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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BEHRING SEA BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD—THE PEACE OF EUROPE—THE QUEEN AND THE IRISH CHURCH—MR. BALFOUR'S REPORT ON IRELAND—THE JEWS—AN OMNIBUS STRIKE—COPYRIGHT—DR. FORDYCE BARKER.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, June 6.—The Behring Sea discussion in the House of Commons on Monday was amiable throughout. "Let us have peace" cry the British of both parties, and peace there is to be. The bill which the Government have introduced is the crowning and complete justification of the American policy. I do not say of Mr. Blaine's policy, because Mr. Blaine has been, during the greater part of these negotiations, the exponent and interpreter of the settled policy of the country and of the ideas to which the name American truly belongs. The wisdom of his proposals touching arbitration is now clearly seen. The English themselves see it and have assented to his views, and this bill is to carry them out. What the bill does is to establish the modus vivendi while arbitration proceeds; leaving to the arbitrators to dispose in their own way of the main questions at issue between the two countries—or three, if Canada is to count. Meantime there is to be no sealing north of the Aleutian Islands. Russia has been invited to join in the close time agreement and Germany may be.

The Leader of the House asked the House to accept the bill as a friendly act toward a friendly Power. The House did so. Sir William Harcourt, one of the most belligerent leaders of Opposition ever known, eulogized it as a wise and prudent settlement of a very difficult question. Mr. Chamberlain, though still mindful of his own failure to adjust the Fishery question, less difficult than this, approved, a trifle more coldly. Mr. Bryce approved, though Mr. Bryce is disturbed by legal objections which he manfully suppresses in his sensible and very English pleasure at the compromise. So the bill was read a second time unanimously, amid general applause.

The press approves. If there be an exception, it is that Gladstonian organ which seems unable to approve heartily any measure which tends to a good understanding between England and the United States. It serves as a fresh opportunity to misrepresent and revile Mr. Blaine, who is, according to "The Daily News," "a very skilful diplomatist, but a mere child compared to"—whom think you?—"to Mr. Hamilton Fish, with whom the late Lord Granville not unsuccessfully contended." Yet there are people who say that "The Daily News" is not a comic paper.

Much has been said in the House of Commons and elsewhere about Sir John Macdonald. There is a general feeling among English of all parties that his death—now hourly expected—may prove a disaster for Canada, and a disaster from the English point of view. They recognize, at any rate, his great services. The leaders of both parties have spoken of him in a tone never used here except about a man whose importance is felt to be imperial. He is regarded as the creator of the Dominion of Canada, and the man who has done more than all others to keep that great colony loyal to the Crown. Be the merits or demerits of his domestic policy what they may, English gratitude to him is profound, and the Queen's messages of inquiry and regret express, as they so often do, the sentiments of her people.

The peace of Europe seems now to be in charge of that eminent diplomatist Mr. Henry Labouchere. He is opposed to the Triple Alliance, opposed still more to England having anything to do with it, anxious about Lord Salisbury's engagements with Italy, has asked questions in the House of Commons, is not satisfied with Sir James Fergusson's categorical denial that any such engagements exist, and threatens to raise a debate on the question later. A Boulangist Deputy has written him a letter on this matter, embodying testimony from the late Prince Napoleon, whose statements were not received with implicit confidence while he was living, and do not gain strength when coming in the form of hearsay from M. Millevoye. It is an interesting trio—Mr. Labouchere, General Boulanger and Prince Napoleon—and on the whole, the destinies of Europe do not yet depend on them. There is no secret treaty between England and Italy that pledges England to defend the Italian coasts, should France attack them. There could be no such treaty. No English Minister could bind himself, still less his successors, in that way. There is no engagement. There is probably an understanding, based on community of interests. That, as Lord Salisbury is reported to have said, is the only basis on which any treaty can safely rest, and it makes a treaty needless. Certainly England would not look on idly if France should once more undertake to turn the Mediterranean into a French lake.

As for the Triple Alliance—that too rests on a community of interests, and the Marquis di Rudini, who is credited with a wish to end it, is about to renew Italy's adhesion to it. There could be no stronger proof of the wisdom of the policy on which the peace of Europe does, indeed, depend.

The Queen has suddenly become the topic of political controversy, and in the oddest way. The life of the late Archbishop of Canterbury is hardly a book which one would expect to give rise to a debate on a point of constitutional law affecting the Sovereign herself; but it does. His biographers have had the Queen's permission to publish her letters to Dr. Tait on the Irish Church question in 1869. They present Her Majesty in the act of direct intervention in a political controversy which divided the two great parties in the State and roused the bitterest ecclesiastical passions. Her sympathies were with the Irish Church. She was opposed to the bill for disestablishing it which her own Minister brought in and carried. She calls in the Archbishop as an intermediary. She asks him to see, first Mr. Gladstone, then the peers. Her objects were two. She wanted Mr. Gladstone to make his bill moderate, to give the Irish Church good terms. That secured, she wanted to prevent a collision between the Commons and the Lords who were disposed to reject the bill which the Queen saw must ultimately pass—as Lord Brougham said of a still greater bill—through or over the House of Lords. Her aims were wise, her views of policy sound; but the question these letters raise is whether the means she took in order to give effect to them were in truth constitutional and whether she did not overstep certain well-defined limits within which the personal influence of the Sovereign is now supposed to be confined. There is no wish, except perhaps among the wilder sort of Radicals, to discuss such questions in a spirit of hostility to the Queen. People are in fact—and the better part of the press still more so—shy of discussing them at all. It was probably indiscreet to raise them by publishing these letters; but it is hardly possible that, having been raised, some authoritative answer should not in time be given.

It seems probable that Mr. Balfour's statements on Wednesday touching the present condition of Ireland may be received in America with surprise, perhaps—though they cannot be denied—with incredulity. He says, for example, that while the number of persons imprisoned in Ireland for offences under the ordinary law exceeds 3,000, the whole number imprisoned for offences under the Crimes act does not exceed twenty-one. Yet I suppose that Ireland appears now, as in times past, to the American mind, as groaning under English tyranny. The groans cannot be very loud, when out of nearly 5,000,000 of people only twenty-one are actually in jail under what is called the Coercion act. Nor is this all. So great is the improvement in the condition of Ireland that Coercion itself is about to be suspended, except possibly in one county, and in a few scattered districts where perfect order has not yet been restored. This is the country in which Sir George Trevelyan a few years since declared that the game of law and order was up; but it appears that it is the game of disorder which is up. Even the Plan of Campaign has not much life left in it. The ashes of it smoulder, says Mr. Balfour, in perhaps one county and a few baronies, the same, it may be presumed, where Coercion is still thought needful. So much for five years of firm, intelligent rule by a man who knows the people he has to govern, knows his own mind, and knows how to make his will respected. It is not democracy; but Mr. Balfour's answer to that criticism deserves attention. He boldly declares that Ireland cannot be well governed otherwise than by Imperial law. Why? Because the heterogeneous sections of Irish society are irreconcilably hostile and can never be united into an organic whole; because Irish divisions are not merely social, political and religious, but these run into each other and partake of all three characters at once, and so the rule of a local majority in Ireland can never mean anything but discord, injustice and ruin. Further, if Imperial law be necessary to the peace of Ireland, so is Imperial credit to Irish prosperity. Does any Irishman suppose that Ireland could obtain on Irish credit the £30,000,000 sterling which the Land Purchase bill pours into the Irish lap? Or, does anybody suppose that an English Parliament would advance that sum, or any sum, were an Irish Parliament established on College Green? The failure of Mr. Gladstone's Land bill, offered as one item of the Home Rule scheme, and the success of Mr. Balfour's bill, proposed as part of a coherent Imperial policy, is a sufficient answer to that question.

The House of Commons is still struggling with the Irish Land Bill. There seems to be no end to new proposals, new clauses, and new amendments of all sorts. One of importance has been accepted by Mr. Balfour and adopted by the House, providing that tenants evicted since May, 1879, may purchase their former holdings. Whether this will include tenants who went out under League orders seems on the face of it doubtful; but, as the clause was moved by Mr. T. W. Russell and seconded by Mr. Smith Barry, it cannot be meant to relieve the supporters of the Plan of Campaign.

The archiepiscopal attacks on Mr. Parnell continue, Archbishop Croke taking up the running where Archbishop Walsh leaves off. To Dr. Walsh's letters in "The Times," Mr. Parnell made no reply. He is, I think, the only politician of the first rank who never writes to that journal. If he answers, it is by word of mouth, and briefly, and so decisively that His Grace of Dublin has not thought it worth while to rejoin. Indeed, not much answer was needed. Everybody knows that the Irish clergy kept their antipathy to adultery in abeyance till the English Nonconformists had forced Mr. Gladstone's hand and compelled him to dissolve his alliance, or his allegiance—which is perhaps the more accurate word—with, or to, Mr. Parnell. All that Mr. Parnell now does is to bring this out clearly by dates. To both archbishops he is civil of speech, and his only approach to asperity is when he denies Archbishop Croke's assertion that he had used unmannerly language about the priests. The actual points in dispute between them at the moment are points of detail. They relate to the use of funds and other matters, the challenge respecting which used to come from the Unionists, as Mr. Parnell reminds the archbishop. Each of this interesting pair of disputants is equally anxious to rid himself of responsibility for the Plan of Campaign, now that it has failed. Nowhere is its failure more dismal than in Archbishop Croke's own diocese. In Tipperary itself the failure is most dismal of all. Mr. Smith Barry has practically won the contest into which Messrs. O'Brien & Co. drove him. The great part of his tenants, both in town and country, are paying up, and going back to their homes and farms, poorer, sadder and wiser than when they abandoned them in obedience to the dictation of the League. Mr. Smith Barry was always a good, just and generous landlord. He will not probably be less so now. Indeed, the terms on which he has readmitted his tenants are liberality itself. On the question of personalities, and of what passes for politeness in episcopal circles in Ireland, the conclusion of Dr. Croke's speech is illuminative.

"I have never," remarks the archbishop blandly, "said anything but what was good, kind, and laudable of Mr. Parnell; nor shall I ever do so, except from a moral standpoint in connection with the proceedings of the Divorce Court."

A moment later he said: "Now I am done with Mr. Parnell, and probably, so far as controversy is concerned, am done with him forever. He is a fallen man. Should his name survive for any time in Irish history, it will be only as that of a traitor to the National cause and a mischief-maker, he having absolutely placed himself outside the pale of Christian civilization. His future mission appears to be to create as much confusion as possible and to make his followers as dead to every moral feeling as he himself has proved himself to be. He has killed Home Rule and buried it with his reputation in the London Divorce Court. Let us pray for his conversion and extend to him henceforth the charity of our silence." Perhaps more important than considerations of civility is the confession of this Home Rule prelate, that Home Rule is dead and buried.

The Liberal victory at Paisley on Monday by a largely increased majority is interpreted to mean that Dear Old Scotland is as Gladstonian as ever, or more so. Probably Church questions have as much share as Irish questions in bringing voters to the polls; but, if Home Rule does not help, neither does it harm the Gladstonian cause in Paisley.

The Unionist triumphs in West Derbyshire and London are, perhaps, not the less significant because they were won without contests.

In no respect does the barbarity of Russian policy or Russian methods diminish. The papers are filled with accounts of the arrival in Germany of great bodies of exiles in the utmost destitution. German charity does what it can to relieve them. There is an organized effort on the frontiers, in Berlin, and elsewhere. The tide sets steadily toward Bremen and Hamburg and thence to America, and the question is likely to become as serious for us as for other countries.

A strike of omnibus men promises to begin at midnight. The men demand shorter hours and higher wages. They propose to do less work and to get more pay. The great part of the omnibus traffic in London is done by two companies—the London General Omnibus Company and the London Road Car Company. It is the men in the employ of the former who are at the head of this movement, the real cause of which is quite different from the alleged cause. An attempt was made some time since to start a strike against long hours. Not a man could be found to support it, though the hours were then the same as now. The drivers and conductors average about fourteen hours a day, which is certainly too long; but they received high wages and something more, and would not stir against the system. The something more consisted in a systematic robbery of the company by which they nearly or quite doubled their wages. So long as the company tolerated this, the men were content. But a new check has lately been devised which the drivers and conductors seem to think will stop their stealing, and it is against this that they have struck. Their friends in the press admit it. Some of them justify it, and none deny it. Yet public sympathy is expected on the ground of the hardships which the men bore cheerfully so long as they were allowed to embezzle their employers' money. These same hardships become intolerable when honesty is enforced upon them by their victims.

The men are unluckily in bad hands. A blustering barrister named Sutherst is their leader, who issues orders in plantation style and lectures the directors of the company. The directors have agreed to meet a deputation on Monday morning, which looks as if they were prepared for a struggle fixed to begin thirty-six hours before that. The men say that they will allow no omnibus to leave the yard. Much, therefore, depends on what the police may do. If their chief tolerates violence, as the former chief did during the dock strike, the company and the public will suffer.

Nothing has yet been heard of that declaratory act by which all doubt was to be removed on the question whether residence on English soil be required of Americans as the condition of obtaining English copyright. There are at least two opposing currents of English opinion on this matter. Authors and publishers agree in desiring such an act. Printers, paper-makers and the allied trades agree in not desiring it. Mr. Marston, a publisher, writes on Monday urging the passage of a measure which shall clear all difficulties out of the way before the first of July. Mr. Besant, at one on this point with the publishers, whom he opposes on many others, says in "The Author" for June:

"The least our Government can do is to take care that our own laws satisfy the conditions on which the privileges of the act can be granted to ourselves."

So far, good; but now come the chairman and vice-chairman of the Printing and Allied Trades' Association, protesting against the measure which Mr. Marston and Mr. Besant desire. A letter appears at the same time from the secretary to the Paper-makers' Association. Both want retaliation, and both put the manufacturers of books before the writers of them.

"Let us grant copyright on exactly the same lines as America, only to works printed from type set in this country," say Mr. Clowes and Mr. Waterlow, speaking for the printers. The paper-makers hope that the Government will refuse to consider the residential question till the effect of the American act on English trades has been fully ascertained. "Authors are a small body. Workingmen are a very large body. The greatest good of the greatest number should be the primary object of legislation," says the paper-makers' secretary. He makes a point likely to tell, when he adds that the workingmen of this country are fully alive to the injury that the American Copyright act will inflict on them. Workingmen undoubtedly have in this country, as elsewhere, more votes than all other classes together, and there will be small chance of passing any act to which Ministers may think workingmen as a body are opposed.

There are many persons in this country, both English and Americans, who were grieved to hear of Dr. Fordyce Barker's death. One of the two chief organs of his own profession, "The British Medical Journal," says of him: "The announcement of the death of Dr. Fordyce Barker will have caused widespread and keen regret. To say that America has lost one of her most illustrious physicians and distinguished citizens is to express but very imperfectly the extent of the calamity. His position as a man honored and beloved in England and throughout Europe was altogether exceptional. For many years he was a regular visitor to our shores. At the annual meetings of our Association he was often present and always welcome. This feeling found cordial expression in the titular honors showered upon him by our societies, colleges and universities. His book on puerperal fever charms by its style, whilst it instructs by the richness of its experience and the soundness of its reasoning." That expresses none too strongly the feeling general among the professional and personal friends of Dr. Barker. Few Americans had more friends abroad. No American physician had for so long a period stood so high in European estimation or done greater honor to his own country.

The interest in the baccarat case is not confined to society or to any one class. It is reported with fulness in papers of every description, and is discussed keenly in all circles. Sir William Cumming, who sues the Wilson family for libel in saying that he cheated at cards, is one of the best known men in the smartest set of London society and is a soldier of some distinction. The Arthur Wilsons are people who, by effort and natural gift and wealth, have made good their place in the same set. Nothing has been wanting to quicken the general interest in these proceedings. The Lord Chief Justice was elected to preside at the trial. Sir Edwin Clarke, Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, leads for the plaintiff, and Sir Charles Russell for the defendants. The Prince of Wales is both a witness and a spectator in daily attendance. Fashion crowded the court. Sir William Cumming went upon the stand to deny point blank that on either of those two now memorable evenings at Tranby Croft, the country house of the Wilsons, did he in any manner cheat at baccarat. Confronted with his written confession, he strove to explain it away by saying that he had lost his head. The Prince of Wales, who was called in his behalf, did him more harm than good. He saw no cheating, but he believed then and plainly believes now that the story then told him was true, and he has refused to meet Sir William since. General Owen Williams and Lord Coventry—both his intimate friends, one called by him, the other by his counsel's wish—are of the same mind. The evidence given by young Mr. Wilson, by Mr. Lovett, by Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green, and by Mrs. Wilson—the five persons who alleged that they saw cheating—has been of the most positive, detailed and explicit kind. They each described the way in which Sir William increased his stake when winning. No real discrepancy is discernible in their narratives. None of them have been shaken in cross-examination. The two ladies, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Lycett Green, her daughter, were most remarkable witnesses, testifying with perfect clearness and composure. The demeanor of each was beyond reproach.

There are those who think that Sir William's case was, from the beginning, in the face of his admission of guilt and of his long hesitation in bringing this action, desperate. There were others who sided against the Wilsons because, as was said, they watched him. It is now proved that they did not watch. Nor was it ever quite clear why it should be deemed an offence to discover cheating, if cheating there were. As the trial has gone on, there has been an obvious change in the opinion of those who hoped that Sir William might still clear himself. The Lord Chief Justice himself seems to have changed. Sir Edward Clarke has tried the cause peevishly, and with temper, as if both overmatched and on the losing side. The evidence is all in. Sir Charles Russell has begun his argument for the defence, and the Court has adjourned till Monday. Be the verdict what it may, there are circumstances in this singular history certain to give rise to comments of a kind which will be unpleasant to one of the most distinguished personages concerned, and to some others less distinguished.

G. W. S.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Cairo, Ill., June 6.—Two Illinois Central freight trains were in collision near Dongola yesterday, and both were badly wrecked. Both firemen and a brakeman were badly injured.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD DEAD.

THE CANADIAN STATESMAN'S BRAVE STRUGGLE ENDED.

UNCONSCIOUS ALL DAY LONG—THE END WAS AT 10:15 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Ottawa, Ont., June 6.—Earnscliffe, 10:49, p. m. Sir John A. Macdonald died at 10:15 p. m.

At yesterday's consultation the physicians found that Sir John's feet were perfectly numb, and he has been unconscious all day long to-day. The doctors concurred in the opinion that the statesman's death would be a matter of but a few hours. Bulletins were issued this morning to the effect that he was "just alive," but the physicians decided it was useless to give further detailed reports of the patient's condition.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Sir John Alexander Macdonald was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on January 11, 1815. In 1820 he went to Kingston, Canada, with his father, Hugh Macdonald. At school young Macdonald gave promise of those abilities which afterward marked his political career. He began to study law when he was fifteen years old, and in 1836, when he was barely twenty-one years old, he was called to the bar. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1846 he became a Queen's Counsel. In 1839 he gained distinction by his defence of General Von Schultz, who, for attempting to revolutionize

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Canada in 1836, forfeited his life. The tact and great professional ability with which the defence was carried on were subjects of general comment at the time, and a Montreal editor said: "The leading counsel for the unfortunate General will be, ere long, recognized as one of the first men of the country." Mr. Macdonald's power of making friends soon brought about him a host of admirers, who saw for him a brilliant future. These friends were not disposed to allow the talent they saw in the rising young lawyer lie dormant, and in 1844 they elected him as the representative of Kingston in Parliament of united Canada. He had not long to remain in Parliament before his abilities as a politician were recognized. In May, 1847, he entered the Cabinet as Receiver-General, which he soon resigned to take a more important portfolio, that of Commissioner of Crown Lands. This office he held until March, 1848, the Conservative Government, of which he was a member, having been defeated by a large majority by the Reform opposition, on the election of a Speaker. Mr. Macdonald remained in opposition until 1854. Sir Allan Macnab was the nominal leader of the Opposition, but Mr. Macdonald was the virtual leader. He used his opportunities to become skilled in debate and to familiarize himself with the pressing questions of the day. One of those questions was presented by a bill for the secularization of the clergy reserves. Macdonald opposed this measure.

In 1854 a general election was held and Mr. Macdonald was again returned to represent Kingston. At this election the secularization of the clergy reserves was before the people, the Government was defeated and a coalition Cabinet was formed, with Sir Allan Macnab at the head, which was pledged to settle the problem. Mr. Macdonald entered this Cabinet as Attorney-General, and under his advice the clergy reserves were secularized on what was considered a fair basis. Seignoral tenure in Lower Canada was also abolished.

In 1856 Sir Allan Macnab, who had been the nominal leader of the Conservatives, succumbed to gout, and Macdonald was chosen as his successor. The post of leader of the Conservative party the latter held until his death, exercising a degree of influence that no other public man in Canada's history had possessed. The Conservative Ministry was defeated in 1858 on the question of the location of the seat of Government. A new Ministry was formed by the Hon. George Brown, but it lasted only two days, the Legislative Council by a vote of 16 to 8, and the House by a majority of 40, declaring lack of confidence. Sir George Cartier then formed a Government which included Mr. Macdonald as Attorney-General. This office Mr. Macdonald held until the defeat of the Government on the Militia bill in 1862. With Sir George Cartier he led the Opposition once more, and continued to do so until the defeat of the Government in March, 1864. A new Ministry was then formed, with Sir E. P. Tache as Prime Minister and Mr. Macdonald as Attorney-General. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache in 1865 Mr. Macdonald was requested to take his place, but he waived his claim in favor of Sir N. F. Belleau.

He was a delegate to England on many occasions, and was chairman of the Colonial Conference (1866-'67), when the act of union known as the "British North of America act" was passed by the British Parliament. In bringing about the confederation Mr. Macdonald was an active factor, and it is not too much, in view of his services then and since, to hail him as the creator of the Dominion of Canada.

On July 1, 1867, when the new Constitution came into force, Mr. Macdonald was called upon to form the first Government for the new Dominion of Canada, and was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. In recognition of his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath by Queen Victoria, and in 1884 he was made a Grand Commander of the same order. He remained Prime Minister until 1873, when his Government resigned on charges of corruption in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. For the ensuing five years he was the Opposition leader.

In October, 1878, the Reform Administration resigned, having been defeated on the tariff issue. Sir John Macdonald then formed the present Government, which was pledged to a high tariff and protection to the Canadian Government. Some changes have since been made in the Privy Council, but Sir John continued as Premier. He resigned his portfolio as Minister of the Interior in 1883 and became President of the Council and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Later he took the portfolio of Minister of Railways and Canals, which he held until his death.

During his long political career Sir John Macdonald carried to successful issue many important measures. The criminal laws of Canada have been improved, the statutes consolidated, the municipal system extended and the military organized. He secured the establishment of direct steam mail communication with Europe. The inspection of reformatories and charitable and penal institutions has been provided for. The Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railroads have been constructed. The canals have been enlarged. The franchise has been extended and a stringent election law enacted. The Dominion has been extended and consolidated. At the time of the Riel outbreak Sir John was at the head of affairs, and under his direction the insurgents were crushed. He has been criticised for his severity in that matter and for aggressiveness in others. In 1871 he was one of Her Majesty's Joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to act with the United States Commissioners for the settlement of the Alabama claims, the labors of the commissioners resulting in the Treaty of Washington. In 1880 he visited England in company with the Ministers of Railways and Agriculture and arranged the contract for the construction of the Pacific Railway. In 1884 he again visited England, where he was recognized as the pioneer of the idea of Imperial Unity. He attended the conference at which the Imperial Federation League was formed and moved the appointment of a general committee to conduct its affairs.

Sir John was married twice. His first wife was Isabella, daughter of Alexander Clark, of Dalnavert, Scotland. She died in 1856. In 1867 he married Susan Agnes, daughter of the Hon. T. J. Bernard, a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica. In 1865 he received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Oxford University. He was also an LL. D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and D. C. L. of Trinity College, Toronto. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal order of Isabel la Catolica (of Spain) in 1872.

A THIEVING YOUNG BROKER.

HE CONFESSES ALL WHEN LOCKED UP.

D. W. MANWARING, JR., STOLE RINGS FROM HIS PROSPECTIVE FATHER-IN-LAW AND A WATCH FROM A SENATOR'S SECRETARY.

David W. Manwaring, jr., the mysterious prisoner who was remanded at the Yorkville Police Court until yesterday morning at the request of Detective Martin, of Captain Gunner's precinct, has confessed everything. The case was shrouded in mystery, the police saying nothing, and all that could be learned was that the name of the plaintiff in the case was Michael Conlon, of Washington, D. C. Yesterday afternoon Manwaring confessed to Captain Gunner and his detective.

It appears that Conlon is the private secretary of Senator Leland Stanford, of California, and arrived here on the 27th of last April, having in charge several of the Senator's racehorses. He stayed at the Glasgow Hotel, in Fifty-ninth-st. Here it was that young Manwaring robbed Conlon of a gold watch valued at $340 and other articles of an additional value of $300. Conlon reported the matter to the police and a constant watch has been kept for Manwaring. On Friday afternoon he was arrested at the Polo Grounds and taken to the Sixty-seventh-st. police station.

Young Manwaring is a member of the Produce Exchange, and also of Company H of the 7th Regiment. He gave his age as 19 years and is a fine-looking young fellow, well liked on "the floor," and was always well dressed. His father is William M. Manwaring, a member of the firm of D. W. Manwaring, dealers in bags at No. 248 Front-st.

When arrested he gave his home as No. 10 Riverview Terrace, where his parents live.

Subsequently the detectives found that for the last two weeks he had been living in a furnished room at No. 380 East Sixty-eighth-st. When a search of his effects was made pawn-tickets were found for two diamond rings.

These rings Manwaring had stolen from Patrick H. Dwyer, of No. 314 East Fifty-ninth-st., to whose daughter he was engaged to be married.

It was while he was calling upon her that he succeeded in stealing the rings.

The young fellow took his arrest quietly at first and denied his guilt, but when the pawn tickets were found and he was confronted with the evidences of his crime he confessed. He will be arraigned this morning at the Yorkville Police Court.

LOCKWOOD'S BOOM EXPANDING.

HE WILL STAND FOR GOVERNOR IF IT IS THE WISH OF THE ERIE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Buffalo, June 6 (Special).—On Friday morning "The Courier" cautiously planted a boom for Daniel N. Lockwood for Governor. Since then it has taken root, and to-day it sprouted. This afternoon Mr. Lockwood was asked: "Are you a candidate for the nomination for Governor?"

"Well," he replied, "that depends wholly on the wishes of the Democracy of the city of Buffalo and the county of Erie. I will be a candidate only upon these conditions: that it is the wish of the Democracy of the city and county, and upon the theory or idea that it will tend to harmonize rather than disrupt the Democratic party in this county. I think that is all I can say on this question now, for all this has occurred within twenty-four hours, and my candidacy is almost a surprise to me. But remember that I will only be a candidate on these conditions."

"Do you believe that Mr. Hill intends to be a candidate for the nomination again?"

"I have no information that would enable me to answer that question."

Of course, all this is in direct opposition to William F. Sheehan's ambition to preside over the State Senate. The blue-eyed Speaker would not talk about that this afternoon. He was too busy with the fight over the Democratic State Committee. "I never in my life," he said, "promised to yield my seat to Augustus J. Schen, or any other man. It is perfectly proper for him to become a candidate if he wants to, but I am going to be re-elected; at least I think so."

NO WITNESSES APPEARED.

There were no witnesses yesterday afternoon for the committee of XXIst Assembly District Republicans which is trying to find out how the local Civil Service examiners do their work, so the committee, after being called to order by Assemblyman Hildreth, went into executive session. Mr. Hildreth said that he did not like to be imposed upon as he had been in connection with this investigation. He thought when it began it was being carried on under the direction of Mr. Roosevelt, but he now found that it was not. He could not see what the possibilities of the committee were, and where the investigation was likely to end. The committee decided to meet in the examination room at the Custom House on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, when Commissioner Roosevelt will testify.

BATTLE BETWEEN RIVAL LOGGERS.

Chicago, June 6.—A dispatch from Gladwin, Mich., says: "B. W. Gubtile, of Saginaw, is engaged in logging on the Tobacco River, this county, and to get his 12,000,000 feet of lumber from the river, built a dam and formed a river of respectable dimensions. In so doing, however, he shut off the water and left C. K. Eddy & Son, of Bay City, who had 7,000,000 feet of logs below the dam, without any water to float off their logs. Eddy objected, and tried to get Gubtile to release the dam, and, failing in this, threatened to tear it down. As this would have left half of Gubtile's logs high and dry, he did not desire Eddy's threat to be carried out, and to prevent it stationed three brawny woodsmen at the dam to guard it. Eddy sent seven of his gang of woodsmen to the dam with a keg of powder and instructions to blow up the dam. Both parties were armed, and they had a pitched battle, in which "Bill" Jenks, of the Gubtile guard, was shot in the leg. The Gubtiltes retreated, and the dam went into the air. Eddy's logs floated down all right, and so did about 6,000,000 feet of Gubtile's. A lawsuit will settle it.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

Washington, June 6.—The Bureau of American Republics furnishes the following:

More rich placer gold mines are said to have been discovered recently in the Essequibo district of the territory in dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela.

The steamers of the Chilian South American Steamship Company have been placed under the British flag by what is presumed to be a simulated sale to an English company, pending the pacification of the country.

Returns of the recently completed Southwestern Railroad of Venezuela for the first five months of its working indicate a dividend of 5 per cent on the amount of share capital issued.

Bonded warehouses, which have not heretofore been permitted, have been established at Greytown, Nicaragua, in which imported goods can be stored without previous payment of the duties.

Six sugar factories are to be erected in the vicinity of the Bay of Nipe, Cuba, by an English and French syndicate, which also contemplates building a railroad and developing rich iron mines in that locality.

THE CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

St. Louis, June 6.—A dispatch from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says: "The Cherokee Commission, composed of ex-Governor David H. Jerome, of Michigan; Judge Alfred M. Wilson, of Arkansas, and Warren M. Sayre, of Indiana, have gone from Anadarko, in the Wichita Reservation, to Willston, in the Kickapoo Country, to treat with the Kickapoo Indians for their 250,000 acres of land lying southeast of here fifty miles. The Commission was unsuccessful with the Wichitas and affiliated tribes, at least for the present, but will return there as soon as they have done with the Kickapoos."

REAL ESTATE AGENTS ROBBED.

San Francisco, June 6.—It has been discovered that Benito Fernandez, head clerk in the office of H. P. Moreal & Co., real estate agents, disappeared about a week ago, and there is a shortage in his accounts. The amount of his defalcation will reach several thousand dollars.

EDITOR AND PHYSICIAN EXCHANGE SHOTS.

New-Orleans, June 6.—A shooting affray occurred this afternoon between Dr. Oliphant, president of the State Board of Health, and George W. Dupree, Editor of "The Daily States." Dupree, it is stated, fired five shots and Oliphant one shot. Dupree was shot through the face. Oliphant escaped unhurt.

WILD STEERS IN THE STREET

A MAN WHO TRIED TO STOP ONE SEVERELY GORED.

STUPID PLAN OF THE DRIVERS TO RECAPTURE THEM—SIX OF THE ANIMALS JUMP INTO THE RIVER.

There was a fine steer-hunt in the city last evening and wild Texan steers ran through streets and avenues in different directions for hours. Some of them sought refuge in the East River and the chase was continued in boats. One man was gored, countless small boys had no end of fun, and several women were frightened, but policemen for once refrained from reckless shooting and nobody was hurt seriously.

A drove of steers had been carried from Jersey City on the float Starin City to East River and Forty-fourth-st. about 6 p. m., and the animals were being driven to the slaughter-house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, at First-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., when two of them broke away. The butchers got the rest safely to the slaughter-house, but released six of them, in the expectation that they would attract the two runaways. That plan did not work well, because the small boy who was rampant in First-ave. at that hour took too active a part in the chase. The steers were angered or frightened by the yells of the hoodlums, and seven of them bolted down the avenue at a gallop. They were pursued promptly by a howling mow which increased in size at every block.

The eighth steer ran over to Second-ave. and started uptown. After going a few blocks, he ran to Third-ave. and made an effort to beat the elevated trains in a race to Fifty-third-st. There he encountered Joseph Rush, of No. 1,810 Second-ave., who tried to head him off. The steer caught Rush on the end of one horn and gored him in the side severely. The man managed to escape, and he was able to go home after he had made a visit to the surgeons at St. Luke's Hospital.

The steer then went to Lexington-ave. and Fifty-third-st. There a man named Ryan struck him on one hind leg with an axe and crippled him. A moment afterward Ryan dealt the steer a blow between the eyes with the axe, and then a butcher cut the animal's throat.

Of the seven steers which ran down First-ave., five turned toward the East River at Thirty-fifth-st. and jumped overboard. Two others kept on as far as Twenty-sixth-st., where one of them ran into the Bellevue Hospital grounds. He went in one gate and out of the other, and then began to wander about. He was caught, tied behind a truck and led back to the slaughter-house. His companions ran on to Thirteenth-st., and turned toward the East River. The pursuing crowd still hooted at him and he made a plunge into the river. Men got a boat and lassoed him. He was dragged ashore and placed in an ambulance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Nobody claimed him then, and the society's agent drove away with him.

Of the five steers which ran down Thirty-fifth-st. and jumped into the river, one swam across to Blackwell's Island and three were hauled aboard a sand scow. The other one was pulled ashore and imprisoned in a coalyard at Thirty-eighth-st.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF NANCY A. HOWE.

Boston, June 6 (Special).—The bequests of Nancy A. Howe, of Winchester, include $2,000 to the Woman's Board of Missions, $2,000 to the Woman's Home Missionary Association, $1,000 to the Old Ladies' Home, Boston; $3,000 to the American Congregational Association, $8,000 to the Home Missionary Society, and portions of the residue of the estate to the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, and the Congregational Union. To the town of Winchester is given the homestead real estate for a building lot for the town-house and public library building, to have the name of Symmes attached to the building in memory of her father, Z. Symmes. This land is valued at about $20,000. To the Orthodox Congregational Church of Winchester $1,000 is given, to be kept as a fund, the income to be expended annually for books for the Sunday-school library; also $1,000 as a fund, the income to be expended annually for the poor widows of the church; to the Orthodox Congregational Parish of Winchester Pew No. 86, to be kept for the use and benefit of the poor widows of the church, the income of the same to pay the annual tax on said pew; to the inhabitants of Winchester $1,000, to be kept as a fund, the income to be expended each year for new books for the public library of the town.

APPEALING TO ARBITRATION.

Chicago, June 6.—The Illinois Central is not satisfied with Chairman Finley's ruling, by which a fine was imposed on that company for failure to advance passenger rates from St. Louis to Chicago, May 17, as ordered, and has appealed to arbitration. It contends that it was justified in failing to advance the rates, as the Chicago and Alton had announced that it would refuse to do so, and it would have been useless to advance the rates and lower them again on the same day. The Illinois Central people have selected E. P. Ripley, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, as one of the arbitrators. Chairman Finley has the choice of a second arbitrator, and these two are to select the third.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE INVITED.

Raleigh, N. C., June 6.—President Harrison has fixed June 10 as the day he will receive the committee appointed to invite him and the Cabinet to attend the Southern Exposition, to be held at Raleigh in October and November. The committees from the various Southern States will meet at Washington at 10 o'clock that day.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., June 6 (Special).—The print cloth market has been quiet and steady during the week. Odd goods have been in fair demand, and some few sales of spots are recorded. Futures have attracted the most attention and the mills continue to sell far ahead, sales of 1,000 pieces weekly until December being reported. Sufficient spots only have been disposed of to leave no doubt that manufacturers are unwilling to cut below 2 15-16 cents, 1 off, and unless printers change their minds within a few days it is believed that the market will remain dull until the fall. Brokers do not anticipate any change for the better. The directors of the Wampanoag Mill have about concluded to build a spinning mill in addition to the weaving shed recently erected. The week's statement is as follows: Production, 160,000 pieces, 40,000 pieces short on account of the holiday on Memorial Day; deliveries, 123,000 pieces; stock, 425,000 pieces; 60x50s, 3,000 pieces; 64x64s, 422,000 pieces; last week's stock, 388,000 pieces; sales, 129,000 pieces; odds, 85,000 pieces; 60x50s, 3,000 pieces; 64x64s, 41,000 pieces; spots, 8,000 pieces; futures, 101,000 pieces. Sales for weekly deliveries—June, 110,000 pieces; July, 77,000 pieces; August, 48,000 pieces; September, 26,000 pieces; October, 7,000 pieces; November, 4,000 pieces; December, 1,000 pieces. The market is steady; prices—2 15-16 cents, 1 off, for 64x64s; 2 9-16 cents, 1 off, for 60x50s.

A NEW CITY HALL IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 6.—The