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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE TORY ATTACK ON FREE SPEECH AND OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Secret History of the Poor Crown Prince's Case—Reasons Why the Doctors Quarrel—A Variety Singer sent from Paris to Entertain the Prince at Wales—Mr. Vanderbilt's New $8,000 Cook—An Indian Prince's Vain Love for a Brooklyn Girl—Suicide of a Prince Overwhelmed with Gambling Debts—Buffalo Bill Unhorsed at a Fox Hunt—Sullivan in France.

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LONDON, March 3.—The House whiled away the early part of the week rushing through the rules of procedure. The debates were dull enough, but it was very inspiring to the Home Rulers to note how recklessly the Tories, in their zeal to arm themselves against the expected attacks of Gladstone and Parnell, sacrificed all the fine old regulations which only a short time ago these Conservatives looked upon as next in sacredness to the Constitution itself. Thursday and Friday were devoted to a set debate on the right of meeting in Trafalgar square, which the police and their horses recently trampled upon so unceremoniously. The attack on the Government was brilliantly led by Charles Russell, an Irishman, who was Attorney-General in Gladstone's last administration. He was powerfully backed up by Bradlaugh, and the Government, fearing defection among the Liberal Unionists, adopted the only policy probably which could have saved them from defeat. They made the question one of confidence, meaning that they would stand or fall according as they were supported, and that was quite sufficient for the weak-kneed followers of Hartington and Chamberlain. Dreading nothing so much as a general election, they gave in at once, and voted almost solidly for the Government and for the suppression of the right of public meeting. It is thus decided that the people have not the right to meet in Trafalgar square, but it is probable that the London mob, which usually has its own way in the end, will be victorious in this case also.

The Deptford election, one of the hottest fights of recent years, may fairly be considered a Home Rule victory. The Tories, who dreaded losing this seat, were at first exultant at not being altogether beaten, as they had feared. Since then they have had time to reflect and to see that the result is not a cheerful one for them after all. In spite of many great disadvantages the Liberals polled 1,015 more votes than in 1885, which is the electoral standard by which the progress of the Home Rule propaganda must be judged, and 510 more than in 1886. The Tories, it is true, also increased their poll, but only by 663 on 1885, and 418 on 1886. The mistake of the Liberal party was in allowing the socialistic supporters of Mr. Blunt to play too prominent a part in so conservative a constituency as Deptford.

An interesting fact has leaked out in connection with the Tory victory at Doncaster last week. It appears that while the Tory managers were absolutely certain of victory for their candidate, Fitzwilliam, other Tories were laying liberal odds that the Tory would not be elected. A poor voter was enabled to bet his half crown or ten shillings on the Tory at very favorable terms, and was able to help along his prospect of winning his money by voting for the Tory afterward. Doncaster is a betting and sporting place before all else, and the population seized eagerly this chance to bet with bookmakers anxious to lose. No cleverer form of disguised bribery could have been devised.

Balfour has been troubled with a very bad cold this week, and the tale of his extreme sufferings has been told in a very red nose and a tired look of the eyes. For days past, absorbed in the task of fighting this enemy of his system, he appears to have lost something of his interest in forcing coercion in Ireland. Only one member of Parliament has been sentenced to imprisonment during the week, and not a single priest has been locked up. There are indications, however, that the war against the Nationalist newspapers and news venders, temporarily interrupted, is shortly to be resumed, and as Mr. Balfour is reported convalescent today, he will probably proceed with the opening of the week to atone for lost time.

The Crown Prince of Germany is still alive, and there are still to be found some optimists who believe he will not die for years to come. But their number is becoming fewer daily. The physicians issue their misleading bulletins morning and evening, and poor Fritz appears on the balcony when weather permits. That State reasons alone prevent the authoritative announcement that the Prince's days are numbered, your correspondent at Berlin sends this statement which will throw light upon many obscure points:

The Crown Prince had been suffering for years from occasional hoarseness before it was deemed necessary to have his throat examined by a specialist. In February last year, however, there was an exceptionally severe attack, and Prof. Bergmann was requested by the Emperor to examine the Prince's throat and say in confidence what was really the matter. Bergmann had no difficulty whatever in pronouncing that the Prince was suffering from a malignant cancerous disease, and that to insure the patient temporary relief from pain and postpone for a few years the inevitable catastrophe, it would be necessary to extirpate the larynx.

On hearing of the nature of Prof. Von Bergmann's report, the Crown Princess summoned him to her presence and questioned him in an excited and insulting manner. The professor calmly repeated what he had told the Emperor. The Crown Princess vehemently denied that her husband could possibly have an incurable disease, and the professor courteously and sorrowfully contradicted her, and the audience ended abruptly by the Crown Princess, forgetful of dignity, boxing the learned professor's ears. Not unnaturally, Bergmann refused to have anything more to do with the Crown Prince's case. It was only at the last moment, and at the earnest and repeated requests of the Emperor, finally turning into orders, that he altered his decision.

It is pretty generally known that the Crown Princess detests Prince Bismarck more than anybody or anything in the whole world. She knows that Bismarck reciprocates her feelings, and she erroneously believes him quite capable of intriguing against her husband's rights to the throne. The Crown Princess exerts great influence over her husband, and Bismarck has not infrequently had reason to know it. He consoled himself, however, with the fact that, although the Crown Prince and Princess were opposed to him, their son was one of his most devoted admirers. Prince William is not popular with the masses of the German people, but his Bismarck worship is the redeeming feature in their eyes and saves him from being positively disliked. He is in truth a most unlovable young man. He slights his Schleswig-Holstein wife, and insults his mother at times by parading his admiration for Bismarck and in other ways. Such are his unfilial sentiments in regard to his English mother that he rarely visits the parental palace, and then only when directly commanded to do so by his grandfather.

During the past few months the Crown Princess's great dread has been that she may live to see Prince William on the throne which it has been her ambition to share with her husband. As far as the public have hitherto understood, Prince William could become Emperor only by the death of his grandfather and father, but it seems the latter event is not necessary, because there is a law on the statute book which provides that no Prince suffering from incurable disease can succeed to the imperial throne. Upon this law hangs the explanation of most of the curious happenings at San Remo, which have been puzzling all Europe.

The thought that it gave Bismarck a weapon by which he could strike a mortal blow at her ambition terrified the Princess. She saw that her only chance was to obtain an authoritative expression of opinion that the disease was not incurable. In her sore distress she appealed to her mother, Queen Victoria, with the result that Dr. Morell Mackenzie was summoned to the royal presence and taken into the royal confidence. He went to Berlin, examined the Crown Prince's throat, and, as arranged, pronounced the disease non-malignant and curable. One portion of the growth in the throat which he extracted was very carefully selected so as to enable Prof. Virchow, to whom it was submitted for microscopical examination, to declare, with a clear conscience, that it contained nothing to justify the supposition that the throat was the seat of a malignant disease.

Thenceforward Mackenzie became solely responsible for the conduct of the case. The royal patient's condition seemed to improve. Mackenzie was knighted, and his English practice increased enormously. Acting on Mackenzie's advice the Crown Prince went to Tobiach in the Tyrol, and there he had a relapse which, in absence of official bulletins and other authoritative information, caused a storm of indignation throughout Germany. The Germans could not understand why the beloved "Unser Fritz" should be allowed to remain in a foreign land under charge of a foreign physician and nursed by a foreign wife. The people clamored that the Prince should be handed over to the care of German experts, for of course Dr. Krause, physician in ordinary to the Crown Prince's household, could not be considered authority in such an important case.

It was at this time that the German newspaper crusade against Mackenzie commenced, and it is still going on. Then, too, the aged Kaiser intervened, and, in spite of the protests of the Crown Princess, commanded that German and Austrian experts should investigate the matter. The result of that memorable November consultation is still fresh in the public mind. The experts declared that the Crown Prince was suffering from cancerous disease. Dr. Mackenzie signed the report, but with very important reservations. He again carefully removed particles from the throat, and Prof. Virchow again failed to find in them distinct signs of cancer. Then Virchow relieved himself of further worries and responsibilities by going to Egypt, where he now is away out of reach of the telegraph.

When the operation of tracheotomy became necessary, the Crown Princess would only consent to it after having been warned that her husband's life depended upon it. The Emperor again commanded Prof. Bergmann to proceed to San Remo, but not until tracheptomy had been actually performed. When he arrived he received no facilities for seeing and examining the Prince's throat, and his visit cannot have been a pleasant one. He is still at San Remo by the Emperor's commands. The experts now in attendance are divided in opinion on various points, and are jealous of one another, although the Germans are united in distrust of Mackenzie.

Ever since tracheotomy was performed Emperor William has desired to have his son removed to Berlin. The German experts unanimously declared that the disease is incurable, and that the patient may as well be at Berlin as at San Remo, but the Crown Princess resolutely opposed removal, and so far she has had her way. The excitement all over Germany, and especially for some reason or other in Bavaria, is so intense that Mackenzie's life would not be safe should he venture to show himself in the Fatherland.

Europe has been very calm this week. There have been several feeble attempts to get up a scare, but they have failed completely and ingloriously. The diplomatists, however, have been busily engaged, trying, or pretending to try, to find a nice, safe, and comfortable way to expel Prince Ferdinand from Bulgaria, but that young man still sits on his throne, if uneasily, and has even summoned up courage to make a speech, calling upon the Bulgarian people to surround him with their affection, sustain him by their fidelity and patriotism, and generally to assist him in keeping the Russians out. This speech has doubtless been noted at St. Petersburg, and will not be forgotten when the day of reckoning comes.

The potentate who is most to be pitied is the Sultan of Turkey, who, bullied by Russia and worried by conflicting counsels, is at his wits' end whether to help in expelling Ferdinand or to remain doggedly neutral. The first ray of sunshine that has brightened his path for some time came the other day when he received about $1,000,000 in hard cash from a company which had received a concession for working a rich copper mine in Asia. With this he was enabled to pay Herr Krupp something on account for cannons and Mr. Manser for rifles, with the result that his general credit has temporarily improved.

Mr. Vanderbilt, who has been in Paris for some time past, leaves there in a day or two. His going will fill a great many Parisians with sorrow, not merely among those who have learned to love him through personal acquaintance, but a great many others. Van Norbit is going to take with him the great Joseph, one of the best and most celebrated cooks of Paris, who for years has delighted the habitués of Bignon's and the Café Anglais. The engagement between the American and his new *chef* is just such as is ordinarily signed between an impresario and his star. Joseph receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and in return promises to cherish and properly feed his master for the space of at least five years. It is to be hoped that no enthusiast will try to keep Joseph out of America under the law prohibiting contract labor, for New Yorkers will get through him, at Mr. Vanderbilt's table, extremely valuable ideas of how to live.

In writing from Monte Carlo a few weeks ago, I mentioned Mr. Vanderbilt, and was obliged to mention the distressing fact that in fighting the roulette table in the great gambling house he only bet one poor little Louis of $4 at a time. I am pleased to be able to tell now that before coming away he developed a great deal of pluck and spirit, and was betting 100 franc pieces all over the table, with apparently never a thought of the ultimate effect on his bank balance.

While on the soul-stirring subject of cooks, it is necessary to speak of the great George. This man, perhaps even the superior of Joseph, had for a long time looked after the inside workings of Prince Orloff. On the death of his master he fled a wandering life, seeking vainly for a culinary opportunity to his liking. He tried England, but disapproved of the climate and people. The Emperor of Germany offered him the sceptre in the imperial kitchen at Berlin, but George patriotically refused to prostitute his talent to lengthening the life of the enemy of France. The Jockey Club members on their knees implored George to come and look after their sauces, but the great man would not. He would serve an ambassador or nobody, and that in Paris. Lord Lytton heard of this opportunity, and promptly secured George's services, and has been happy ever since. So have a lot of his guests, among them the Prince of Wales.

Three weeks ago he lunched at the British Embassy on his way through Paris, and exclaimed on tasting the first dish, as a beatific smile stole over his face:

"I recognize the hand of George."

The Prince has been staying at Cannes to be near his imperial brother-in-law, according to the reports of English correspondents. But I think he has been there principally because he had a very gay time. He has been tenderly looked after by the Princesse de Sagan and the Marquise de Galliffet, who combined their forces to make him happy. The last little fête imagined by these two ladies to soothe the brotherly sorrow of their royal guest must have been rather expensive. The Prince hearing them talk of the charms and talents of Mlle. Desclaussas, one of the cleverest and vulgarest chansonette singers now in vogue, expressed his regret he had never heard her. Telegrams were sent to Paris, and shortly afterward Mlle. Desclaussas appeared in all her glory of silk stockings and little shoes to sing for the Prince. She only remained one night, and sang all her most successful songs for the benefit of the Prince and a few intimates, having for the purpose had to break her engagement at Paris.

Your St. Petersburg correspondent sends an account of the recent suicide of Baron de Fehleisen, the Belgian Consul, which has created great excitement in the business and financial world. It seems that the suicide was in consequence of very serious financial embarrassment, and that many others have suffered through him, especially customers of the banking firm of Gunzburg & Co., which has been speculating largely with Fehleisen on the bull side of the London Stock Exchange market. The catastrophe happening just at the moment of the fall in Russians has caused a small panic. Many firms are unable to pay the Jewish bankers. Schadoski & Cohen have failed, and other suspensions are expected.

It is learned, according to the same correspondent, that the recent suicide of the young Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, son of the Duke of Ujest, and secretary to the German embassy at the Russian capital, was due to unsuccessful gambling. He was to have left St. Petersburg for Wierballen at 1¼ o'clock in the afternoon. For three days previously he had taken up his quarters at the Hotel de France. He had been playing heavily, and on the night before his intended departure tried to repair his losses. The result was that he contracted a very large debt of honor, which he could not possibly meet, and shot himself mortally in order to save his honor, the object which such a course is supposed to attain.

Servia is a little country which of late has proved itself particularly rich in scandals. Now that Belgrade has ceased talking of the row between King Milan and his wife, a new scandal has cropped up to interest the gossips. The persons concerned number three, being two members of the foreign colony and a lady, the daughter of the biggest merchant of Belgrade. The injured individual, superintendent of all the Servian railways, married the merchant's daughter only two months ago, and now has just shot her in a room at the Hotel of the Crown of Servia. The husband tried to shoot a young attaché of a foreign embassy who was also in the room, but failed. Now the husband has run away. The wife, seriously wounded, has been transported to Austrian territory, and the young attaché, very popular and eccentric, is taking care of her at Semlin. The attaché will be sent to serve his country at Constantinople, where, as every one knows, ladies are locked up and cannot get into trouble, even if they want to. The injured railroad superintendent will get a divorce as soon as he finds that it is safe to return to Servia. Belgrade society is made happy by all these details.

Wilson's conviction and sentence to two years' imprisonment, five years deprivation of civil rights, and a fine of 3,000 francs for selling the Cross of the Legion of Honor, while it has surprised everybody, is almost universally looked upon as just. Poor Mr. Grévy bears the disgrace inflicted on his family by his worthless son-in-law better than his friends dared hope, declares the trial to have been iniquitous, and advises Wilson to appeal to the Court of Cassation to have the judgment set aside. What must have appeared most cold-blooded to Wilson and his friends is the action of the Paris bookmakers, who, respecting nothing, opened a betting account at the trial on the chances for the culprit's acquittal, his condemnation to a fine only, and his being sentenced to from one to five years' imprisonment. The bookmakers have made money, as the public, believing that the former President's influence would secure Wilson's acquittal, bet accordingly. The minimum sentence was one year's imprisonment and the maximum five. The fine that may be inflicted ranges from 50 to 3,000 francs and suspension of civil rights from five to ten years. The latter punishment includes disability to vote or to be elected to serve on juries, to fill any public appointment, to bear arms, to be guardian, except to one's own children, to witness deeds, or to give evidence. Finally, it prevents the culprit from ever sitting in Parliament even after the term of the suspension of his other rights has expired.

Reports from India indicate that trouble for the English may be expected there. Maharajah Holkar has gone morally to the bad. He has made disreputable characters his favorites, has quarrelled with the only Minister who gave him good advice, and lends a credulous ear to astrologers. State matters are neglected, and the stars, through their friends, the astrologers, have pointed out a course which, if persisted in, will soon compel England to interfere violently. It is sad to hear this news of the handsome Holkar. When he was here he lived at the Langham, and so far from being the tool of the astrologers was governed by the gentle rule of a Brooklyn girl. He gave to this Brooklyn girl many presents which I afterward saw and which proved the depth of his feeling. The Brooklyn girl, I am sorry to say, did not appreciate how greatly she was being honored, and, in fact, spoke rather slightingly of the color of her princely admirer. He may have heard of this and been driven to his present ways in consequence. The Brooklyn girl is at home in Brooklyn now, and is very pretty indeed.

Here is a sad blow to American pride. *Vanity Fair* says that Buffalo Bill, who has represented the United States in Europe for some time past, is not able to ride in an English saddle. The story is that, being on a visit to a country house, he recklessly went in for fox hunting, accepting a mount with an ordinary English pigskin. The latter, different from the Mexican armchair which he uses in the Wild West, proved not suited to Col. Cody's accomplishments, and at the first fence, unless the story be false, Buffalo Bill went to ground, and the pigskin and horse went on alone together. Cody's opinion of fox hunting, expressed afterward, was that it was foolish to use so many riders, horses, and dogs to catch one fox.

English teetotalers received a painful knockdown blow at a meeting held at Lichfield on Tuesday under the auspices of the Church of England Temperance Society. Dr. H. M. Morgan, the principal practitioner in the city, who had been one of the leading lights of temperance and a total abstainer, startled the brethren by announcing that he had changed his views and joined the ranks of moderate drinkers, partly for example and partly for experiment. He had abstained totally for six or seven years, but he had become convinced that his health had suffered thereby. He had consulted many eminent physicians in London and Birmingham, and all had advised him that total abstinence would prove seriously injurious. Now he had gone back to the juice of the grape, and while admiring total abstinence very much in the abstract, he concluded it was not good enough in real life.

The English Bishops have awakened to the fact, which has long been patent to everybody else, that the habit of observing the Sabbath is going out of fashion very rapidly in England. The Lord's Day Observance Society presented a petition to the upper House of Convocation plaintively lamenting that the ways of breaking the Sabbath in the higher grades of society were painfully numerous, including formal dinner parties, comic recitations, smoking concerts, exhibitions of jugglers, coach drivers, boxing, lawn tennis, dances at clubs and private houses, and Sundays up the river.

This last vague crime increases with warm weather until the Thames becomes fairly dammed with it. The startled Bishops promptly passed a resolution asking the upper classes to stop their goings on. The Bishop of London protested that it was no good to ask them to stop, and he was probably right. In England, Sunday is a day of gayety and festivity for every one who can afford to make it so. It is practically the same as in France, with the exception that public places of amusement are closed and that the enjoyment of the poor is confined to the hours spent in public houses.

The arrest of Charles Mitchell, if it is not proof, as is widely believed, that he is trying to be prevented from meeting Sullivan, certainly shows that the latter great man was wise in taking himself away. He is now enjoying life under an assumed name in a pleasant French watering place, waiting anxiously for the fight. It will probably come off, if Mitchell turns up, in the course of the coming week, or possibly a week from Monday, and the ring will be pitched in France, and the present expectation is that there will be many more spectators than the limited number of ten on each side.

Capt. Brewer has done fairly well at Hendon in pigeon shooting this week, though heavily handicapped. He divided with two others a £50 sweepstake on Thursday, and the following day he divided with two others £363. Brewer has now issued a challenge to the world.

Friar's Balsam is not so good a favorite for the classic races this year, and has this week fallen off a point in the quotations. Pencillers are quite ready to bet against the horse, and this is an ominous sign.

Wallace Ross, who sails from England for America to-day to bury his son, hopes to return here in a few weeks to row Car, the Tyne sculler, who has challenged him for the English championship.

The frost in England continues as bitter as ever. The Waterloo coursing meeting has been postponed from day to day for a fortnight owing to the hardness of the ground, and is now postponed until Monday for a fresh attempt. The Sandown races have been abandoned altogether from this cause.

There has been considerable activity in the wheat market since Wednesday. English and Russian wheats continue to be offered freely, but buyers, in consequence of large shipments of American flour, seem indisposed to deal. Bears on American futures have covered largely during the week, and a small business has also been done on the bull side, but London futures have been neglected. There has been only a moderate trade in corn, but a better tone has now set in, owing to American advices and the continued cold weather.

On the Stock Exchange American securities have again been most disappointing. Considerable realizations have been effected on Continental account. The market has received no support from New York, and the close of the week leaves the situation in great doubt. Prices, however, were a shade over the lowest at the close.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

All his Family Now Convinced that his Case is Hopeless.

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BERLIN, March 3.—The imperial family has ceased to hope for the recovery of the Crown Prince. The first results of the microscopic examination by Prof. Waldmeyer, as communicated to the Emperor, are unfavorable, disclosing traces of cancer. The full official report of Prof. Waldmeyer will be delayed until Dr. Recklingbausen makes an analysis. Dr. Ziemssen will probably also be requested to examine the pus. Apart from the results of the examination, court despatches confirm the progress of symptoms tending toward a fatal issue. The occasional appearance of improvement is followed by a renewal of the gravest indications. Thus on Thursday the Crown Prince seemed stronger and in brighter spirits, but during the following night there was an access of diarrhœa, with fever.

The Crown Prince may be able to return to Berlin and pass his last days there. The question of the period of his return will be the only subject having the remotest political bearing that will be discussed during Prince William's presence at San Remo, and the decision arrived at will depend upon the personal inclination of the Crown Prince and Princess, combined with the advice of the physicians. Since his family have recognized that a fatal issue is most probable, the Crown Prince himself has expressed an urgent desire to return to Berlin as soon as possible. He has stated his intention to the Emperor, who, coinciding with the Crown Prince, has relinquished his proposed journey to San Remo.

The respites from suffering that the Crown Prince obtains encourages confidence that he will be enabled to return to Berlin. If he is fated to die suddenly at San Remo, he has everything ready. He has written his will and prepared a political testament for his son.

Comments adverse to Prince William continue to be heard in Berlin society. Significance is attached to the fact that none of his family met him at San Remo station, where he arrived from Genoa in company with Prince Henry, his brother, and Prof. Bergmann. He was received by the Prefect, the Mayor, and the German Consul.

The Crown Princess, with the Princesses, awaited him within the villa. It is understood that he received the warmest welcome, and that many tears were shed during the interview. Twenty minutes after his arrival the Crown Princess alone accompanied him to meet his father. During yesterday and to-day Prince William has been with the Crown Prince on the balcony, and there was every appearance of cordiality between father and son. The reports of a coolness in their relations are chiefly traceable to French sources.

During the week Prince Bismarck had long conferences with Emperor William, it is supposed with reference to the proposal to grant Prince William power to sign papers in the event of the temporary incapacity of the Emperor concurrent with the prostration of the Crown Prince. The Crown Prince differs with Prince Bismarck on the question of a regency of this character. It is reported that the Emperor accedes to the proposal, admitting the force of Prince Bismarck's idea that simultaneous illness of himself and the Crown Prince might create confusion in the management of public affairs.

SAN REMO, March 3.—Prince William was surprised to find his father looking so well, and remarked that the only change he noticed in his condition was that his hands were thinner. Dr. Morell Mackenzie is expected to leave San Remo shortly.

Morocco and the United States.

GIBRALTAR, March 3.—The United States war ship Enterprise is at this port. She will proceed to Tangier to support the demand of the American Consul at that place for the release of a Moor who is under American protection, and who is imprisoned at Rabat.

M. Wilson Appeals.

PARIS, March 3.—M. Wilson and M. Ribeaudeau, who were sentenced to two years' and to eight months' imprisonment respectively for trafficking in decorations, have appealed from the decision of the Court.

Barnum's Show in England.

LONDON, March 3.—Several capitalists have offered to erect a building in this city for Barnum's show. An agent of Mr. Barnum has just returned from Egypt, bringing representatives of the various tribes of that country.

Unique and Artistic Furniture.

The Mutual Furniture and Manufacturing Company, 6th av. and 17th st., solicits a visit of inspection of their new spring styles and prices, which intending purchasers will find to be the lowest. Elegant parlor suites, superb chamber suites and dining room furniture, exhibition carpets, oil cloths, rugs and everything appertaining to housekeeping in abundance. Goods delivered promptly. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application. Special terms of credit made to suit purchasers.—Adv.

E. & W.

Collars and Cuffs bearing this brand are always correct in style. A new collar just out, "dogtoic."—Adv.

NICE NAME FOR A CHURCH.

IT'S A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS, SAYS THE SUPREME COURT.

Three Judges Agree that the Phelps Mission was Unlawfully Seized by the Rev. A. G. P. Atterbury and Converted to the Park Church, which Must Now Disgorge.

A receiver of stolen goods is the description which the General Term of the Supreme Court has just affixed to the Rev. Anson G. Phelps Atterbury's Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, now known at the Park Presbyterian Church. The stolen goods described are the comfortably endowed Phelps Mission in East Thirty-fifth street, which the grandchildren of Anson G. Phelps founded and provided a fund for. The property was worth about $42,000. It was incorporated under the Free Church law of 1854, which provides that the organizations established under it shall be absolutely unsectarian, and that neither their work nor their moneys shall ever be controlled by any one religious denomination.

On Oct. 13, 1886, the trustees of the Phelps Mission met. The trustees at that date were Henry Dale, who married a daughter of James Stokes, and contested his father-in-law's will, the Rev. Anson G. Phelps Atterbury, whose father, Benjamin B. Atterbury, married a daughter of Anson G. Phelps; Killian Van Rensselaer, a brother-in-law of the clergyman; Francis H. Slack, George Dodge, A. M. Dodge, and William E. Dodge Stokes. Mr. George Dodge cabled his resignation from Europe. The Rev. Mr. Atterbury said that he had a power of attorney to act for A. M. Dodge. Mr. Benjamin B. Atterbury was elected trustee in place of George Dodge. It was then proposed by the Rev. Mr. Atterbury to consolidate the Phelps Mission with the Rev. Mr. Atterbury's church on Eighty-fourth street. Mr. Stokes protested that this was illegal under the terms of the incorporation. The resolution to consolidate was passed, however.

W. E. Dodge Stokes brought suit in the Supreme Court to prevent this consolidation. He was beaten at Special Term and an alleged consolidation was effected, the new corporation being known as the Park Presbyterian Church. An alleged conveyance of the mission property was made to this corporation. The General Term has just reversed that decision. Judges Van Brunt, Bartlett, and Macomber all concurring, Judge Van Brunt, who writes the decision, uses blunt language. He says:

"The plaintiff has shown that all of his associate trustees were engaged in the conspiracy to deprive the Phelps Mission of vitality and rob it of its property for the benefit of another corporation, in the success of which one of them was deeply interested, being pastor of the recipient of the stolen goods.

"The fact that that one of the trustees of the Phelps Mission who is alleged to have been the chief promoter of this scheme of unsolidifying, was also the pastor of the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, would of itself be sufficient if no other ground existed to invalidate the whole proceeding.

"The principal that corporations having common officers and trustees cannot enter into valid contracts with each other has been too well established in the jurisprudence of this country and in England, and needs no elaboration here. A more striking illustration of the salutary tendency of this rule has never been presented to any court than is exhibited by the facts alleged in the complaint in this action.

"The pastor of the Eighty-fourth Street Church, also a trustee of the corporation called the Phelps Mission, assumes that it would be greatly for his advantage if he can, by means of his Eighty-fourth Street Church, swallow up the property of the Phelps Mission, which he also represents, and apply the same to the support of the church over which he ministers; and he sets about the consummat on of this purpose, and as trustee of the Phelps Mission he brings about the surrender of the whole of its property to the Eighty-fourth Street Church, of which he is pastor. It is clear that the whole intendment of this act was that the Eighty-fourth Street Church, and that the Phelps Mission, as far as he was concerned, not only did not have the benefit of his aid and counsel, but that he used his position as a trustee of said mission to accomplish the object of absorbing, for the benefit of the church of which he must look for his support, property and assets of the mission.

"But there is another difficulty in the way of the consummation of this scheme, and that is: A corporation formed for the purpose of founding and continuing one or more free churches, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 218 of the Laws of 1854, as the Phelps Mission was incorporated, cannot be consolidated with a corporation formed under the act entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies,' passed in 1813, as the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church was incorporated. It is sought to sustain this attempted consolidation under the provisions of chapter 176 of the Laws of 1876, but we think that a very brief examination of the acts referred to will demonstrate that the claim is without foundation.

"The Eighty-fourth street congregation belonged to the Presbyterian denomination. The Phelps Mission had no denominational characteristic stamped upon it, and is under no ecclesiastical or denominational control, and therefore did not come within the terms of the act of 1876. The organic differences between the corporation of a church under denominational control and a charitable society organized under the Free Church act are so striking that the property of the latter should not be allowed to be diverted from the uses to which it was intended to be devoted by its donors, to the support of an organization so essentially distinct and different.

"We are of the opinion, therefore, that the attempted consolidation being utterly void, the plaintiff was entitled, upon the facts set forth in this complaint, to have the same so declared. Judgment reversed and demurrer overruled, with leave to defendants to answer upon payment of costs of appeal and cost of demurrer in court below."

Gen. Bragg Presents his Credentials.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 3, via Galveston.—The President to-day gave audience to the new American Minister, Gen. Bragg, who enters on the formal discharge of his duties on Monday. The reception took place in the Hall of the Ambassadors in the National Palace. The great room is adorned with the portraits of Mexico's Presidents. President Diaz stood on the dais, surrounded by the entire Cabinet. Gen. Bragg was attired in the full uniform of a Brigadier-General of the United States army. He was accompanied by Secretary of Legation Gentry. The new Minister is residing temporarily in the mansion occupied by Judge Manning.

Shooting on the Mexican Border.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 3.—Gov. Ross received the following despatch from Eagle Pass:

"A couple of lieutenants and two soldiers of the Mexican army came over this morning and attempted to kidnap a deserter. I requested their surrender and they fired on myself and deputy. We returned the fire and killed one and wounded another. The wounded man and the other two got back over the river. Expect trouble again as threats have been made by them. My deputy is shot in the hand. W. N. COOK,

"Sheriff, Maverick County."

Eliza Griffin Wanders Away.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 3.—Eliza Griffin, 65 years old, has been missing for two days. Recently she lost a child, and she has been in the habit of visiting the grave in the cemetery. It is thought she is out of her mind. A woman answering her description was seen seven miles from this city yesterday, and relatives have gone to see if they can obtain any trace of her.

Verdict in the Baby Farm Case.

ROCHESTER, March 3.—The jury in the Cynthia McDonald baby farm case, which has been on trial here in the Court of Sessions for the entire week, this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty of a misdemeanor the extreme penalty of which is one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500. The prisoner will be sentenced on Thursday next. The trial has attracted much attention.

Charleston Wants a Whipping Post.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—The Grand Jury Court of Sessions to-day made a presentment recommending the establishment of a chain gang of criminals to work the roads and streets, and the establishment of a whipping post for the punishment of vagrants and wife beaters. The cost of maintaining criminals is so great that taxes are becoming burdensome; hence the recommendations.

Ruby Royal "See," of Henri Abele, Reims.

The increasing demand and the popularity so rapidly acquired by the brand of red champagne are the best evidence of its merit. For sale everywhere. H. F. Pfister, sole agent for United States and Canada, 117 Pearl street, New York.—Adv.

Don't Get Lost.

Every one who writes or knows any one who does write will find an interesting article on page 13 entitled "Good News for Writers." Don't overlook it.—Adv.

CARLISLE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

He Says it is a Conservative Measure, and He Thinks It will Pass the House.

WICHITA, Kan., March 3.—The Hon. John G. Carlisle, who is in the city attending the bedside of his sick son, has persistently refused to be interviewed by any one until to-day, when he replied to a few of the questions submitted to him as follows:

"What is your opinion of the Mills bill?"

"It is a very conservative measure, and ought to pass. The existing financial and industrial situation would have justified a much more radical measure in some respects, but there are always so many differences of opinion about details, and so much apprehension about the effects of the proposed changes in rates of duty, that it is impossible to do exactly what ought to be done."

"You think, then, the measure is a fair one?"

"Yes; this bill has been prepared with great care, and I know that it has been the purpose of its framers to deal fairly and liberally with any interest affected by it. There has been no feeling of hostility to the capital or labor employed in manufacturing industries, and the bill, if passed, will not hurt them."

"In what way will it help capital and labor?"

"Wool, flax, hemp, jute, dye-stuffs, and many other raw materials are placed upon the free list, and this will largely reduce the cost of production without reducing the wages of labor. The consumer will thus be enabled to get cheaper goods, while the manufacturer will realize ample profits, and the laborer will continue to receive the same or higher wages."

"What will be done with the bill by Congress?"

"I think the bill will pass substantially as reported. The Democratic party will then appeal to the people on this question at the next election, and a Congress will be chosen that will reduce the revenue much more than is now proposed."

"Who will be the nominees of the two parties for President?"

"I believe the renomination of Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate is a foregone conclusion, and I have entertained no other opinion for some time past. There will be no serious opposition to his renomination, and his reelection is as certain as any future event can be. It is too early yet to make any predictions concerning the Republican nominee. Mr. Blaine's letter has thrown the party into a panic, and it will not recover for some time."

CAPT. SAM BROWN'S STORY.

Everybody But the Reporter Who Interviewed Brown Will Be Exculpated.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The directors of the Louisville Jockey Club met at noon to-day, in the office of Col. M. Lewis Clark, to consider the charges made by Capt. Sam Brown concerning the Derby of 1882.

The investigation was completed during the afternoon, and the Executive Committee took the matter under advisement and will render a decision on Monday. They will probably exonerate the Dwyers, Hughes, Catchcart, and Watts, and Capt. Brown, letting the blame for the controversy rest upon the person at Pittsburgh who, Capt. Brown says, misquoted him.

The correspondence between President Clark of the Louisville Jockey Club and Capt. Brown was submitted in evidence. In his letter, President Clark quotes the interviews published at Pittsburgh and here, charging in effect that Hughes, Cathcart, and Watts stood to lose $275,000 on Runnymede, and paid the Dwyers $40,000 to have him pulled, and then asks whether these statements are truthfully attributed to Capt. Brown. He requests answers, yes or no, and if the answer is yes, that Capt. Brown make affidavit.

Capt. Brown's letter in reply says the interviews published were false, and that he made no such statements about the Dwyers or the bookmakers. Following this evidence were presented affidavits from Joe Burt, the auctioneer, from Dwyer, and his trainer, Rowe, and Jockey McLaughlin. Burt says that he never told Brown anything to base the charges on. McLaughlin says that he rode Runnymede to the best of his ability to win. Rowe and Dwyer say that Runnymede was sent here to win, and that there was no agreement to pull him.

The books of Hughes, Catchcart & Watts were brought in, together with affidavits from the surviving partners, Hughes and Watts, and their bookkeeper, Bishop. The affidavits were to the effect that the transactions on the three horses were near a stand off. Bishop's affidavit says the firm would have lost $3,095 on Runnymede and Victoria, and $2,329 on Apollo, and the books bear out this assertion. Hughes and Watts both declare that they had hedged, so it was the same to them whichever horse won. All agree Apollo won on his merits.

ELOPEMENT OF A FARMER'S WIFE.

She Ran Away with a Tall, Lank Track Layer with Crooked Legs.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Mrs. Carrie Jarboe, the wife of Cornelius Jarboe, a well-to-do farmer in Anne Arundel county, eloped on Thursday night with Moses Tayman, a track layer, and the pair came to this city. They secured lodgings in a boarding house, and though the woman's husband, with police assistance, scoured the city, it was not until today that the truant wife and her paramour were found. The pair were brought before the police magistrate, but upon the woman declaring that she preferred her lover to her husband, the Justice dismissed the case. The woman is tall and rather handsome, while the lover is a queer-looking specimen. He is tall and lank, with a long neck and crooked legs. What makes his appearance still more ludicrous is the fact that he wears a boy's hat. When the case was dismissed he took the woman under his right wing and triumphantly marched out. His landlady, however, ordered the pair to leave their lodgings, and when last seen they were seeking other rooms. The husband departed for his home, where three children are awaiting his return.

Gen. Paez's Funeral.

The committee having charge of the Paez obsequies expect to be able to announce the funeral ceremonies for next Saturday, and they will be glad to receive offers from veteran officers of the National Guard and others who wish to take part in the procession. Gen. W. T. Sherman is Chairman of the committee, and Judge Browne of the Executive Committee. The United States frigate Pensacola will bear the remains to Venezuela. Admiral Gherardi has offered the committee a battalion of marines, another of blue jackets, and a section of artillery, and most of the veteran organizations of the National Guard and G. A. R. have signified their intention of taking part in the procession.

Mr. James Talks About the Post Office.

Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James read a short paper on "Postal Progress" in the pretty audience room of the Railway Club house, at Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue, last evening. About threescore members were present to hear him. Mr. James rated Montgomery Blair as the most efficient Postmaster-General of the century. He denounced what he called the "blundering stupidity" that would withdraw the one-cent-a-pound privilege from publishers of "libraries."

Speaker Cole's Condition.

ALBANY, March 3.—Speaker Cole was to-day removed to the Executive Mansion, where he is receiving the best of care. His condition is slightly better.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

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