THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY IS REGARDED AS CONCILIATORY IN TONE.

He Has Notified British Sealers of Their Liability to Interruption, and Says He is Willing that the Arbitrators Should Consider the Question of Damages—The Senate, in Executive Session, Discusses the Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The news of the receipt of Lord Salisbury's reply to President Harrison's note of the 22d inst. brought Secretary Blaine, the Hon. John W. Foster, Senator Sherman, Senator Frye, and Representative Blount to the White House this morning at an unusually early hour. They remained in conference with the President for half an hour. When they left their faces expressed inward satisfaction. The reply of Lord Salisbury is considered in high official circles, while not conceding in express terms what the United States has contended for in the recent correspondence, to be so conciliatory in tone and matter as to open the way for an amicable settlement of the present controversy. In previous correspondence Lord Salisbury declined to admit the subject of damages to the terms of the treaty at all. Now he proposes to refer the question of damages to the arbitrators. Upon this point his Lordship's note contains an impracticable suggestion, that of assessing damages incurred to Canadian sealers which were prevented by the United States from engaging in their occupation. This is what the late Charles Sumner described as "consequential damages." It would be impossible, in the opinion of the officials, to make an estimate of damages for what "might have been." Actual damages are all that can be assessed. But the tone of the reply encourages the officials to believe a satisfactory arrangement can be made with England for the protection of the seals pending the decision of the points in dispute by arbitration.

Lord Salisbury's note is dated March 26, and is in reply to Assistant Secretary Wharton's note of March 22. Lord Salisbury says:

Notice has been given to owners of ships sailing for Behring Sea that both agreements at present under discussion between Great Britain and the United States—that as to arbitration and that as to an intermediate arrangement—may affect the liberty of sealing in Behring Sea. They have, therefore, notice of their liability to possible interruption, and will sail subject to that notice. The question of time is not, therefore, urgent.

Inform the President that we concur in thinking that when the treaty has been ratified there will arise a new state of things. Until it is ratified our conduct is governed by the language of your note of 14th June, 1890. But when it is ratified, both parties must admit that contingent rights have become vested in the other, which both desire to protect.

We think that the prohibition of sealing, if it stands alone, will be unjust to British sealers if the decision of the arbitrators should be adverse to the United States. We are, however, willing, when the treaty has been ratified, to agree to an arrangement similar to that of last year if the United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in the event of a decision adverse to the United States, assess the damages which the prohibition of sealing shall have inflicted on British sealers during the pendency of the arbitration, and, in the event of a decision adverse to Great Britain, should assess the damages which the limitation of slaughter shall, during the pendency of arbitration, have inflicted on the United States or its lessees.

As an alternative course, we are also willing, after the ratification of the treaty, to prohibit sealing in the disputed waters if vessels be excepted from prohibition which produce a certificate that they have given security for such damages as the arbitrators may assess in case of a decision adverse to Great Britain, the arbitrators to receive the necessary authority on that behalf. In this case a restriction of slaughter on the islands will not in point of equity be necessary.

Her Majesty's Government are unable to see any other than one of these two methods of restricting seal hunting in the disputed waters during the arbitration which would be equitable to both parties.

A later note from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated March 26, says:

With further reference to your telegram of the 23d inst., I am not prepared to admit, as I gather that the President thinks, that we have objected to the arbitrators having jurisdiction as to damages inflicted in the past by the Government to whom the award is given. I only objected to Her Majesty's Government being liable for acts they have not committed. I am ready to consent to a reference on this point on the following terms:

That, in case the arbitrators shall decide in favor of the British Government, that Government may ask the tribunal to decide whether the United States Government have, since 1885, taken any action in Behring Sea directly inflicting wrongful loss on British subjects, and, if so, to assess the damages incurred thereby.

That in case the arbitrators shall decide in favor of the Government of the United States, that Government may ask them to decide further, whether the British Government have, since 1885, taken any action in Behring Sea directly inflicting wrongful loss on the United States or their lessees, and if so to assess the damages incurred thereby.

Chairman Blount of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Messrs. Tiffi and McCreary, former Chairman of the committee, and several of its members refused to talk on the subject, taking the ground that the Behring Sea matter is now in the hands of the Executive and the Senate, and that expression of opinion by members of the House, and particularly by members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, at the present time would not be entirely proper. Several members of the committee, however, talked on the subject in its general aspects.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi took the ground that as the United States had paid $1,000,000 for the privilege of obtaining seals in Alaska, it should maintain its rights at all hazards. He thought the position of Lord Salisbury was entirely untenable. Mr. Hooker said he advocated the prevention of pelagic sealing by Canadian vessels. To abdicate our rights now would be to forfeit, not only our rights, but our honor as a nation. The United States had a clear title, and we should surrender nothing pending arbitration, nor permit indiscriminate sealing.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan said that when the United States obtained Alaska it secured certain rights in regard to the sealing privileges which could not be surrendered. He thought that those rights should be asserted and maintained. While he believed in arbitration for all international differences, yet in this instance there were certain privileges which it would be unjust and dishonorable for the United States to release pending arbitration.

Mr. Rayner of Maryland said that his impression was that the demand of Great Britain was rather an extreme one, and that a compromise should be agreed on during the pendency of the proceedings and before the ratification of the treaty. It seemed to him that some course of action, mutually acceptable to both Governments, could be agreed on. At first impulse the suggestion of Lord Salisbury was not, in his opinion, a very unreasonable one, although he thought it should be modified in some respects. He did not anticipate any trouble on account of the controversy.

Lord Salisbury's reply was laid before the Senate in executive session to-day. It was accompanied by a letter of transmittal, in which President Harrison says that the Administration is entirely satisfied with the tone of Lord Salisbury's despatch, and that its contents warrant the assumption that the convention for a renewal of the *modus vivendi* will be granted, followed by the ultimate peaceful settlement of all the points in dispute between the two countries. The Senate was in executive session for three hours, and it was expected that a vote would be taken on the pending treaty of arbitration before adjournment. This action was not had, however, and the treaty went over, with the understanding that a vote will be had to-morrow. The treaty will be ratified by a large majority.

Senator Sherman informed the Senate that he had talked with the President and the State Department counsel, John W. Foster, and that it was agreed that the delay and the understanding based on Lord Salisbury's proposals could be arranged without difficulty.

A protracted debate followed. Senator George, in one of his characteristically long speeches, advocated the ratification of the treaty, in which he made an elaborate review of all the points in the controversy, and congratulated the Senate and the country on the bright prospects of its prompt and amicable adjustment.

Senators Morgan, Sherman, Vance, Teller, Hale, Gray, Bate, and others participated in the debate, the three strongest men in the list, Messrs. Sherman, Hale, and Gray, joining Mr. George in advocating the ratification of the treaty, especially in view of the fact that assurances have now been given that the *modus vivendi* will be renewed.

No action was taken to-day on the resolution providing for the removal of Principal Executive Clerk J. R. Young for the alleged offense of betraying executive secrets. He will not resign, and if the resolution is pressed it will probably be defeated by the votes of Senators, who will not consent to having him made a scapegoat for the shortcomings of others.

Everywhere in Washington the reply of Lord Salisbury to the Wharton communication of the 23d is accepted as the announcement of the English Government's acquiescence to the main demands of the United States and the willingness to settle the controversy on a basis of mutual equity. It cannot be learned to-night that the President has yet framed a reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch, but he will probably do so to-morrow. The condition of Mr. Blaine's health is now such as to enable him to give attention to State matters, and he and Jno. W. Foster will conduct the negotiations in the future. The President and all his advisers are happy at the promised end of the long contest, and will prepare the case of this Government before the Arbitration Board with the fullest confidence in the strength and justice of their cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The British man-of-war Warspite left Santa Barbara yesterday morning and will arrive here to-day on her way to Behring Sea.

The Dispute as Viewed in England.

LONDON, March 28.—The newspapers take different views of Lord Salisbury's Behring Sea despatches, and there is a similar diversity of public sentiment, as expressed in the Parliament lobbies and other places. The expression of the large majority is that Lord Salisbury's attitude assures a peaceable settlement of the difficulty, and that with anything like fairness on the part of the Washington Government, the question will be amicably adjusted.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury said he hoped the House would agree with him in thinking it best to let the Behring Sea correspondence speak for itself. He had perhaps deviated from the usual course in making an entire disclosure of the correspondence before the negotiations were completed, but as much of the correspondence was becoming public property in the United States, he thought it only fair, and tending to promote a due appreciation of the question, that the whole correspondence should be laid before Parliament.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The recent and now famous trip of a party of Congressmen to the mountain town of West Liberty, Ky., for the purpose of officially witnessing the burial of the late Representative Kendall will cost the Government $2,186.50. The bills as rendered to the Committee on Accounts foot up that sum. The items are as follows: Joseph Steiner, professional nurse, three days, $30; George M. Bond, for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, eighteen persons from Washington to Morehead, Ky., and return, at $28 each, $520.20; ticket for corpse $14.45; lunches, $9; meals on dining car, $18; special train from Huntington to Morehead, $150; special car Austerlitz, $155; commissary supplies furnished by Pullman Company, $173.01; W. M. Robinson, hotel at West Liberty, Ky., for fifteen meals and lodging, also lunches and "miscellaneous items," $45; lodging and meals for William Phillips, $5; E. G. Eastman, for carriages and hearse, across country, $614; J. William Lee, undertaker, casket, $350; lining, extension handles, and silver engraved plate, $100; copper metallic lining, $10; hearse, $7; sundry other expenses of undertaker, $185. Total, $2,186.50.

The Senate during the morning hour discussed with some slight incidental reference to the Behring Sea matter the proposition to transfer the revenue marine service to the navy, and subsequently recommitted a bill to give Government employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Navy Yard thirty days' leave of absence with pay, after amending the bill out of sight by tacking onto it a stipulation that its provisions should apply to every other person employed by the Government, whether hired by the year, the month, the week, or the day. A secret session on the Behring Sea question and the alleged violation of executive confidences occupied the rest of the day.

The House consumed the entire day in considering bills reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, several of which were passed. A resolution was passed requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage has been executed at the four coinage mints of the United States from June 30, 1891, to March 1, 1892, the number of pieces and respective denominations of such gold, silver, and minor coinage, and also whether the present capacity of the mints is adequate to execute the authorized coinage of the United States.

Ex-Congressman Warner of Ohio, the well-known free silver advocate, talking on the subject of the Presidential nomination, said: "There is a desperate effort being made to nominate Mr. Cleveland, and it may succeed. His nomination would be equivalent to an anti-silver platform. The politicians are, however, trying to avoid this by the nomination of a candidate on an equivocal platform, whereby the gold men in the East can say, 'Our candidate will veto a free coinage silver bill,' and in the West they can say, 'Our candidate is a red-hot free coinage man.' These politicians want a platform that can be read according to the locality where the reader happens to be. This kind of duplicity will not win. The American people have too much common sense. In the olden days Democracy said we must have gold and silver unrestricted by the monopolistic influences. They are the metals of intrinsic value, and the people inherently have implicit faith in both. If the party nominates a man on this platform, with equal explicit avowal for tariff reform, he cannot be beaten."

"Then who, according to your view of the situation, is the man?"

"Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland. "He is conservative, discreet, fair, and honorable to all classes. His record is a continuous struggle for Democratic supremacy. The Convention should put on the ticket with him Boies of Iowa or Gray of Indiana, and the people will rally to it with one accord."

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Nicholas Worthwein, a German subject, to be Consul of the United States at Moscow.

Thomas B. Brown of Pennsylvania to be a Second Assistant Engineer in the revenue cutter service.

Lieut.-Col. George M. Roberts, Ninth Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Jacob Kline, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Fred K. Trotter, Fourteenth Infantry, to be Major; First Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, to be Captain of Cavalry; Second Lieut. James W. Benton, Ninth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. Frank Taylor, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. H. S. Whipple, Tenth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. Edward Bravo, Sixth Cavalry, to be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day ordered a favorable report to the House on the bill introduced by Mr. Bunting of New York, reducing to one and two cents per pound the duty on tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin, and repealing section 20[illegible] of the McKinley bill relative to tin. The bill was reported with an amendment reducing the duty to one cent per pound. It also provides that upon all original and unbroken packages held by importers, dealers, and consumers at the time this act shall go into effect, upon which the duty now imposed (four cents per pound) shall have been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of one and two-tenth cents per pound on tin plate and taggers' tin, and one cent per pound on terne plates. A drawback equal to the duty paid on tin plate, less five per centum of such duty, is to be allowed on the imported tin plates used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages, and all articles of tinware, exported either empty or filled with domestic products. The bill also provides that on and after Oct. 15, 1894, tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin shall be admitted free of duty. The bill passed the committee by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting against it.

M. H. De Young, the California member of the National Republican Committee, is in the city. On the subject of national politics he said: "We hope to keep California in the Republican column, but of course much depends on the Presidential nominees. The State has been constant in its admiration for Mr. Blaine, and there is no diminution of that sentiment. We don't hold our Convention until May 3, and I am of the opinion that the delegation will go to Minneapolis without instructions. There is little prospect for a third party in California, but the people want free silver, irrespective of party allegiance. The Democratic delegation to Chicago will, I think, also go uninstructed. If Boss Buckley were with us it would be mighty like a jump for Hill. As it is, Cleveland has the call, and I think he is the strongest man with the voters on that side."

The Senate in secret session has confirmed the following nominations:

Stanton J. Peelle of Indiana, Judge of the Court of Claims.

To be District Judges—William K. Townsend of Connecticut for the district of Connecticut; John B. Rector of Kansas for the southern district of Kansas.

Ellery P. Ingham, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of War has directed that Major Lewis O. Overman, U. S. A., recently tried by court martial for converting public funds to his private use, be released from arrest, as the court sentenced him simply "to be reprimanded in general orders." The President in approving the sentence said:

"The findings and sentence are in my opinion more favorable to the accused than they should have been, but under the circumstances they are approved. Such methods of dealing with the public moneys and accounts, as the evidence disclosed on the part of Major Overman, are highly reprehensible and tend to the discredit of the honorable corps to which he belongs. The Secretary of War will make the necessary orders to carry out the sentence."

Senator Gorman has sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to resume his duties in the Senate. He made his appearance in the Senate chamber to-day for the first time in two weeks, and was cordially welcomed back by his associates.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell of Chicago, the fifth woman admitted to a practice before the United States Supreme Court, took the oath in that body this morning. Her admission was moved by Attorney-General Miller. Mrs. Bradwell is editor of the Chicago *Legal News*.

For Durable Furniture
Go to Flint, West 14th st.—Adv.

THE MAYNARD INVESTIGATION.

Hot Fight in the Senate and Assembly Over the Employment of Counsel.

ALBANY, March 28.—There was a cat-and-dog fight to-night in the Senate and the Assembly over the Judge Maynard investigation. The Democrats, with the exception of Assemblyman Bush and Senator McCarren, made a poor fight, as they had got themselves in a tangle through a defective drawing of their original resolution to investigate Judge Maynard on the charges made against him by the New York Bar Association. The debate and the votes showed that the Democratic majority of both Houses will uphold Judge Maynard with practical unanimity. The Democrats came near losing the fight to-night through the Albany delegation wanting to have an understanding on their local matters before any other partisan legislation goes through, but they postponed their open break for a day or two more to give a little more time for reconciliation.

When the charges of the New York Bar Association were presented to the Legislature last week, they were referred to the Judiciary Committee of both Houses, which set down this morning at 10 o'clock as the time for a hearing. The committee then met in the Senate chamber. The New York Bar Association was represented by Frederic R. Coudert, Wheeler H. Peckham, John L. Cadwalader, Clifford A. Hand, Albert G. Stickney, and others. Almost all the members of the two committees were present. The committees did nothing publicly except to adjourn until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to give time for a secret session. The Committee of the Bar Association said nothing, and presented no additional documents.

At the secret session the Democrats agreed on Delos McCurdy and Commissioner Hugh Reilly of the Court of Claims for counsel. The Republicans objected to both these names. They presented a long list of other names and asked the Democrats to choose from them, but the Democrats refused. The name of J. Newton Fiero, President of the State Bar Association, was one of the names mentioned as counsel, but Senator Parker, one of the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, objected to him because the two are law partners. The selection of Commissioner Reilly was especially obnoxious to the Albany delegation, because he is one of the leaders in the movement to build up an organization in Albany county in opposition to the regular Herrick organization.

The original resolution referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee did not provide for the appointment of either counsel or stenographer. The Republicans objected to the employment of any counsel and to the retaining of Delos McCurdy and Commissioner Reilly most of all. That made it necessary for the committees to ask additional power of the Legislature. That enabled the Republicans to stir things up, and almost everybody got hot.

The rumpus began in the Assembly, where Chairman Sulzer of the Judiciary Committee offered a resolution authorizing the joint Committee on Judiciary to employ counsel and a stenographer. On that resolution he moved the previous question. The Speaker declined to put the previous question at that time, and recognized Gen. and Bald Eagle Husted.

"I move the previous question," said Mr. Sulzer.

"Sit down, Sulzer," said Gen. Husted.

"All right, I'll take care of you General," said Mr. Sulzer.

"You'd better hire out that contract. Your pinfeathers haven't grown yet," said Gen. Husted.

Then Gen. Husted raised two points of order that the resolution under the rules would have to lie over for a day, and that no joint committee under the rules had the power to conduct an investigation, which must be conducted by one committee, and not by two together. He withdrew both these points of order, and said:

"Why do these judiciary committees need counsel? All the members are lawyers or assume to be, and they should be able to conduct an investigation themselves. You should have enough talent and brains and legal skill. If you haven't, resign, and have your constituents send some one here to do your work."

"I moved the previous question," said Mr. Sulzer. "I don't see how Gen. Husted has the floor."

"I would like to have the Chair define who holds the floor," said Mr. Dry Dollar Sullivan.

"You drop on yourself, Sulzer," said Gen. Husted, and he went on. "The Committee on Judiciary," he said, "had no meeting since last session. The Chairman evolved this resolution from his inner consciousness. Why should this committee name Delos McCurdy as counsel? He was Maynard's counsel, and he appeared for Judge Maynard before the Bar Association. How can he be counsel for both Judge Maynard and the Judiciary Committee?"

Mr. Sulzer says that no judiciary committee had ever conducted an investigation without counsel. In 1880, when Gen. Husted was Speaker, and the Assembly conducted an investigation of Judge Bookstaver, they had counsel.

The previous question was then ordered by a party vote of 62 to 47. The resolutions were passed with 65 votes.

In the Senate the resolution was attacked by the Republican Senators and a heated partisan debate was thus precipitated.

Senator O'Connor said that it was well known that there was to be a whitewash report. He had been informed that the report was made out last Friday, and was ready for presentation to-night. The hearing was only to last one day.

Senator Cantor—That statement is absolutely false. I ask for the name of your informant.

Senator O'Connor—I don't care to do it now.

Senator Cantor—You can't. It is an unmitigated falsehood, and can't be proved.

Senator O'Connor—Did you not say it would be ready?

Senator Cantor—No. I simply said we might get through in one day.

Senator O'Connor continued by alleging that the report was all ready for publication.

Senator Cantor denied all the allegations, and said that such falsehoods were the outcome of a diseased political mind.

Mr. McClelland said that he believed counsel should be employed, and he would join with any Republican in removing any counsel if the fair thing not should be done. He believed that Senator O'Connor was unfit to sit as a juror in the case after such an exhibition as had been given to-night.

Mr. Mullin did not see how Mr. McCurdy could be the counsel when he was wanted as a witness on certain points.

Senator Cantor thought that the points Mr. McCurdy could be called upon to prove could be proved by Judge Ingalls.

Mr. Erwin believed that Mr. McCurdy would refuse the duty. He was a capable, high-minded man and a thorough lawyer, but he could not consistently act. No man could be his own judge in such a matter. He was astonished that Mr. Hill didn't, in his wisdom, stop this thing, which was certainly not smart.

Mr. Cantor said that they intended to show in the investigation upon what partisan grounds the New York Bar Association had prejudiced this case and presented these charges.

Mr. McCarren said that in the two hours' discussion he thought that both Democrats and Republicans had given their cases away, and the whole matter should be determined at once, as it was plainly evident that on a report the vote would be a strictly party one.

The resolution was then adopted by a strict party vote.

The joint committees on Judiciary will meet again to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Georgia Central Decision.

MACON, March 28.—The railroad case, in which the Central Railway and Banking Company of Georgia, the Georgia Pacific, the Richmond and Danville, and the Richmond and West Point Terminal are so closely allied, came to an end in the United States Court to-day.

Under the decree of the Court the Central Railroad is placed into the hands of the Georgia members of the Board of Directors, and the majority stock in that road of 42,000 shares are enjoined from taking part in any elections in future. This majority stock is held by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company for voting purposes, but it was placed with the Central Trust Company of New York and bonds issued against it.

PRIVATE TO LADIES ONLY.

This Will Be of Great Interest and Attraction to Many Ladies.

The free private lecture to ladies only, announced to be given by Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York, in Chickering Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, March 30, at 3 o'clock, will be a most interesting occasion to ladies. The lecture will be completely and accurately illustrated by dissolving views, and that large class of lady sufferers from diseases and weaknesses of their sex will have an excellent opportunity of learning and understanding about their difficulties. Admission is free, and there will doubtless be a crowded house.—Adv.

Ladies' Underwear
and Infants' Outfitting.
An assortment of
China Silk Gowns
all sizes.....$6.75
Night Gowns
elaborately trimmed...$1.00.
Children's English and French
Sun Hats
95c. to $1.25.
New French and domestic Underwear, Dressing Sacques
Scotch flannel Gowns, Infants Dresses, Coats and Caps.
Lord & Taylor
Broadway & 20th St.

OBITUARY.

Pat Rooney, the Irish song-and-dance man, died yesterday afternoon at his home in the Kenilworth, 103 East Tenth street. He caught cold last Thursday while playing in "Lord Rooney" in Murphy's Opera House, Norristown. The company travelled to Wilmington on Friday, but Rooney was too ill to play. He was confined to bed, and a doctor said he had pneumonia. Notwithstanding the alarming nature of his illness he wanted to be brought to this city, and left Wilmington on the B. and O. express at 10:30 yesterday morning. He was accompanied by L. B. Smith of Wilmington and J. L. Simonds of the company. Rooney grew worse on the train. The party reached here about 2:10 and drove home in a coach. Manager George H. Harris had telegraphed to Dr. Shannon and he was awaiting Rooney's arrival. At the house the men just had time to carry Rooney up stairs and lay him in bed. Then he died. His wife and the rest of the company arrived half an hour later. His stepdaughter, Katie Rooney, is now playing with an "Irish Visitors" company in Nebraska. Pat Rooney was born in Manchester, England, about 1848, and seven years ago he buried his old father there. The son began his theatrical career in Manchester, and his success was instantaneous. His native drollery, his uncouth manners and his vigorous lungs were his stock in trade. He aimed to portray grotesquely a rough Irishman, and he succeeded. In a little while he was in the London music halls, doing several "turns" a night, and in line with the best of the "specialists" of that day. In a few years he was at the head of his class, and his fame had come over the ocean. Rooney's début was made in this city about eighteen years ago, at one of the Broadway variety theatres. At first he astonished, and finally he delighted his audiences. He was a boisterous performer always. Noise was his most effective manner of making himself known. His singing was not artistic, but to the point; and he could dance as few other Irish comedians have danced. The gallery gods were quick to estimate Rooney correctly. They saw him dance and heard him tell an Irish story, and ever afterward he was their special favorite. From one variety house in town he went the rounds, and on the circuit of vaudevilles he travelled for years. He seldom earned less than $200 and generally it was nearer $300 a week. It is a fact that $500 had more than once been paid to him for a week's work on a variety stage in this city. When he went into business as a star with a play of his own, which was a mere frame for his old variety business, he made money as fast as he could spend it. He utilized the remarkable cleverness of his stepdaughter, Katie Rooney, whose singing and dancing made a bright spot in the generally dulness of the play. In time, indeed, Katie quite divided the honors with Pat, and then she married an orchestra leader and retired from her stepfather's support. He had married an actress, whose second husband he was, and she bore him four children, of whom three were girls. When Katie left him he put his own daughter, Mattie, in her place, and she had continued to act with him until the last. Rooney is believed to have left his family in fairly comfortable circumstances. His death leaves his peculiar field quite vacant.

Henry T. Kneeland, grain commission merchant of the Produce Exchange, died at his home, 379 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Kneeland was one of the best-known members of the Exchange. The managers, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, heard speeches from David Bingham, Alexander E. Orr, and S. S. Marples commemorative of their dead associate. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral. Mr. Kneeland was born on Sept. 14, 1833, in Rochester, and was brought up in Buffalo. As a young man he started in business with his uncle in Wisconsin, where he remained three years. Afterward he came to New York, and became a member of the firm of Carlos Cobbs & Co., which was succeeded by his own firm of H. T. Kneeland & Co. He was at all times a defender of the Exchange against adverse legislative measures, and was sent to Washington only three weeks ago as the general spokesman of the committee which protested against the Anti-Option bill. He was a member of the Managing Board of the Exchange. Mr. Kneeland was a writer on financial and commercial subjects.

Alvin H. Williamson, who died at his home, 119 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, on Sunday night, was an old detective on the New York force. He became a policeman on March 1, 1863. He was promoted to the detective force in November, 1873, and was one of the few men retained by Inspector Byrnes when he took charge of the bureau. Williamson was a clever detective, and made many arrests. One of his cases was the capture and conviction of Robert Murray and George Reilly for robbing Luther Bryant, a wealthy miser, of $120,000 in money and other property. He covered Wall street under Inspector Byrnes. He was retired six years ago, and since that time had been a speculator in Brooklyn real estate.

Phillip St. Pierre, one of the best known steamboat engineers on the Hudson River, died in Nyack yesterday in his 65th year. He had some of the leading boats on the Hudson, the last one being the Albany, of which he was chief engineer from the time she was built until he was compelled to give up work in June last. He was engineer on the Daniel Drew for twenty years, and ran the steamship Firecracker to China, where he remained for four and a half years. He leaves three brothers, all well known engineers.

John F. Neeson died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 231 Twelfth street, Brooklyn, in his 48th year. He was one of the Democratic leaders in the Twenty-second ward, being President of the Democratic club and Secretary of the regular ward association. He held a place in Kings County Clerk's office under County Clerk Delmar, and recently had been a contractor. He leaves a widow and seven children.

Oscar J. Brown, the veteran driver and proprietor of stage lines in New Hampshire and Vermont, died in Claremont, N. H., on Sunday, aged 84. He was widely known and was associated at various times with Paran Stevens, Nathaniel Wylie, and B. P. Cheney, all of whom were his lifelong friends. When the Sullivan Railroad was built, in 1849, Mr. Brown was the first conductor to run a passenger train from Bellows Falls to Windsor.

Nathaniel Phillips, an old Bostonian, died on Sunday in that city, aged 81 years. He was a St. Louis merchant at the time when all goods were shipped by sea to New Orleans and thence up the river to that place. He dealt in and published the first sheet music issued west of the Alleghanies. He retired from business in 1860.

Benjamin N. Adams died in Medford, Mass., on Sunday. He was a member of the staff of Gen. Palmer, National Commander of the G. A. R., and also served on the staff of ex-Commander Veazy. Mr. Adams was born in Surrey, N. H., in 1843 and served in the army and navy during the civil war.

Mrs. Finch, wife of Judge Francis M. Finch of the Court of Appeals, died at her residence in Ithaca yesterday of heart disease. She leaves, besides her husband, two daughters and a son. Her maiden name was Elizabeth A. Brooke. Her marriage to Judge Finch took place at Colchester, Conn.

Mrs. Frances McNeil Potter died on Sunday at the home of Mrs. Catherine Warren at 525 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn. She was the daughter of Gen. John McNeil and a niece of President Franklin Pierce.

Chicago Six Times a Day.
Solid trains by the New York Central; most comfortable route.—Adv.

TIMEKEEPERS SET ON THEM.

THE COLLECTOR AND SURVEYOR MUST GET TO WORK BY 9 A. M.

So Must All Hands—No Smoking in Business Hours, No Hanging Around After Patronage by Idle Persons—No Lounging.

Gen. O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Custom House division, issued a circular from Washington yesterday which was received with varied emotions by the 2,000 and more customs employees in New York city. The provisions of the circular apply to all, from the Collector down.

In the first place, the Assistant Secretary proclaims that the hours of business, except for employees engaged in out-door work, will be from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., with a recess of half an hour at noon, but these hours may be extended in accordance with any special requirements of the public business. A record is to be kept in each bureau or division of the daily attendance and hours of arrival and departure of all officers, clerks, and employees. All absences and any delinquency in regard to punctuality and any failure to keep diligently employed during business hours will be daily reported to the Collector or other chief officers of customs, and monthly reports will be submitted by those officers to the department showing their action in such cases.

The reading of newspapers, smoking, loud conversation, or other conduct interfering with the orderly despatch of public business or the congregating of idle persons or loungers in the corridors or elsewhere in public buildings must not be permitted. And no person not connected officially with the customs service will be allowed admission to a customs office except during business hours, unless by special authority of the Collector or other chief officer of the port.

Gen. Spaulding winds up by declaring that access by any unofficial person to official records, or to any copy thereof, in a department of the customs must be denied, except upon written application setting forth the reasons for such request, to be approved in writing by the Collector or other chief officer of the customs. No inspection of any item in an official record shall be made except by a person interested therein.

As Collector Hendricks, Surveyor Lyon, Naval Officer Willis, and Appraiser Cooper frequently have social engagements in the evening in the shape of dinners and club meetings there has been an occasional disposition to get down a little late in the morning. That must be stopped. Then the watchmen at the William street door are required to jot down the time that the Collector and his people enter and leave the building. Deputy Collectors Shea, Gunner, Burr, Raymond, and Superintendent Clint Wheeler read this clause with emotion. The order about reading newspapers, smoking, and the congregating of idle persons or loungers in the corridors was considered particularly onerous. The Collector and the Surveyor are especially fond of a good cigar and Deputy Collectors Shea, Gunner, Raymond, and Dudley Phelps have developed their leisure moments to reading *The Voice*.

The order referring to idlers and loungers was regarded as a stab at B. Biglin, Esq., ex-Coroner Nugent, George Hilliard, Jacob M. Patterson, Johnny Simpson, Senator Hiscock, and a regiment of others who have besieged the Custom House of late "bone hunting."

The concluding order declaring that outsiders shall not have access to the official records without the consent of the Collector, the Surveyor, or the Naval Officer and the Appraiser was also considered significant. The "bone hunters" have been in the habit of securing documents which give the politics, political backing, and the standing of employees. The patronage hunters have then proceeded to know old employees not acceptable to them. The knowing ones think one Republican leader was getting more patronage than another has led to bickerings and strife.

Although Gen. Spaulding's orders were read with marked interest, it was evident from conversations with those competent to speak that there wouldn't be much change in the programme, that people would smoke and read newspapers when they pleased, and that the "bone hunters" and their friends would not find the doors barred.

An appointment making William Henkel, the Republican leader of the Sixteenth district, assistant Custodian of the Post Office, arrived yesterday from Secretary Foster. The salary is $1,800 a year. Mr. Henkel is 32 years old. He has been a member of the Republican County Executive Committee for nearly a year. For the last three years he has held an office in the Appraiser's department.

A SPEEDWAY REPEAL BILL.

Senator Plunkitt Introduced It at Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, March 28.—Resolutions were introduced in the Senate and the Assembly to-night, asking all the New York members of Congress to oppose the Free Coinage bill. In the Assembly the resolution was introduced by Mr. Stranahan, a Republican. Mr. Bush objected that the resolution was unnecessary, as the Congressmen from New York had already put themselves on record. In the Senate the resolution was introduced by Senator McClelland, a Democrat. In addition to endorsing the action of the members of the lower House of Congress from New York, the resolution asks them to use all honorable efforts to defeat the passage of the Free Coinage bill.

"The resolution is not in order," said Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, who is opposed to the resolution.

"I hoped that the representatives of the Cleveland faction of the Democratic party would be permitted to introduce the resolution," said Senator Coggeshall.

"No one objects. Why is not the resolution in order?" asked Senator McCarren of Brooklyn.

"I object," said Senator Cantor, who had taken his tip from the Lieutenant Governor.

Senator Plunkitt's bill to prohibit the building of an elevated or underground railroad on Madison avenue is on the order of final passage in the Senate, and it will be on Tuesday's or Wednesday's calendar. So far no opposition to the bill has developed.

Senator Plunkitt introduced a bill to repeal the speedway law. He is the author of the original speedway bill that became a law. He explained that he had introduced the Speedway bill because there was a public demand for it. He gave time for a discussion of it, and everybody, including the newspapers, knew about it before it passed. Now that the bill had become a law, the newspapers had manufactured public opposition to it, and he now bowed to public opinion and introduced the repeal bill because the sentiments of the public, which seemed originally to be strongly in favor of the speedway, now seemed to be opposed to it. He asked that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

"I object," said Senator McCarren. "If other Senators who voted for the Speedway bill are willing to stultify themselves, I am not."

The bill, under the rules, goes to the Committee on Cities.

The Assembly ordered Stein's bill, changing the electrical execution law to a third reading. There was also ordered to a third reading in the Assembly the Walker bill to permit trucks to stand on the street nights when the Mayor has given special permits for them; the Listman bill to prohibit the sweating system; the Rice bill to move Sing Sing prison to Ulster county; the Ott bill to alter the boundaries of the outlying Brooklyn wards; the Endress bill, to give additional power to the Buffalo and Niagara Lighting Company, and the Byrnes bill, to permit the East River Gas Company of Long Island City to supply gas in New York.

Appointment of Police Court Clerks.

The regular meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court last night. Justice John R. Voorhis was present. It was his first meeting. The business on hand was the appointment for a two years' term of seven assistant clerks at a salary of $2,000 a year and the appointment of a court attendant at $1,200 a year. The assistant clerks appointed were John Ganigan, Francis J. O'Connor, Solomon D. Rosenthal, Thomas J. Ryan, Phillip J. Britt, Patrick McCabe, and Charles Welde, Jr. The court attendant appointed was Louis Aikle.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—7:40, 316 Church street, Robert McDonald, damage $2,000; 9:50, 413 West Twenty-sixth street, Annie Ryan, damage trifling.

P. M.—1:30, 411 West Fifty-sixth street, Mrs. O'Neil, damage $25; 3:15, corner Ninety-fourth street and Fifth avenue, damage $25; 4:30, 398 Eighth avenue, Louisa Schweiz, damage $20; 4:35, 148 Ridge street, Morris Fleguim, damage $50; 5:20, 84 Fourth avenue, Vazano & Son, no damage; 7:40, 59 Hester street, Harris Gordon, damage trifling; 8:15, 11 Washington place, no damage; 9:01, 108 and 110 Attorney street, Morris Cohen, damage trifling; 9:10, 10 Norfolk street, Isaac Kalmowitz, damage $1,000; 9:54, 10 Elizabeth street, Abraham Kreigiel, damage slight; 10:15, 202 Third avenue, awning, George Walme, damage $50; 10:20, 113 Ridge street, Morris Aufman, damage $100.

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