INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

VII.

A STUDY OF MINOR INDUSTRIES—DECLINE OF EMIGRATION—INCREASE OF EMPLOYMENT AT HOME.

Nuremberg, July 28.

The industries of Nuremberg are in accord with the picturesque environment of the quaintest and most delightful of German towns. There are many of them, and most of them are unusual and interesting. Ultramarine, the famous blue pigment, is made here. Bronze powder and leaf metal are also unique manufactures. Gold lace and the material used for transfer pictures are also produced here. The famous factories of the Faber lead pencils are in the town. Hair pencils and brushes, carbons for electric lights, tips for gas-burners, papier-maché, china and stoneware are local industries of considerable importance. If Nuremberg is the great hop market of Germany and has well-known brands of beer, it has also long been celebrated for its gingerbread. Its metal-beaters, brass-finishers, color-mixers, wood-carvers, leather-workers and glass-blowers are employed in special branches of manufacture in which they have attained to a high degree of perfection. Among all these odds and ends of modern industry its toys are conspicuous as the most ingenious in Europe.

The toyshops of Nuremberg and its suburb, Fürth, reveal the wonderful resources of German skill and realism in providing recreation for the nursery. The best wooden toys come from Sonneberg and the Black Forest, where peasants carve them from white pine in the long winter nights; and the costly wax dolls, which are now seldom seen even in the hands of the children of the millionaires and diamond kings, are fashioned in Paris or London; but there is hardly anything else in the modern Wonderland of childhood that is not made in the dreamy, mediaeval town of Nuremberg. The bulk of the so-called French dolls which are sold all over the world are South German in origin, with all the mechanical appliances for moving the deftly jointed arms and legs and for extracting musical squeaks and doleful cries from their contracted waists. The dolls' furniture, playhouses, kitchens and costumes are designed by German toymakers. The Nuremberg Noah's Arks, lead and tin soldiers and railway trains are sold everywhere in Europe, and with them the entire stock of standard nursery toys. In miniature steam engines, magnetic toys and mechanical playthings the toymakers here are unrivalled outside of Philadelphia and other American cities, where there is equal ingenuity in the application of scientific principles to the recreation of childhood.

THE WORLD'S TOY FACTORY.

South Germany is now the chief toy factory of the world. England has ceased to make its own toys, and imports almost its entire supply from Nuremberg and the Black Forest. The old-time toymakers of the East End of London have disappeared, one by one, and Dickens, if he were living, would find with difficulty traces of a craft which once deeply interested him and suggested some of the quaintest and loveliest scenes of his stories. Dolls may still be dressed in London, but they are no longer made there, and the entire trade in wood and metal toys has fallen into German hands. In mechanical toys there was brisk competition for a generation between London and Continental cities; but that is now at an end. The shops of the Strand are now stocked with magnetic and mechanical toys from Nuremberg and Vienna, and it is hardly possible for a patriotic Englishman to obtain for his boys at Christmas any contrivance of this kind that has not been made on the Continent. The importations of toys into Great Britain have been steadily increasing for a generation and have nearly doubled in the last decade; and the toy trade of the world is gradually passing from France as well as England and becoming a German possession. That it is a valuable trade is shown by the aggregate of the exports of toys from South Germany; but it is also one that offers wood-carvers and metal-workers employment in their homes when there is nothing else to do. It is a handicraft that pieces out many a livelihood in cottagers' homes in the forests, as well as in the poorer quarters of industrial towns.

What may be said of the toy trade is true, also, of the other minor industries of Nuremberg. They are small handicrafts which are not entitled to rank with the chief occupations of Germany—with the iron and steel manufactures of Westphalia, or with the textile industries of Saxony, or with the chemical trade of Frankfort and other great cities—but they provide a considerable range of secondary employment for varied classes of population in town and country. Nuremberg cannot be said to have a single line of trade of the first importance; but the aggregate of its small industries is great, and there are evidences of thrift, comfort and prosperity in every quarter of the town. There seems to be something for every one to do on each side of the picturesque Pegnitz. Color-mixers, brass-finishers, metal-beaters, electroplaters, leather-workers, wood-carvers, toymakers, glass-blowers and gingerbread-bakers form a contented and happy community of 120,000, in which employment is not lacking, albeit wages may be low. Germany is preeminently a country where no industry is considered small enough to be despised and neglected. The great trades are conducted with technical skill and commercial enterprise, but the little occupations are developed with painstaking care and utilized as a convenient and necessary means of providing employment for all classes and conditions of men.

CAUSES OF THE PROSPERITY.

It would be idle to assume that any single economic cause has been operating to promote the prosperity of a town like Nuremberg, with its varied assortment of minor industries; but it is self-evident that the Protective system has tended since 1879 to subdivide and multiply occupations, and to broaden the range of employments available for the working classes. In that respect it has been one of the most important factors in the complex problem of the new Industrial Germany. If statistical proof be required for this general proposition, it may easily be supplied. For a long period preceding the establishment of the Empire and the industrial revival emigration was the only means of relief from the burdens of surplus population by which labor was steadily cheapened and the great army of the unemployed rapidly augmented. Since the adoption of the Protective system emigration from Germany has declined. In 1880 there were 117,097 emigrants from Germany, in 1881 there were 220,902, and in 1895 there were 37,498. The German population now remains at home, and is enabled not only to live, but also to thrive, and this result would have been impossible if industrial occupations had not been multiplied and constant employment provided.

This diminution of emigration has accompanied an increase of population which has hardly been paralleled in Europe. The population of Germany was 41,058,804 when the present empire was established under the leadership of Prussia. In 1895 it was 52,246,589. The bulk of this vast increase has been scored in cities, Berlin and Hamburg having each doubled its population in twenty-four years, and all the remaining industrial towns having made large gains; but there is hardly a rural community that has not shared in greater or less degree in this movement. Saxony with its highly developed textile trades has advanced in population from 2,556,244 to 3,783,014; and Bavaria, with its small industries, like those which I have been describing, and also with its large agricultural sections, has run up from 4,863,485 to 5,797,414. In every quarter there is evidence that the population, while rapidly increasing in volume, is not drained off into foreign lands. The emigration movement has been stayed. The Fatherland is keeping its children at home and enabling them to earn living wages and to obtain steady employment. Otherwise the process of emptying out the surplus population by emigration would not have been checked.

These facts are incontestable, but the direct relations of cause and effect are obscure when there are many agencies in operation simultaneously. Industries have been developed and sources of employment have been multiplied because domestic and foreign trade has steadily increased; and commercial activity may justly be ascribed to the lack of disturbance in National finance, to the technical education of workers, to the mercantile energy of the manufacturers and traders, to the opening of new markets, to the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, and to other causes. The industrial progress of Germany is the result of the continuous and undisturbed operation of all these causes, and of another important one which has been fundamental. That is the protective system by which the home market has been reserved for domestic manufacturers and to a large extent relieved from the pressure of English competition; and the proof is furnished not so much in statistics of trade, which may be manipulated to establish any theoretical proposition, as in the continuous improvement of the condition of the empire since the abandonment of free trade and in the formidable German competition with which England is now confronted in her own markets, in her colonies and throughout the world.

The dogmatists of the Cobden Club may choose to assume that the triumphs of industrial Germany have been won in spite of protection rather than by reason of it, and that England would have been exposed to more destructive competition if Prince Bismarck had not changed the tariff system. But an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory in Germany, and everywhere else. The industrial revival did not set in until the protective tariff was adopted. Then followed the era of commercial expansion, mercantile enterprise, industrial employment and general prosperity.

I. N. F.

HE FOUGHT IN ABYSSINIA.

GIOVANNI TELLS OF THE HORRORS OF HIS CAPTIVITY.

Ligurian correspondence of The London Daily News.

The soldiers who have fought in Africa are returning to their villages now. I sent word to Private Giovanni de Lucca, of Casarza, that I should feel thankful if he would come and tell me about the war. "The African hero!" I said, as he was ushered in—for the "paese" had been ringing with stories of him and four other soldiers, whose relations had worn mourning for them.

I fear my voice spoke to him of surprise and disappointment; for Giovanni rushed into comical explanations about his uniform. "This is not African 'tenue,'" he said. "My linen uniform is in the wash, and I had to put on my old regimentals." But it was the man, not the dress, that took my breath away—a little body, shrunk away from the tunic, and standing scarcely five feet high; eyes dim and dull, like a sleep-walker's, and scarcely the flicker of a smile possible to his poor face. Every other Italian can beam upon a friendly greeting, and has a flashing eye when interested in conversation. Poor Giovanni!

"So you fought at Abukarima?"

A name would send him off from any point in the campaign. He best liked to reel off his story in rapid Italian patois, but he sometimes spoke (very original!) French—having worked in Paris before he was recalled for his military service.

"Yes, indeed," he said. "We had marched, and marched, twelve hours at a stretch, I think. Then we lay down. But at midnight we were roused. 'To Abukarima—eight hours' march,' and we started.

"We had a beautiful position. The Galla cavalry was on our left. We were posted along the ridge of a hill; on the right was what we thought an empty ravine. Very, very soon we knew that some bad thing had happened. How could that be? But we knew it. We said to each other: 'Never mind; the tide may turn again.'"

But by 10 a. m. he and 199 others were down in the ravine; and "it was as full of Abyssinians as an ant-hill is of ants."

"The word came: 'Fix bayonets!' And we went to the charge. We were surrounded, however. My officer said: 'There's nothing to be done. We're prisoners.' And so we were—prisoners of Ras Mangascia; and remained so for forty-one days. But some of the comrades not far off, wounded and unwounded, lay among the dead and dying, firing, firing, till they could not hold a gun for fatigue. Then they piled up the corpses of our fellow-soldiers—three bodies one over another—to make a gun rest. They took cartridges from the dead around about, and leaned against their dead gun rests, firing for twelve consecutive hours. But we were marched off to Abyssinian huts—dog kennels, half underground, three feet square of an entrance to creep through—ten prisoners together. Some of us were chained close to the ground by the wrist—chained to a stake in the floor. I was never chained that way.

"It was 4 in the afternoon, and we had had no food for twenty-four hours. I told our guards we must eat. They brought us a double handful of unground barley and raw lentils, and the same of dried peas; and between every three of us one little bowl of water. We ground the barley between stones and made that flour into a paste with the water, and ate it raw. Lentils and peas we put into our pockets, and munched at them now and then as the hunger drove us. Those were the rations every day for forty-one days.

"We were told that Ras Mangascia had sent word to General Baldissera that as he was burning Abyssinian huts at Adigrat the Ras would burn us Italian prisoners. After we knew that we lived in dread, and some of us wept. The enemy staked the captain of my company. They first gouged out his eyes, and then they lit a fire about him, and roasted him on his stake. My General, Brimonte, was killed at Abukarima, but he was shot in fair fight."

"Was it true," I asked, "that they mutilated the wounded?"

"Ah, true, indeed," said Giovanni, in his even, hollow tones. "They cut off their hands and their feet and burned the poor fellows afterward! And in one hospital—a small hospital—there were 500 without the left leg and the right arm. After a battle the enemy's cavalry would gallop over the field and thrust agata and again at the helpless wounded."

And he told these horrors without any show of special emotion. What curdled his blood and nearly stopped his speech was, strange to say, "the long teeth—long and white—of the Abyssinians. They are as long as this," murmured Giovanni, marking off two joints of his large thumb.

"Why did they not try to ransom you?" I asked.

"Yes, ransom! Ras Mangascia would have taken 3,000 lire per head for his prisoners. But who could give that? Not the Government. And certainly not our relations. At last we were exchanged for soldiers of the Ras that Baldissera had made prisoners."

One of the misfortunes that befell young Italian soldiers was to be struck with idiocy when they found themselves under fire. Giovanni said "it happened to many." There was one of them here a few days ago. He was being taken by another soldier to a famous place of pilgrimage, and he was utterly bereft of sense—not mad, but a jabbering idiot. And another danger that they all ran was from the poisonous water.

"You must have prayed well in Africa to have escaped sound in mind and body," some one said. He answered with simple conviction: "Ah, no; it was my mother praying in Italy that brought me home safe."

I know not if ever Giovanni had any martial ardour. He has none whatever now. As he talked a charge of blasting powder exploded in a neighboring quarry, and his face fell, his eyes looked a shade more hollow—the sound awakened African memories. He said he was "glad" he had done with soldiering. Though he has wasted so as to look like an undeveloped lad of nineteen, he must be twenty-three at least, for he had served two years in the army before he embarked for Africa six months ago.

Next in horror after "the white, great, long Abyssinian teeth," comes his remembrance of the wild beasts. "Going up the country," he said, "panthers, lions, leopards, some tigers (and terrible creatures with unknown 'patois' names) came close to us. In the dark something would brush by—but close, close by—a hyena probably. I saw a panther spring upon a comrade, and take a piece out of the side of his face. I saw another panther tear the back of the neck and head of a man of another regiment.

"When we were coming back, after we were released," he said, "the wild beasts were not so bad. You see, they had been gorged with camel flesh, and—Italians!

"We took twenty-three days to come out of Ras Mangascia's hands to Adikayeh—a straggling company nearly worn out."

Giovanni told it all in the same sad monotone. Only twice did a flickering smile light up his face—once when a listener struck in with an ignorant question, and once when he was cheered by some kind expressions.

"Smoke?" he said. "Oh, yes, I smoke. But you must not trouble about me. Oh, wine! Too much trouble you take. I have only told you what I tell everybody. They like to hear it. And there's hardly one that can tell the tale that I have told you. Few could live through it all. Nearly all the others are dead."

And the saddest part seems to me that Giovanni, just back from the wars—Giovanni who has suffered so much for his country—cannot find a living in Italy, but must go off to-morrow to Marseilles to work as a day laborer in France.

BRILLIANT BALL AT WAKEHURST.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 18 (Special).—Miss May Van Alen's coming-out ball, given in her honor to-night by her father, at Wakehurst, his castle at Ochre Point, was a pronounced success. Miss Van Alen recently returned from Europe, where she had lived since her early childhood. Miss Van Alen received the guests in the large drawing-room, assisted by her grandmother, Mrs. William Astor; her aunt, Mrs. Grinnell, and Miss Grinnell. The wide terrace at the south of the house was enclosed with red and white-striped canvas and lighted with subdued fancy lamps and electric bulbs. South of this, partly over the sunken Italian garden, had been erected a structure which on the exterior resembled a rough barn. Within, however, the walls were covered with hangings like theatrical scenes, forming a ballroom. It was lighted with electric lights. An orchestra furnished continuous music. On the terrace was a large tent, in which were laid fifty small tables, each with candelabra and floral decorations. The cotillon was led by Elisha Dyer, jr., with Miss Van Alen.

THE HARRISON MASS-MEETING

DEMAND FOR TICKETS TO CARNEGIE HALL ON AUGUST 27.

MR. DEPEW TO PRESIDE—PREDICTIONS OF A GREAT REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THIS STATE.

The Republican mass-meeting which is to be held at Carnegie Hall on the night of August 27 promises to eclipse the Bryan mass-meeting entirely in point of attendance and enthusiasm. Great interest is being taken in the meeting, and already applications for tickets and desirable seats are beginning to come in. The fact that ex-President Harrison is to speak has caused the liveliest interest to be manifested. Coupled with this is the announcement that Chauncey M. Depew will preside and that in all probability Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, who was permanent chairman of the recent Republican National Convention in St. Louis, will also be present and make an address.

Mr. Depew returned yesterday from Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where he went to attend the reception given to Lord Chief Justice Russell of England. He was in a happy frame of mind, and said that he looked for a great outburst of enthusiasm at the Carnegie Hall meeting. He said that he would be unable to attend the State Convention, owing to the fact that the marriage of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt to Harry Payne Whitney is to take place upon the same day as the Convention, and he will be obliged to be in Newport in order to attend the wedding. Mr. Depew says that he will be at the Carnegie Music Hall meeting, however, and that he will, late in the campaign, take the stump for the Republican ticket through the State.

Mr. Hackett, who has been up the State looking after his political fences, returned yesterday, and at once went to headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is making preparations for a rousing campaign in the State, the Carnegie Music Hall meeting being simply the opening gun. He was talking over the situation with a number of visitors in the course of the day and seemed highly pleased with the outlook. Mr. Hackett said that, from what he heard up the State and had had reported to him at headquarters, he was convinced that the Republican plurality this year would be an increase over even the great majority rolled up by Governor Morton. Even at the lowest calculation, he said, the State would give McKinley nearly 200,000 majority. He was of the opinion that more Democrats would quietly vote for McKinley than any one had any idea of.

The coming State Convention and the probable nomination for Governor were much discussed at political headquarters yesterday. Mr. Hackett was admirably disinterested and said nothing. Congressman B. B. Odell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, was at headquarters during the day. He has been mentioned as a probable candidate for the office of Governor. He, as well as Mr. Hackett, refused to discuss the probable nominee, but when he was asked if he was still to be considered a candidate, he replied frankly: "I was never in the race. But it does not matter who is the candidate for Governor—for he is bound to be a man that the people can trust—and we are going to roll up a record-breaking majority in my district both for the nominee for Governor and the National ticket."

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett was another caller. As to the fight for Governor, Mr. Fassett was of the opinion that Colonel Archie Baxter would have the delegates from Chemung County, although the opposition to him was strong. "The long-drawn-out argument over the money question," continued Mr. Fassett, "is giving a setback to business up the State. It is the first time in thirty years that the money question has been an issue, and the people are holding back before going into new enterprises. I certainly think, however, that this State will give a phenomenally large majority for the Republican ticket this year."

A WEDDING IN RED BANK.

Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 18 (Special).—A brilliant wedding was celebrated here this evening, when Miss Annie Applegate, daughter of ex-Senator John S. Applegate, was married to Charles H. A. Wager, of Cohoes, N. Y., a professor in Center University, at Danville, Ky. The bride is a graduate of Vassar, and the bridegroom a graduate of Colgate University. The ceremony was performed in the First Baptist Church at 6:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. George K. Allen, of Perth Amboy, an uncle of the bride. The ushers were J. H. McClellan, of Cohoes; H. E. Day, of Danville; George K. Allen, jr., of Princeton, and F. R. Morris, of Hamilton, N. Y. The bride was attired in white satin and duchesse point lace. She wore a veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Katherine Applegate, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and John S. Applegate, jr., was best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the bride's home, in Riverside-ave., about two hundred people being present.

A BIG SOCIETY OF ACTORS.

The Actors' Society of America, which was formed a few months ago for the mutual protection and advantage of its members, held its first annual meeting yesterday morning. The society has now some thousand members, of whom about two hundred were present at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. The following officers were elected: President, John Malone; vice-president, F. F. Mackay; secretary, P. J. Reynolds; treasurer, Miss Mary Shaw; Board of Directors, John Malone, F. F. Mackay, Mark Smith, Miss Mary Shaw, J. W. Shannon, Wright Huntington, P. J. Reynolds, Frank O. Rose, J. H. Gilmour, Mrs. J. L. Saphore, Harry Harwood, Verner Clarges, M. A. Kennedy, Fritz Williams and Miss Ada Gilman.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mme. Janauschek has been engaged by Stuart Robson to appear with him next season in "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past."

I. Luckstone has been engaged as musical director for Oscar Hammerstein's new operetta "Santa Maria," which is to be sung at the Olympia Theatre early in the season.

A new instrument for the production of moving pictures is in operation this week at Tony Pastor's Theatre. It is called the kineoptikon.

SHE HAD 187 GRANDCHILDREN.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Anna Lamar, a negress, reputed to be 104 years old, died here yesterday from old age. Twenty-nine children have been born to her, while her grandchildren number 187.

WATSON ON BRYAN'S SPEECH.

HE TELLS WHY THE EASTERN INVASION PROVED A FAILURE.

From a dispatch by Watson to The New-York World.

He (Bryan) himself would hardly claim that he has originated any new argument upon a question which has been so thoroughly handled in speeches, books and editorials during the last ten or fifteen years. His presentation of silver claims was not so comprehensive as that made in the elaborate speech of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, in 1890; his arraignment of the evils of contraction was not so graphic as that made by Congressman Charles Towne in 1895, or that made by Congressman William H. Felton in 1876, nor were his answers to the objections made to free coinage so ample as those made in the recent speech of Senator Daniel.

Did the invasion of the enemy's country result in a triumph? We think not. Mr. Bryan wrote his speech at his home in Nebraska and went to New-York for the express purpose of winning a great personal victory by delivering it. He hoped to electrify his hearers and put his campaign on a boom. It was said confidently that he would go right on from New-York and "invade" New-England. The Gulf Stream of the Bryan oratory was relied upon to roll kindly through those chilly regions and to warm the icebergs of Maine itself into a thaw. The results have been quite different.

The people went away by thousands while the plucky but tired-out orator painfully plodded through his manuscript. No man living could under these circumstances have done better than Mr. Bryan, possibly no other man could have done so well. As an essay on the silver question his paper was a success. It will live and it will convince thousands of readers and make thousands of votes. But as a speech it was a failure.

The success of an essay is judged by its influence upon those who read, but the success of a speech must ever be judged by its effect upon the audience.

Upon no subject did Mr. Jefferson, so often quoted by Mr. Bryan, express himself more forcibly or more frequently than on that of National banks of issue. Why did Mr. Bryan have to keep mum on that topic? Because of the fact that Arthur Sewall, his running mate, is a National banker.

To expect to defeat McKinley without saying a word against McKinley is something new under the sun, but Mr. Bryan's silence was proper and necessary. He could not afford to denounce protection while Mr. Sewall, his running mate, is so well known as a protectionist.

Just as Mr. Sewall's presence on the ticket prevented Mr. Bryan from assailing National banks of issue and the Republican doctrine of protection, so the same baneful influence prevented him from denouncing railroad monopoly and extortion, Mr. Sewall being a corporationist of lusty proportions himself.

In other words, Sewall is the soothing syrup of the campaign for the monopolists, and he is relied upon to keep Northern and Eastern Democrats from wailing too much under the infliction of Bryan's Populistic proclivities.

The fact that Mr. Bryan's Eastern invasion is called off shows that his managers are disappointed with the New-York trip. It was a mistake. The same expenditure of money and work in the West and South would have harvested results four times as great. The North and East will almost surely be controlled by the gold-standard men.

If the free-silver fight is to be won, the sooner the attention of the managers is given to those two sections from which the votes must come the better. Much precious time has already been lost. Let Mr. Arthur Sewall retire from the ticket, join his son Harold and make McKinley speeches all over New-England, and let Bryan and Watson join hands and solidify the West and South. In no other way can the free-silver foes be whipped.

BARCELONA REPUBLICANS ARRESTED.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO INDUCE THE TROOPS BOUND FOR CUBA TO MUTINY—AN EX-MINISTER AMONG THOSE APPREHENDED.

Barcelona, Aug. 18.—Ever since the recent rioting in this city the authorities have been on the alert to prevent a recurrence of the disorders. A close watch has been kept on certain Republicans, who, in connection with other members of the party throughout Spain, were believed to have been active in fomenting the late disturbances.

As a result of this surveillance Señores Martí and Ribot, both Republican members of the Cortes, and fifteen others were to-day arrested. It is charged that they are implicated in a conspiracy having for its object the creation of disorders in connection with the coming embarkation of reinforcements for the army in Cuba.

It is believed that the Republicans have made attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the troops, and sought to induce them to mutiny rather than to serve with the colors in Cuba. This plan is thought to have been effectively frustrated, and no trouble is apprehended when the 46,000 men destined for service in Cuba are dispatched to the island.

The most important arrest that has been made is that of General Estebanez, who was Minister of War in the Republican Government which followed the abdication of King Amadeus in 1873.

OTTAWA NEWS NOTES.

THE HON. H. J. MACDONALD LIKELY TO SUCCEED SIR CHARLES TUPPER—IRELAND'S HOME RULE CONVENTION.

Ottawa, Aug. 18 (Special).—At the Conservative party caucus to-morrow the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Sir John A. MacDonald, will likely be chosen leader of the party, in the place of Sir Charles Tupper.

The High Court of Ontario, Independent Order of Foresters, formally opened here this morning.

The following are the Ottawa delegates to the Home Rule Convention to be held in Dublin, Ireland, next month, who left here yesterday: The Rev. Canon McCarthy, the Rev. M. J. Whelan, the Hon. John Costigan, ex-Alderman Henry, Charles Logue, P. Baskerville and Dr. Freeland.

The Dominion Government intends to establish a mining bureau in London.

The first session of the Canadian eighth Parliament opens at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE ENGAGEMENT A CERTAINTY?

ALLIANCE OF THE PRINCE OF NAPLES TO HELENE OF MONTENEGRO IS ANNOUNCED AS A FACT IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 18.—A news agency dispatch published here makes the announcement as an absolute fact that the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, has been betrothed to Princess Hélène, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. The Prince of Naples is in his twenty-seventh year and Princess Hélène is twenty-three. It was announced in February last with equal positiveness that Princess Hélène had been betrothed to King Alexander of Servia.

THE GEERING CASE AGAIN.

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD DECLARES THE VESSEL CONFISCATED TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 18.—In the Vice-Admiralty Court to-day Chief Justice Macdonald rendered judgment in the case of the seized Gloucester schooner Frederick Geering, jr. He declared the vessel confiscated to the Dominion Government for fishing inside the three-mile limit.

The Chief Justice reviewed the case as presented to him, and declared that the evidence clearly proved the vessel to have violated the Canadian fishery laws. He said that the contention of the defence that while the schooner's crew may have been caught in the act of drawing the fish on board inside the three-mile limit, they were caught outside the three-mile line where the schooner's seine was dropped, was no ground on which to ask for dismissal of the charge.

PARNELL'S DEATH WAS NEWS TO HIM.

THOMAS DEVANY, THE RELEASED "DYNAMITER," ARRIVES IN GLASGOW—ALL QUIET IN BELFAST.

Glasgow, Aug. 18.—Thomas Devany, the Irish dynamiter, who was sentenced in Edinburgh in 1883 to serve a term of life imprisonment and was released from Portland prison yesterday, has arrived here. Devany says that John Daly will be set at liberty next week. He had no knowledge of any of the important events which had occurred outside the prison walls during his incarceration, and expressed great surprise at hearing that Parnell was dead.

Devany said to friends with whom he talked that his prison life was an experience too awful to admit of description. During the whole time of his imprisonment, he said, he never once had the slightest chance to escape.

Belfast, Aug. 18.—The city is perfectly quiet to-day, and there is a total absence of popular excitement or any other outward trace of the rioting which occurred yesterday. Of the persons arrested for participation in yesterday's disturbances, two Nationalists were sentenced, one to one month's imprisonment and the other to two months, for assaulting the police, and a number were discharged with fines.

CRUISERS FOR THE HALIFAX STATION.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 18.—Official information has been received here of the intention of the British Admiralty to place more first-class warships on this station. H. M. S. Talbot, a powerful cruiser, will leave England for Halifax September 15, and the Magicienne will be succeeded by H. M. S. Flora, another fine cruiser. H. M. S. Renown, which is to fly the flag of Admiral Fisher, will be placed in commission early next month.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Vienna, Aug. 18.—To-day was the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Emperor Francis Joseph. In accordance with custom, His Majesty conferred several decorations on prominent personages, including Count Goluchowski, the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received the decoration of the Military Order of the Toison d'Or (Golden Fleece), the oldest and most prized of the Austrian orders. This order was founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1429.

WILLS FILED YESTERDAY.

The will of Thomas Zizinia, lately of No. 275 West Seventy-first-st., who died at Belmar, N. J., on July 9, was filed for probate yesterday. He left an estate in personal property valued at $30,000, which, by his will, dated August 19, 1889, is left absolutely to his wife, Matilda Zizinia, whom he names as sole executor of the will.

Mrs. Sarah Loeb died at her home, No. 1,507 Second-ave., on April 23. Her will was filed for probate yesterday. It provides that should Mrs. Loeb's daughter, Fannie, be unmarried at the time of the decedent's death she is to receive $1,000 in cash, but that should the daughter be married she is not to receive the $1,000, but is to share equally in the estate, which is divided between her and the decedent's sons, Samuel W. and Frank Loeb, who are named as executors and are not required to give bonds.

Another will filed for probate yesterday was that of Bernard Dettelbach, who died on August 1. To his daughter, Amelia Westheimer, all the household and personal effects of the testator are bequeathed. The residue of the estate is divided equally between the testator's children, Jane, Rose, Charles and Nettie Dettelbach and Amelia Westheimer. By a codicil, dated July 6, 1894, the testator says that his daughter Amelia, having become a widow and having a young son, Joseph Westheimer, he desires that the son shall have all the money found on deposit in the savings banks deposited in trust for him.

L'ART D'ETRE PETIT-FILS.

"Grandpa, dear, if I were you I' say 'That Boy looks thin and pale!' and I'd get him a pony."—(Punch.

OBITUARY.

MICHAEL G. GROH.

Michael G. Groh, a well-known brewer of this city, who had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the last seven months, died at his home, No. 49 West Ninety-first-st. on Monday morning. The funeral will be held at his home to-night at 7:30 o'clock, and the burial will be to-morrow morning in the Lutheran Cemetery.

Mr. Groh was born in this city on October 8, 1858. He received his education in the public schools of the city and at the College of the City of New-York. After he was graduated he entered the West Side Bank, at Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-ave., in the capacity of clerk, remaining there for nine years. In 1883, together with his brother, he started the firm of M. Groh & Sons, brewers, in West Twenty-eighth-st., between Seventh and Eighth aves. He remained the senior partner of this firm until his death.

He was a member of the Pequod Club, of the Arion Society, of the Heinebund, of Gramercy Lodge, No. 309, A. O. U. W., and for six years he was treasurer of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade and of the Brewers' Exchange. He resigned from these positions about two months ago. Mr. Groh was also a director of the Mutual Bank and a member of the United States Brewers' Association. He leaves a wife, a mother and a brother.

MRS. JOHN E. PARSONS.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 18 (Special).—Mrs. John E. Parsons, wife of the well-known New-York lawyer, died at Stonover, the Parsons country place here, to-night at 6:30 o'clock. She had been an invalid for some time, but was not taken seriously ill until about a week ago. After that time she grew constantly worse. A council of physicians held to-day found she was in a critical condition, and the members of the family who were at the seashore were summoned home by telegraph. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the brain. It was a great shock and surprise to the Lenox people when they heard of her death to-night.

She was sixty-three years old. Her maiden name was Helen McIlvaine. She and Mr. Parsons came to Lenox on their wedding journey, and were so pleased with the place that they decided to make their summer home here. In 1875 they built the beautiful place here called Stonover on the west side of Yokun-ave. Mr. Parsons made many additions to the house ten years later, and last year it was greatly improved again.

Mrs. Parsons was very fond of Lenox, as are also her husband and the rest of the family, and they have entertained many guests here. Mrs. Parsons was much beloved by all the cottagers, and she will be missed by them all. She leaves, besides her husband, five children, Edith, the wife of D. Percy Morgan; Mary, Gertrude, Constance and Herbert. The eldest daughter, Helen, died about three years ago.

The arrangements for the funeral are not yet made.

MRS. ALLISON GOODWILLIE.

Mrs. Allison Goodwillie, who for many years has taken an active interest in the ecclesiastical and civic affairs of Mount Vernon, died at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Guild, in that town, on Monday last. She was ninety-five years old and was born in Scotland. She was married in Edinburgh in 1831 to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Goodwillie, of Vermont, who, with his father, occupied the pulpit of the United Presbyterian Church at Barnet, Caledonia County, Vermont, for a period of eighty years. The Rev. David Goodwillie was the first settled Presbyterian clergyman in the State. The United Presbyterian Synod of New-York celebrated the centennial anniversary of the church on August 27, 1891. By invitation the grandson and son of the first two pastors of the church, Dr. D. H. Goodwillie, of New-York, presented the "Ecclesiastical and Civil History of the Church and Scotch Colony that Settled in this Part of the State."

Mrs. Goodwillie was educated in Edinburgh and was a fine musician, well versed in literature and an accomplished linguist. She translated from the Italian language for the Rev. Dr. Thomas McCrie certain matter which he used in his biography of John Knox. She was also a contributor to the press and magazines and wrote many biographical sketches and articles on various subjects.

JAMES CHEETHAM.

James Cheetham, who died suddenly from heart trouble in Wall-st. on Monday, was a veteran newspaper man, and one of the staff of "The New-York Evening Post" when the leading spirit of that journal was William Cullen Bryant. His body was moved to his home, No. 234 Dean-st., Brooklyn, yesterday. He was sixty-five years old, and recently was in the employ of a New-York printing house. He was well known in legal and newspaper circles. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed. Mr. Cheetham leaves one brother, a sister and an unmarried daughter, all of whom are prostrated by the sad event. He was well known in Masonic circles, having been a member of the order for more than fifty years.

HERMANN F. GULEKE.

Dr. Hermann F. Guleke, of this city, died early on Monday morning in Mr. Wolff's house at Sheepshead Bay, from cancer of the throat. He had been suffering from the disease for a number of years.

Dr. Guleke was born at Dorpat, a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, in 1823. He received a part of his medical education in Dorpat and Berlin, and was graduated from the New-York Medical College in the class of 1858. He belonged to many German societies, was prominent in his profession and for many years served as a member of the visiting staffs of the German and Mount Sinai hospitals.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow in the church at Ocean and Voorhees aves., Sheepshead Bay, at 10:30 a. m. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery. A special car will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:22 p. m.

SHERIFF TAMSEN'S SILVER WEDDING.

The villa owned by Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen, at Elka Park in the Catskills, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a celebration that was full of pleasant recollections to the Sheriff and his wife. The occasion was the ringing of merry silver-wedding bells in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sheriff's marriage. Mr. Tamsen's house is one of a group occupied by members of the Liederkranz Society, who own considerable property there and who gave the name to the place that it now bears. "Hammonia" is the name of Sheriff Tamsen's house, where many of his friends and members of the Liederkranz Society assembled yesterday to take part in the festivities that had been arranged. In the afternoon there was a reception, and in the evening there was a serenade at the house, followed by another reception at the Elka Park Club, at which most of the members of the Elka Park Association were present. Conspicuous among those in attendance were Lieutenant Wilhelm Muller, of the German Navy, a brother-in-law, and Mrs. Catherine Hee, the mother-in-law, of Sheriff Tamsen, both of whom crossed the Atlantic for the special purpose of attending the celebration. Among the others present were J. F. Rolffs, president of the association; F. W. Pink, Hugo Kafka, F. Ehrman, J. H. Poggenburg, William Keuffel, Herman Ridder, Tax Commissioner Kurth and Reinhold Steinicke.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The barometer has risen in the central valleys and lake regions; it has been falling slowly in the Middle Atlantic States, and rapidly in the extreme Northwest. The area of high pressure covers the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, and the barometer is low north of Minnesota and over Arizona. It is cooler from the Gulf and North Carolina northward over the lake regions and New-England; it is also cooler in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, but warmer in the Northwest. Local showers have prevailed along the Atlantic coast and in Missouri, Arkansas, Western Tennessee and Kentucky. Cool and fair weather will prevail in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, possibly preceded by showers to-night on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts. Local thunderstorms are indicated for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee and Arkansas.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

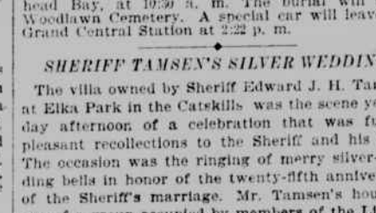
For New-England, generally fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in the early morning; cool northerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, generally fair; cool northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, generally fair, probably threatening in the afternoon; cool northerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, with cool light to fresh northerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 19, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cool and cloudy, with occasional showers. The temperature ranged between 65 and 77 degrees, the average (69 degrees