The Sun.

VOL. LIV.—NO. 167. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REMNANTS OF THE STRIKE.

FORTY-NINE'S CALLING IT OFF BY NO MEANS ENDS IT.

Coal Handlers and Boatmen Still on Strike—'Longshoremen Left in an Awkward Attitude—5,000 Beer Brewers Withdraw from 49 and from the Knights of Labor.

The brewers' unions, 5,000 strong, which refused to join in the late strike, voted yesterday to withdraw from District Assembly 49, and from the Knights of Labor also. The engineers have not yet acted. The 'longshoremen's unions have had some talk about leaving 49, but it is only talk so far. The Journeymen Brewers' Union met in Wendel's Assembly Rooms, in Forty-fourth street, yesterday morning. About 1,500 men were present. Edward Heerbrandt presided. This document was drawn up, approved by the union and by the Beer Drivers' Union, which met in the same hall, and was sent to the Central Labor Union:

DEAR BROTHERS: We were brought into conflict last week with District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor. They demanded that we go out on strike out of sympathy with the coal shovellers. Had we done so it would have been certain ruin to the brewers' unions of New York and vicinity. Financially we have to our utmost aided the men out on strike, paying in some $2,100 to the fund.

Our union, as you well know, has a contract with the boss brewers which expires April 15, 1887, and is seeking a renewal of that contract at its expiration. How could we have violated this contract? It would have thrown us into disorder, without any purpose to be gained for labor. We can see no benefit to be derived from the Knights of Labor now, or in the future. Most of the Knights of Labor are continually protesting against brewers' products, and give us to understand that we are only allowed to be represented in the order, according to our idea, as we are only good enough to pay into their funds.

We think danger would befall us did we leave the Central Labor Union through the compulsion of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor. Already we have twice been asked to do so. We owe alone to the Central Labor Union the laurels and benefits which we now hold, and we always intend to remain good members of the Central Labor Union.

It is resolved that the Brewers' Union sever all connection with the Knights of Labor, and we request the Central Labor Union to stand by us in the future, as in the past. ERNEST KURZENKNABER, Rec. Secretary.

'Longshoremen's Unions 1 and 2 of Brooklyn and 1 and 2 and 3 and 5 of New York met yesterday at 173 Madison street. It was formally announced that the strike was off. A delegate of the East River 'longshoremen said that the companies were now paying 30 cents for day work and 45 cents for night work to the non-union men.

"Well, if they gave the scabs 30 cents," a delegate said, "they can well afford to pay us 50 cents an hour. We can do twice as much in an hour. I move that 50 cents be the rate for day work."

This was not carried. Another delegate said that East River and North River wages ought to be the same. Work is not so steady on the East River, and therefore the pay per hour have been higher. It was finally resolved that work would not be resumed on any ship or wharf that did not agree to pay the men 40 cents an hour for day work and 60 cents for night work. This was carried with much cheering. The old North River rates were 30 and 45 cents. It was also resolved to refuse to work with non-union 'longshoremen, and persistently to refuse to handle Old Dominion steamship freight.

This is a puzzling proceeding which may explain itself to-day. The 'longshoremen who have found work since the strike terminated went back on the terms of the employers, not on their own terms. It is said that the North River men agreed when the strike began that if the East River men would join it all hands would demand East River rates, and that yesterday's action is a formal carrying out of the agreement.

James Peterson, John Sullivan, John Hooley, S. F. Lyman, and William Devine, the committee who went around on Saturday to see the grain merchants and elevator men, had no better luck. Knapp & McCord of 94 Broad street received the committee kindly, but said that they would think over the matter before they would take the men back. Annan & Co. of 101 Produce Exchange said they never would take the men back. Other firms made the same declaration. What the committee was after was to get the men taken back as they went out, in a body. It is not expected that employment will be refused to men who apply singly. About 800 men, grain handlers, bag sewers, and riggers who worked in the elevators alongshore, held a night meeting in Pythagoras Hall, which broke up at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. They voted not to go back singly, and said they would remain out until their employers got ready to take them back in a lump. They also resolved that when they did go back they would not work with non-union men. District Assembly 49's meeting yesterday in Pythagoras Hall did little business.

The Pennsylvania Railroad freight handlers in Jersey City, who are on strike, held a meeting yesterday and decided, it is reported, to return to work to-day at the old rates if the company would take them back. One of the railroad officials said to a Sun reporter that the strikers would not be taken back collectively, and those whom the company were willing to reinstate would have to wait until vacancies occurred. The company, the official said, had decided to hold fifty of the new men under all circumstances. Of these fifty men two are said to be graduates of Princeton College, two others farmers, and another was once a Methodist minister. All these are trucking freight.

The 101 Pinkerton men and a number of specials and regular policemen are still on duty at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad coal docks.

The strike among the coal handlers is still on. The action of District Assembly 49 ordering the strike off is understood among the coal handlers to relate entirely to the men who went out in sympathy with the coal handlers and the Old Dominion Steamship Company's men. They say its effect on their strike is simply to put it just where it was on Jan. 1—that is, in the hands of the local assemblies. A delegate of the Elizabethport men was along the line yesterday, and he says that the men will not go back to work. He says they are able to remain out for six months if it is necessary. All the men at Elizabethport, Bergen Point, and Perth Amboy have supported themselves so far from their private resources. Few of them have even applied to their local assemblies for aid. When aid is required, it is said, it can be furnished liberally at these places, because the striking coal handlers are but a small part of the membership of the order. The strikers deny that any of the old men have applied for work at either of the Amboys, and at both places they say they will not go to work until they are ordered in. Only one man at Elizabethport is known to be anxious to resume work. He owns two houses, and is said to be ready to go back at any price.

Whether any of the old men will go to work to-day at Elizabethport will depend upon the result of the conference which took place yesterday between the Knights of Labor and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad officials in Philadelphia. The committee who met Superintendent Olhausen of the Central and Superintendent Sweigard of the Philadelphia and Reading on Saturday went to 49's headquarters after the conference to learn the exact status of the strike, and from there they went to Philadelphia. A committee from this city also went with them. Some of those men returned yesterday, but they would not speak of the result of their mission. Among the strikers it is said that if they can come to a settlement with the Philadelphia and Reading road they will do all in their power to help that road get its coal into the Eastern market at a profitable rate. The effect of this, they say, will be felt among the companies now employing non-union help, and those companies will be forced to choose between bankruptcy from loss of business and increase of expense or the paying of union rates. If no bargain is reached between the men and the Philadelphia and Reading people, the strikers say that all of that company's coal handlers will certainly go out.

A delegate of the International Boatmen's Union reported to the Central Labor Union yesterday that, while the strike was settled so far as Corbin was concerned, that did not take effect at the boatmen. They were on strike yet. The money collected by the Central Labor Union Committee will be turned over to them.

The delegate of the Eccentric Engineers reported that they had received no official order from District Assembly 49 to go out on strike. If the district did not want to divide the responsibility it was no duty of theirs to take all the responsibility.

Georgia Wants an Inter-State Commissionership.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—A lively contest is being made by Georgia aspirants for a Commissionership under the Inter-State Commerce bill. This State believes she is entitled to and will receive one of the appointments. She bases her claims upon the fact that she contains more miles of railroad than any other of the Southern States, and one of the bill's principal supporters was Representative Crisp of the Third Congress District.

The most prominent candidates for appointment are W. G. Raoul, ex-President of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company; Ex-Gov. James M. Smith and Samuel Barnett. Mr. Raoul has been eighteen years with the Georgia Central system, comprising 2,200 miles of road. For four years he was its President, but was defeated for reelection last month, the road having been bought up by a New York syndicate. Although he has never taken active part in politics, he has strong political backing in this State, South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida.

Nothing Like It.

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JEWISH RABBIS PROTESTING.

Objection to Mr. Cantor's Bill Concerning Jewish Marriages.

The Jewish Ministers' Association of the United States at a session held recently in this city protested against men, who claimed to be, but who were not, Jewish rabbis, performing the marriage ceremony. In the New York branch of the association are Rabbis Kohler, Kohut, Henry P. Mendes, F. de Sola Mendes, Wise, Jacobs, Isaacs, and Gottheil. They prepared a bill to so amend the marriage law that Jewish marriages should be performed only by rabbis of chartered synagogues. This bill has been offered in the Legislature by Assemblyman Cantor, and Rabbis Wise, Jacobs, and Gottheil have been appointed a committee to urge its passage. All the rabbis of the New York branch of the Jewish Ministers' Association are at the heads of wealthy congregations, and their action was taken without consulting their poorer brethren in the down town synagogues.

Last night the rabbis not members of the association held an indignation meeting in the Norfolk street Synagogue to protest against the passage of the Cantor bill. Rabbi Price presided. The Rev. Edward C. Browne of the Gates of Hope Synagogue at once became the leader of the opposition faction. He moved that a delegation go to Albany and work to prevent the passage of the bill, and asked if seven rabbis should be allowed to control the other forty-five. Rabbi Aaron Wise, Chairman of the committee that drew up the bill, also addressed the meeting.

"I come here in a personal capacity," he said, "to tell you not to be misled by Dr. Browne. The object of the bill is to prevent a Jew, who is not a rabbi, from performing a marriage ceremony. A Jew to be a rabbi must have a congregation, and a certificate of authority from it. If you want to find out how low some Jews, who sign themselves reverends, are, you have only to consult the record at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. These counterfeit rabbis often perform marriage ceremonies for women who have husbands in Europe. A Jewish saloon keeper in Hester street, who calls himself a rabbi, went to a house to perform a marriage ceremony so drunk that the family had to put up the windows to get rid of the smell of strong liquor. These vagabonds and tramps ought to be wiped out of existence."

"He has misrepresented the whole thing," said Dr. Browne, who got up as Dr. Wise sat down. "If such vagabonds as he describes have performed marriage ceremonies they could be sent to Sing Sing. The Jews can't be organized like the other religious bodies. I know Methodist ministers who are sewing machine agents and peddlers."

Dr. Wise then withdrew. The meeting did not pass a resolution, or put the question to a vote. Moritz Herman, a wealthy Hebrew, has offered to charter a car to take the dissatisfied rabbis to Albany.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION SNOWED IN.

No Prospect that this Congress will Act on the Agreements with the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Word has been received by telegraph from the Northwestern Indian Commission that it is snowed in at Fort Belknap, and that it will not attempt to forward the agreements it has made with the Indians of the great northern reservation until the improvement in roads and other mail facilities are such as to insure the safe transmission of the papers. The Commission has about finished its labors in that region, and will get away as soon as travel is open. The law of last spring establishing the Commission left the extent of its work a little indefinite. It has been maintained by residents of Montana that the act was intended to include the Crows in the southern half of that Territory, whose lands have always been coveted by settlers. The Commission has held that the law organizing it did not authorize it to treat with the Crows. The Legislature of Montana has sent to Congress a strong memorial asking that immediate legislation be put through to empower the Commission before it leaves the Territory to treat with the Crows. The Montanans are especially vigorous in urging this action, in view of the total failure of the Severalty Commission sent out last year to allot lands to the Crows, but found that, owing to the Piegan raids, it was obliged to leave the Crow before it could make an allotment to him.

Meantime the work accomplished by the Commission will be of no service this year, as it is practically settled that the present Congress will take no action upon the agreements. The agreement with the Red Lake Indians still lies in the Indian Bureau, the Commissioner not having determined to secure a change in its terms. He has been notified, however, by several northwestern Congressmen that he may as well save himself the trouble of sending the agreement to Congress, as it will never be ratified in its present shape. The Fort Berthold agreement lies in the hands of the Indian Affairs Committees of the two Houses, and is being considered in sections. There is some opposition to it from the friends of the Indian, who will have to be heard, and no action on it will be had this session.

Mr. Andrews, the man who succeeds Mr. Larrabee on the Commission, has not yet reached the field of action for the same reason that none of the agreements have yet left Montana. Andrews was a clerk in the Indian Bureau, but was dismissed because he was such an extreme partisan. His knowledge of Indian affairs has outweighed his Republicanism, however, and he was appointed when Larrabee was recalled to his desk in the Indian Office here.

HE STANDS UP FOR DR. M'GLYNN.

The Action of Cardinal Simeoni and Archbishop Corrigan Censured.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, State Delegate of the Irish National League of America, publishes his reply to a letter received from President Fitzgerald, criticising him for seconding resolutions of sympathy with Dr. McGlynn, which were offered at a meeting of the branch of the League here a few days ago. The Doctor says:

There is nothing in the resolution condemning the action of Roman Church in its treatment of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, but there is a strong protest against the conduct of certain Italian priests who have made themselves conspicuous in thwarting the Irish people in their efforts toward social and political advancement.

For advocating this policy, the general opinion is that Dr. McGlynn has been sacrificed, but if a doubt existed on this point, the letter of Cardinal Simeoni of Sept. 12, 1885, dispelled it. In this letter he orders that the priest, Edward McGlynn, be suspended for his violent speeches in defence of the Irish Land League.

There is nothing further in the resolution than an expression of heartfelt sympathy with Dr. McGlynn, who is looked upon as undergoing the most extreme punishment rarely inflicted on a priest like him, and whose only offence was that he loved his native country sincerely and loved humanity more.

Even Cardinal Simeoni considered the punishment excessive, and left it discretionary with the late Cardinal McCloskey to execute. This prelate, during his lifetime, did not interfere with Dr. McGlynn, but his successor felt that it was his duty to carry the punishment into effect.

It is not always an indication of good judgment or humanity, even though we have the power of a giant, that we should use it as a giant. But Archbishop Corrigan, in dealing with Dr. McGlynn was not guided by the humane moral principle.

It was this same Cardinal Simeoni, acting under the advice of Mr. Errington, the English Minister at the Vatican, who attempted to stop the collections for the Parnell Fund. Such being the case, I, as an individual Irish Roman Catholic, will not regret how soon they learn at Rome that some Irishmen protest against this interference.

DR. M'GLYNN'S PARTISANS.

They Fill the Free Seats at Church—A Spat at the Committee Meeting.

Many St. Stephen's parishioners refused to pay money at the entrances to the church yesterday. Father Colton announced a week ago that there would be hereafter set apart for the poor 300 free sittings, 50 under the galleries on each side of the altar and 200 in the rear of the church. Adherents of Dr. McGlynn filled these seats at all of the masses. Nearly all of the ticket sellers at the door of the church were from another parish. The committee which is opposed to the proceedings of the McGlynn Committee were on hand early to take up the basket collections. They were Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feltner, Michael Breen, J. D. Emmet, Charles Harris, B. R. Lummis, Michael Martin, M. F. Fitzpatrick, John H. Madden, John J. Welch, Thomas Lee, James Lee, Thomas Murphy, John Goulidsbury and Edmonds York. The celebrant at the 11 o'clock high mass was Father McLaughlin, who returned to St. Stephen's from St. Michael's last week.

In the evening the Committee of Thirty-five met at the residence of Mrs. J. R. Hackett, 107 East Thirty-fifth street, and continued preparations for obtaining names in support of Dr. McGlynn in the diocese in order that a petition for Dr. McGlynn's restoration may be sent to Rome. Miss Sarah McCaffrey thought the names ought to be published, but she was in a minority. Mr. Michael Martin said:

"There are a number of ladies who do not wish to have their names paraded in the papers. If Miss McCaffrey desires publicity, she should have her name published. The other ladies are not so forward."

Rap went the gavel, and Chairman Feeney admonished the committee to remember that they were in a lady's private parlor.

"I don't care," spoke up Miss McCaffrey with a scarlet face. "I'm not going to be insulted. I think the names ought to be published to show who Dr. McGlynn's friends are. Mr. Martin has made an ungentlemanly remark."

Mr. Martin was going to reply, but several ladies coaxed him not to.

SNOWED IN AT MONTREAL.

NEW YORKERS DETAINED OVER SUNDAY BY THE SNOW DRIFTS.

The Sleepy Grand Trunk Officials Took their Regular Saturday Half Holiday, Instead of Clearing the Tracks for Trains.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Montreal is itself again. The crowd is still here, and there is a sort of lingering taste of the carnival in the air, where a myriad flags still wave, and the towers of the ice castle rear their heights, but the great holiday is ended, and the people of the old city have been to church and given thanks for a clean million of Yankee dollars earned in a week of fun.

Five thousand strangers, who tried to leave town yesterday afternoon, found that it was a great deal easier to pack up than to get away. The majority were New Yorkers. The Yankee railroads had shovelled the blizzard off the tracks and were running as usual, but these roads had to be reached over a short bit of the sleepy old Grand Trunk line of Canada, and that company did not feel like running trains just then. It had apparently gone to bed. For many years the people here have used Saturday afternoon as a half holiday, and no one celebrates the resting spell with greater eagerness than this great one-horse backwoods railroad. The Central Vermont and the Delaware and Hudson cars were snowed up and frozen fast near the station, and yet, instead of moving them around and making up the trains, the Grand Trunk officials took the half holiday and left the railroad in charge of a station agent. The old depot has been pulled down and the new one is not yet built, so the five regiments of New Yorkers stood in the open air, with the thermometer below zero, waiting for the trains. General Passenger Agent Cummings of one of the Yankee lines was in the crowd as helpless as an infant, and so was Mr. McFall, the Montreal agent of the other Yankee company. Erastus Wiman, with all his enterprise, could do nothing except sit in his private car, with his party of distinguished New Yorkers, for seven mortal hours. One afternoon train for New York got off at half past 9 o'clock at night, and the other at midnight. Cold, mad, and hungry, there might have been a riot if the crowd had not been mainly made up of New Yorkers. It will please all who are acquainted with the situation to know that within the present year the vigorous and enterprising new Government railroad will make connections with the American lines, and such worries as that of last night will cease.

Every performance in a theatre in Canada closes with the British national anthem. The troupe sings it or else the band plays it. Last night the Stetson company wound up an engagement with the operetta of "Patience." Behold, the basso, stepping forward at the close of the play and sang "Rule Britannia." Then all the troupe tumbled into its street clothes and rushed to the depot to catch a midnight train on the Grand Trunk road. They need not have rushed, for the train did not budge until 7 this morning. Far happier were those who stayed in town and saw it in its Sunday humor. The enormous French Cathedral of Notre Dame, with its ten thousand worshippers and its double galleries, was the great show place. It was odd for the New Yorkers to find themselves following the beadles, in red stoles and cocked hats and with gold-headed canes in their hands, up the aisles to the pew seats. Those who went to the English Cathedral also pursued a beadle up the aisles, and he was quite as quaint an object, though in a far different costume. He wore a black silk robe, with heavy tabs of embossed plush at the sides, and when he sailed up the aisles his gown blew out round and full until he looked like a black balloon blown up high in the air. In the streets the Yankee ladies followed the French babies in sealskins, who were being pushed along the sidewalks in funny little baby sleds. The Americans also stare at the Montreal men in thousand-dollar fur coats, and at the rosy-cheeked maidens from the suburbs, whose shoes were fitted in soft yellow buckskin moccasins and who wore fur caps exactly like those made for the men, and yet transmogrified them into feminine headgear by having a red feather stuck in them at one side.

The Montreal Hunt Club invited a few strangers to its regular Sunday dinner, which is one of the features of fashion of the place. The club has splendid quarters a little way from town, with a pack of two hundred hounds and a splendid stable of hunters. Twenty odd huntsmen dine there in plain dress every Sunday on Southdown and ale, and for two months in the year they live there altogether, and hunt every day. Theirs is no Long Island smell-bag hunt, but the genuine and quite English pursuit of real foxes.

Mr. George Gould and his pretty wife started for Quebec in their private hotel car on the Canadian Pacific road this evening, and the other conspicuous New Yorkers who did not go to Father Jesuit's church hear the singing, or to the Church of Our Lady of Lorette, see the most beautiful house of worship in North America, were the guests of Mayor Beaugrand. All the New York men were made to feel especially at home by learning that the side door is the Sunday thoroughfare to the barrooms.

It had been difficult for friends from New York to recognize one another all the week. Both men and women had been going around in blanket suits, with only their noses and feet uncovered. They looked precisely as though their bedclothes had stuck to them when they got up in the morning. But to-day they are out in their stiff hats and city coats. They find themselves envious of the display of furs. New York has no conception of the commonness of furs here. The policemen, the priests, and the children wear furs. The carters' sleighs carry heavy loads of them. The furs seen in the sleighs out to-day could not be purchased for a million dollars, and the furs on the heads and backs of the men and women at the morning service in Notre Dame Church alone were worth at least half a million dollars. Fur coats and caps are as numerous here as old hats on Broadway on St. Patrick's day.

A Bit of a Riot in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—There was an incipient riot in South Boston at noon to-day, in which about 3,000 men and boys participated. A great crowd surrounded one of the cars manned by non-union men on Broadway, near E street. The car was heavily loaded, and the driver was obliged to stop at the foot of a hill to allow his horses to rest. The mob swarmed up, yelling like mad. Clubs were swung in front of the horses until the animals got frantic. The crowd had piled up against the driver could scarcely hold them. The car could not move, for pieces of iron had been wedged beneath the wheels. A few policemen tried to press the crowd back, but they might as well have tried to move Bunker Hill monument. The crowd meant mischief, and was rapidly warming up to the assaulting point. All they lacked was a leader. The policemen drew their clubs and prepared to fight. During the melee a lad on the outskirts of the crowd threw a large stone at the car. It went crashing through the window, but the passengers escaped injury. The sound of breaking glass incited the mob to make an overwhelming rush at the car.

At this moment a strong body of police was seen hurrying to the relief of the others. They came from station 6, and at the same time fifteen mounted policemen came dashing at full speed from the other direction. The danger was over. Again the police signal had prevented a serious riot. Before this student force the crowd rapidly melted. One fellow struck a mounted policeman with a club and was promptly arrested.

The police were soon in possession of the street. Five prisoners were taken, and none was seriously wounded.

The South Boston strikers to night voted to refuse to accept the company's offer to arbitrate. They decline to listen to any proposition which might result in a portion of their number being shut out.

Doings of the Socialists.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of Socialists to-day one of the speakers, named Heman, denounced the militia as a standing menace to labor. A Mr. Peterson declared trades unions and strikes failures. The cry of the workingman, he said, should be "Henry George and Free Land." Socialism would not do, because so few understood what socialism meant. At this point Mrs. Parsons, who was present, demanded, "What does socialism mean but free land?" Mr. Peterson replied: "Well, in that case we stand on the same ground, and I am glad of it."

Mrs. Parsons then took the floor and defended anarchism as simply an extreme of socialism. She called upon the laboring man to be prepared to enforce his rights, whether it be by ballots, bullets, or dynamite. Socialist Ducy here interposed that there were detectives in the hall, and that reporters were present ready to serve State's evidence. The meeting then adjourned.

Obituary.

William H. Alfring of 343 West Twenty-third street died of apoplexy on Feb. 4 on board the steamship Orinoco, bound for Bermuda. He was a partner of Horace Waters, the piano man. His 12-year-old son was with him and returned on the Orinoco with the remains.

Ex-Judge Andrew K. Cogswell died yesterday in New Brunswick, aged 48.

The Right Rev. William Mercer Green, for the past forty years Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi, died in Sewanee, Tenn., yesterday. The sad intelligence cast a gloom over the city, the deceased being universally loved by the people, irrespective of creed or nationality. On receipt of the news in Vicksburg yesterday morning, the assembled congregations of Holy Trinity and Christ Episcopal Churches were dismissed, and the bells were tolled from 11 till noon.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A perfect preparation for children's complaints.—Adv.

If you prefer a pure soap, use Charles S. Higgins's "German Laundry Soap."—Adv.

HE USED HIS NEW REVOLVER.

A Boy Kills his Mother's Customer as he was Knocking at the Door.

CORNING, Feb. 13.—About 10 o'clock last night Joe Woods, 21 years old, who works at the St. James Hotel, went for his washing to the house of Mrs. Wilson, a laundress, on Fourth street. As Woods approached he made considerable noise, and rapped loudly on the door. Quick as a flash the door was opened and Bob Wilson appeared, revolver in hand, and shouted: "Who's there?" Before Woods could make a reply Wilson discharged the pistol. Woods dropped to the ground, the ball having taken effect in his abdomen. When Wilson discovered what he had done he dashed from the door to the prostrate man, shouting to his mother and brothers: "My God, I have killed some one!" Woods died twenty minutes after he was shot. Wilson, who is now in jail, said to-day:

"I was sitting in the house, when I heard a rap at the door. I asked, 'Who is there?' Receiving no reply but another rap, my brother, with some alarm, asked again, 'Who is there?' Another and louder rap was the only reply. Then I jumped up and ran to the bureau, grabbed the revolver, and swinging open the door, fired. Woods staggered, put his hand to his side, and moaned: 'Oh, Bob, Bob, you have killed me.'"

Wilson said he bought the revolver three weeks ago. He is 17 years old, and very ignorant. He evinced no regret for his act, and was unconcerned as to the fate of his victim.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN ROME.

A Distinguished Company Meet to Welcome Him to the Holy City.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Archbishop of Melbourne, the Rectors of the English and Irish Colleges, the Vice-Rector of the American College, Bishop Keane, Abbot Smith, Monsignor Stranieto, Count Muccioli, Henry Cassel, Papal Chamberlain, and numerous members of the clergy and laity, making in all a party more distinguished than that which met either Cardinal Moran or Cardinal Newman, assembled to greet Cardinal Gibbons, who was accompanied by Chancellor Donohue of Baltimore and the Rector of the American College. The assemblage knelt and kissed Cardinal Gibbons's episcopal ring, and the Cardinal embraced Bishop Keane.

The entire party then proceeded in carriages to the American College, where rooms had been prepared for Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal is in excellent health and spirits.

Miss Terry of South Carolina, who has been received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. Sallua, will marry Count Muccioli at the Municipio on Feb. 20. Cardinal Gibbons, if his engagements permit, will afterward perform the religious ceremony in the chapel of the American College. The Cardinal confirmed Miss Terry's mother.

THE MASSACRE IN THE SOUDAN.

Italian Troops Killed to a Man by the Warriors of Abyssinia.

ROME, Feb. 13.—Gen. Gene, Italian commander at Massowah, reports that Capt. Boretti, commanding at Saati, on Jan. 25 saw the heights occupied by thousands of Abyssinians, who disappeared on the firing of some shells. Boretti sent out a party under Lieut. Como, who surprised and engaged the enemy. The latter advanced intrepidly on all sides to within 300 yards of the Italian positions. There was desperate fighting until 5 o'clock, when the enemy retreated.

Boretti applied for reinforcements and Gene sent a column under Col. Decristoforis. The column was delayed by difficulty in transportation. Decristoforis asked for more men and guns.

While the latter reinforcements were on the way it was learned that the Decristoforis party had been massacred after forming a square, defending themselves to the last man and cartridge.

The relief party found the bodies lying in the order in which the men fought, and the enemy retiring. Many bodies were mutilated.

TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

Conflicts Between Citizens and the Police—A Speech by Davitt.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—At Loughrea to-day food and shelter was refused to 200 policemen. Michael Davitt arrived in the morning. He refused to accept a copy of the Government proclamation prohibiting the proposed Nationalist meeting. Davitt addressed the meeting in the afternoon in the League rooms, which were barricaded. He spoke at Woodford in the evening.

At midnight on Saturday gangs of Orangemen and Catholics pelted one another with stones on the Falls road, in Belfast. They were dispersed by police. One man was stabbed and some policemen were bruised.

The meeting announced to be held at Youghal to-day and proclaimed by the Government was held at Ferry Point, Waterford. Mr. Tanner spoke. The crowd burned copies of the proclamation, amid cheers and groans. After the meeting the crowd returned to Youghal and had some encounters with the police.

THE POPE'S DESIGNS.

He is Said to be Trying Simply to Uphold the Peace of Europe.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The *North German Gazette* says there is a notable display of incapacity to conceive in their full bearing the recent manifestations of the Pope's will in the quarter where pretension is made to the most correct and profound comprehension of the objects of the Catholic Church.

The Pope advocates the septennate because it tends to uphold peace and authority, which are of equally vital importance for Catholicism and the State, and which Herr Windthorst, under the mask of an ardent son of the Church, long opposed.

Cardinal Jacobini's letter is the Pope's protest to this abuse of his name, and the order to obey the encyclical letter wherein is stigmatized the egotism of political parties. They misrepresent the Holy See, who attribute to it diplomatic motives. The Pope desires the preservation of Germany because it is conducive to peace.

Gossip from Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Private telegrams say that the French Government is purchasing further supplies of timber in the Boehmerwald, and that three prominent merchants at Bokieran, Kialtau, and Eisenstein, respectively, have received orders for the delivery of the same to the Commander at Nancy by the beginning of March.

The *National Gazette* says that the Emperor of Russia has sent a friendly letter to Emperor William.

The *Gazette* denies that there have been any unusual movements of troops in Alsace Lorraine.

The Archbishop of Posen disclaims has forbidden clergymen in his diocese to become candidates for any legislative body.

Plotting Against the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—Twenty-five cadets and officers have been arrested for connection with the recently discovered conspiracy against the Government.

A Grand General of the staff of the Academy is implicated. Nearly all the prisoners are connected with the naval and military schools. Among the others are several university students.

Socialist Trouble in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Feb. 13.—Some Socialist speakers addressed a crowd at the Nelson monument to-day on behalf of the Lanark miners. After the meeting the crowd pelted the mounted policemen with sand and stones. The policemen charged and scattered the mob.

The Italian Ministry.

ROME, Feb. 13.—Signor Depretis has undertaken to form a Cabinet conjointly with Count di Robilant.

Emperor William Very Feeble.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—Reports are current that Emperor William is in a very weak condition.

Obituary.

The regular meeting of the Manhattan Branch of the Irish National League was held last night at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue. There was a large attendance. Bourke Cockran was one of the speakers and said, among other things:

"The demand of the Irish people for home rule for Ireland, agreeing to let the past be forgotten, is most moderate, and I do not see why the British Parliament hesitates so long about such a just and simple request. The Irish people have not sought a recompense for the loss of their fathers and brothers in the struggle from the British Government. The whole civilized world sees that home government cannot longer be withheld from Ireland, and William E. Gladstone has immortalized himself by the stand he has taken on Ireland's behalf."

Would Have his Say.

And said James Pyle's Pearline for easy washing.—Adv.

Made specially for women, yet good for all, Carter's Iron Pills.—Adv.

DID SHE STRANGLE HERSELF?

THE QUEER DEATH OF A QUEER WOMAN WHO HAD $8,300.

Knotted Handkerchiefs About her Throat, and a Will, the Genuineness of which is Suspected, Leaving All to her Landlady.

Miss Lugarte Heck, a queer and ugly little woman, who had lived for the past two years at 443 East Eleventh street, was found dead in her room at 6 o'clock last evening. The body lay on the floor, and three handkerchiefs were wound tightly about the neck. The longest handkerchief was tied about the neck with a slip knot. Above the body, resting upon the lintel of the door and upon a shelf opposite was a bed slat. It is possible that she hanged herself from the bed slat with the handkerchief. How she came to fall on the floor is unexplained, unless she strangled herself by holding on to the end of the handkerchief after throwing it over the bed slat. With her neck in the noose at the other end, she might have held on until unconscious, and the wrapping of handkerchiefs might have held their place and continued the work of suffocation after she fell. No one heard the fall, though the next room was occupied all day. Coroner Eidmann and his deputy, Dr. Herold, left the case last night, as the police had reported it, in the category of suicides; but they declare that the circumstances are suspicious, and will make a more careful investigation to-day.

Although she was known as "Miss Lugarte Heck," Dr. Herold says the woman has been the mother of several children. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schaefer, from whom the dead woman hired her miserable little room, appeared to know nothing more about her than the rest of the neighbors. They were all alike, remarkably uncommunicative, even to the Coroner. Mr. Schaefer persistently talked broken English to Coroner Eidmann, and could not be prevailed upon to talk in German.

Mrs. Annie Schaefer said that Miss Heck had lived in the room nearly two years; that she did not do anything that she knew of except to go to see the priests of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third street, and Dr. Richard Muller in 20 East Second street. Mrs. Schaefer understood that she was under treatment for some head trouble, and had heard her say that she would some day be found dead in her room, or would go off suddenly. Yesterday morning they heard her astir as early as 6 o'clock. She did not come out of her room, nor did anybody go in to her. She was asked if she wanted her fire made, and she replied that she would get up and build it herself. It was not until 6 o'clock in the evening, as she says, that Mrs. Schaefer went in and found the woman dead.

The Coroner examined the effects of the dead woman. A receipt for $8,300 was found, as follows, on a regular blank form:

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1887.
Received from Miss Lugarte Heck the sum of $8,300 for her account, for safe keeping.
The German Society of the city of New York.
AUGUSTUS MERKEL, Cashier.

The receipt, though of recent date, was folded and creased and worn, as though by much handling. A backing of brown paper was pasted on to keep it from falling to pieces. Another worn paper, bearing the marks of pin-holes was found with this. It read, without date or witnesses:

I transfer the sum of $8,300 to Mrs. Schaefer.
LUGARTE HECK.

I transfer the contents of my trunk to Mrs. Schaefer.
LUGARTE HECK.

The figures 8,300 were larger than anything else written on the paper, and looked as though written over something that had been erased. Although he noticed this and that the "Mrs. Schaefer" on it closely resembled Mrs. Schaefer's own signature to her statement, Coroner Eidmann forbore questioning her about the money. She refused to say anything to any one else about it. The trunk contained nothing of value.

OLD LONDON IN BROADWAY.

The Exhibition to be Opened This Month—Some of Its Features.

The section of old London now building in Broadway on the site of Harrigan & Hart's old theatre will be exhibited privately on Tuesday next, and it is expected that it will be thrown open to the public on Washington's Birthday. The stone wall on Broadway is an imitation of the old London wall called Bishops' Gate. Behind the wall two parallel, narrow streets run at right angles to Broadway and extend to Lafayette place. These streets are lined on either side with copies of famous and picturesque old London houses. As a matter of fact, there were never two London streets like those which visitors to the exhibition will see. There were just such houses, but they were widely separated. Some of the houses are of the actual size of the original, others have been reduced one-seventh or one-tenth or one-quarter. Some of the buildings have been reconstructed from pictures and descriptions given by antiquarians and historians. Others are copied from houses yet standing in London. Of the twenty-two buildings four are copies of a similar exhibition at South Kensington.

All of the buildings are of wood, and as a city ordinance forbids the erection of exposed wooden buildings within the city limits, the two streets are roofed with glass, like a conservatory. In size the Yankee old London will exceed that in South Kensington. The front on Broadway is 94 feet; the front in London is 60 feet. Old London has many inns, but there are no bars in them. There are the Cock Tavern, the Devil's Inn, and the Queen's Head Inn, among others, and Dick Whittington's house, with the cat in it, stand near by. At the Lafayette place end stands St. Andrew's Undershaft Church. The church contains an organ, which will accompany choral singers and madrigal boys. These singers practice daily in the balcony of the Devil's Tavern, and it is a queer sight to see the organist open a window of the church and drill them.

Men and women dressed in the costumes of the days of Queen Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell will pass on all matters such as weaving, printing, and the making of pottery. The speculation will have cost at the outset over $100,000.

Vacuum Brakes on Bridge Cars.

When the wind was blowing hardest on Friday night Bridge Policeman William Cox standing in the shelter of the New York tower on the promenade of the big bridge heard a timber drop, and by the glare of the electric lights he saw that a 2 inch plank was on the track where the cars run. He had all he could do to get it off before the approach of a train.

Bridge Superintendent Martin was asked yesterday whether anything would be done to stop a train of three heavily loaded cars if the brakeman on the front car at night saw a broken rail or an obstruction within a train's length in time to prevent a smash and the dropping of passengers through the openings in the bridge into the river. Mr. Martin replied that it was a rule for the brakeman on the first car to drop the cable and pull on his brake first, before signalling to the brakemen on the rear cars. If all the brakemen dropped the cable at the same time on a down grade the train would get away from them. The first brakeman's brake holds the train, and after his brake is set he pulls the signal rope for the rear cars to have the cable released and the brakes set. In this way a train can be and has been stopped repeatedly in its own length. There is also a vacuum brake being fitted to each car. The vacuum is created by a pump under every car, and the power supplied by the revolution of one of the axles. This particular vacuum brake is a new device and it has not been attached to all of the cars yet. It is so arranged that it cannot be set while the cable grip is on. The vacuum brake together with the hand brake, Mr. Martin believes, will stop a train as soon as anybody will ever want a train to stop

Costly Combat of Two Oil Producers.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 13.—Joseph Evans and Charles Lineman, two oil producers in the Lima field, own adjoining leases of oil land. In violation of their agreement that neither would put down a well within 100 feet of the line between the leases, Lineman put up a rig and began drilling a well right on the line. Evans then put up a rig close against Lineman's and started the drill. Lineman erected another derrick plumb against Evans's, and they have been putting up alternate rigs ever since, until now the novel sight of ten oil wells, with the derricks jammed