was not officially confirmed. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who was also in town, said that no information had reached the Government so far as he knew respecting the reported arbitration.

One prominent member of the Government, who had not been known for years to use a profane word, ejaculated, with emphasis, upon being asked about the story: "I can't make out why the devil some of our fellows don't get out, around the Rock, and bring her into a British port." Another added: "She's a pirate, anyway." A leading member of the Ministry, who intimated that, considering the delicate nature of the affair, he must decline to allow his name to be used, made a statement which will be regarded as important, as enabling American readers to understand what representative Canadian feeling on the matter really is. He said:

"It is believed England will agree to a conference, and the open-handed piracy must stop, and the Canadian Government will urge that steps be taken to render further seizures impossible before anything is agreed to. The Ministers, rightly or wrongly, are satisfied that the States are 'bluffing,' and that England is in serious earnest this time; several of the Ministers have talked over 'The London Times' with the Acting-Secretary of Canada, and expressed their satisfaction with it, understanding it to be the inspired utterance of the Imperial Government. All the great maritime interests of the greatest maritime Nation on earth are involved on the point raised, and in the settlement of these questions of international law and the jurisdiction of the United States they constitute a force that no British Government can withstand when once in motion."

"Americans will continue to bluff until England gets her back up," are said and means fight. Then the Republic will back down for the reason, if no other, that she has not a leg to stand on. Besides, the States are hardly in a condition of preparation to fight England on the seas just yet. In twenty days England could have the whole of the British fleet of the States in line. The general opinion prevailing here to-night is that England will not agree to any such arbitration as the United States would consider satisfactory. He is in possession of the most important fact, and that is the decision of such a matter rest in the hands of a third party, but he is content to let the matter rest. There is no doubt that there is to be a conference, that the fisheries question and the subject of limited reciprocity in the tariffs of Canada and the United States will be presented to the United States of the parties to the proceedings. England and Canada will undoubtedly agree to fair proposals to join in a conference, and there shall be no exercise of sovereign power outside the three-mile limit, and that compensation shall be paid for the seizures already effected."

THE NEWS ON THE SUBJECT AT WASHINGTON. Washington, Aug. 24.—The Acting Secretary of State to-day said in his communications from Minister Lincoln upon the subject of the Behring Sea seizures had been received at the Department. He heard nothing, beyond what he had seen in the newspapers, from the British Government of an intention on its part to request arbitration; and, in fact, the Department had had no communication from the British Government upon the subject since Secretary Hayard left office.

PANIC AT ROBINSON'S CIRCUS. THE TENT LIFTED, SEATS BROKEN DOWN AND SCORES OF PEOPLE INJURED. Toledo, Aug. 24.—This afternoon while John Robinson's circus was in full blast, a heavy storm of wind, rain and hail passed over the city. It struck the tent, lifting the canvas, and throwing the seats over one side, crushing in the panes, wounding children, terrorizing the crowd, and it is a miracle that there were so few casualties. The most serious was the breaking of the leg of a young girl by a falling seat, but over a hundred people suffered bruises and contusions. The circus was unable to give a night performance, and the performers' wardrobe was ruined by the rain. The total loss is \$2,000.

PREFERRED DEATH TO BAD HEALTH. Chicago, Aug. 24.—Samuel Rosenbaum, of James H. Walker & Co., a man widely known in commercial circles, shot himself dead this morning at his home in Prairie-ave. He had been brought home in a cab, ill, and going straight to his room, ended his life. No cause is given but poor health.