EVENTS BEYOND THE OCEAN.

THE LOYALISTS OF ULSTER PROTEST AGAINST HOME RULE.

More Than 10,000 of Them Attend the Convention in Belfast—Mr. Gladstone's Reported Modification of His Proposals.

BELFAST, June 17.—Thirty thousand persons, it is estimated, came to Belfast to-day for the great Convention of the Ulster Loyalists, and 10,000 or more delegates thronged the pavilion when the Convention began. Business places were closed and the streets of the city were decorated with flags. Col. Saunderson, T. W. Russell, and other anti-Home Rule leaders were heartily cheered when they entered the pavilion. Among others present were Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Arthur Hill, Lord Rossmore, Lords Frederick and Ernest Hamilton, the Earl of Erne, and a number of English and Scotch members of the House of Commons.

The Convention was opened at noon with prayer by the Most Rev. Robert Knox, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. The throng then joined in singing the Forty-sixth Psalm: "God is Our Refuge and Strength; a Very Present Help in Trouble." The Duke of Abercorn, who presided, announced that he had received 110 messages of earnest sympathy with the Convention and its purposes from leading Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, and from prominent societies throughout the world. One of these messages was from the Grand Orange Lodge of Massachusetts.

The Duke in his opening address declared that the loyalists of Ulster were determined to live and die a portion of the Queen's empire. A great danger threatened their civil and religious liberties, and they intended to show that the name of Ulster was not a sham, but a great reality. He disclaimed, however, any idea of holding out a threat. He urged that the freedom and the industries of Ulster should not be sacrificed for the wildly impossible scheme which was called Irish home rule, and, in the name of the loyal people of Ulster, he appealed to the people of England and Scotland not to allow the hatching out of the home rule plot.

Sir W. Q. Ewart moved the first resolution, which declared that Ulster had won her position in advance of the rest of Ireland by sheer energy and honest work, and was determined not to surrender that position.

Mr. Thomas Sinclair, in supporting the resolution, said that the people of Ulster were born free, and did not intend to bequeath the heirloom of slavery to their descendants. They were the children of the revolution of 1688, and would treat Gladstone's Irish Parliament as their forefathers had treated the enemies of Ulster and of Great Britain in the days gone by. When Mr. Gladstone's home rule police came north they would find the men of Ulster holding the barracks and Court Houses barricaded against them. The Judges and tax collectors would find nothing but passive resistance.

Mr. Sinclair's speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The delegates shouted and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and the speaker was obliged to pause for long intervals to allow the excitement to subside.

The Earl of Erne supported the resolution in a strong speech. He said that if the imperial Parliament, in a fit of insanity, should sell the men of Ulster into slavery they would repudiate the law and not attend to its decrees.

Thomas Andrews, President of the Ulster Liberal Reform Club, declared that Ulster would fight rather than yield to the ignorant, shiftless south.

The resolution was carried by a thunderous affirmative.

The Rev. Dr. Lynd then moved the second resolution to the effect that the hands of the Unionists of Ulster would be as quick to strike for their brothers outside of Ulster as for themselves. The resolution was carried.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to the Duke of Abercorn, and the great throng sang "God Save the Queen." The meeting then closed with a blessing by Archbishop Knox.

The full text of the resolutions adopted is:

First. That we avow our fixed resolved to retain unchanged our present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and to protest in the most unequivocal manner against the passage of any measure that would rob us of our inheritance in the Imperial Parliament under the protection of which our capital has been invested and our homes and rights safeguarded.

Second. That we record our determination to have nothing to do with a Parliament certain to be controlled by men responsible for the crime and outrage of the Land League, the dishonesty of the plan of campaign, and the cruelties of boycotting, many of whom have shown themselves the ready instruments of clerical domination.

Third. That we declare to the people of Great Britain our conviction that the attempt to set up a Parliament in Ireland will inevitably result in disorder, violence, and bloodshed such as have not been experienced in this country, and announce our resolve to take no part in the election or the proceedings of such a Parliament, the authority of which should it ever be constituted, we shall be forced to repudiate.

Fourth. That we protest against this great question, which involves our lives, property, and civil rights, being treated as a mere side issue in the impending electoral struggle.

Fifth. That we appeal to those of our fellow countrymen who have hitherto been in favor of a separate Parliament to abandon a demand which hopelessly divides Irishmen, and to unite with us under the Imperial Legislature in developing the resources and furthering the best interests of our common country.

It is estimated that not less than 70,000 people attended the meeting in Botanic Gardens.

GLADSTONE'S SCHEME OF HOME RULE.

Disquiet Caused by Rumors of Important Modifications.

LONDON, June 17.—The announcement made through the *Central News* last night, that Mr. Gladstone, yielding to Liberal pressure, had modified his home rule scheme so as to exclude the Irish from Westminster or to minimize their power of interfering with British business in the Imperial Parliament, has set the Liberals by the ears, especially in the provinces. Mr. Schnadhorst, the man of business for the Liberals, has been bombarded all day with telegrams of inquiry as to the meaning of the action attributed to Mr. Gladstone. To all these queries he has replied that Mr. Gladstone has made no alteration in his plans.

The Tories are exulting over the prospect thus afforded for new Liberal dissensions. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives voice to the sentiment of a large Liberal section in an article to-day, which says that the statement attributed to Mr. Gladstone shows the need of some authoritative declaration, some definitive announcement, of just what Mr. Gladstone proposes in regard to Irish autonomy. The article adds that, of course, the allegation of a change of mind is to be regarded by the Liberals as untrue, and that any such proposal as that referred to would again cleave the Gladstonian followers in twain.

MYTHICAL ESTATES IN ENGLAND.

William Lord Moore Still Seeking Retainers from Gullible Americans.

LONDON, June 17.—United States Minister Lincoln requests that Americans be warned that the notorious William Lord Moore is again at work with renewed vigor, and is sending letters to Americans for the purpose of getting their money as retainers for his suppositious services in pressing their claims to enormous estates in England. Moore has been exposed repeatedly as a swindler, yet seems able to find many victims in the United States. After the American Legation had found Moore and frightened him last winter he suspended his activity for a short time, but three months ago he began again. Neighbors say that Moore seems to do all his work at night, and that he has few callers. His landlord says that he gets a heavy mail daily. The London police watch him, and have informed the legation that they are anxious to arrest him and bring him to trial, but that they can do this only after some person from the United States whom Moore has tried to swindle shall have made a complaint here in person.

EMIN ALIVE AND WELL.

Reports from East Africa Say that He has Arrived at Bukoba.

BERLIN, June 17.—A despatch from East Africa says it is reported that Emin Pasha has reached Bukoba. It appears that he has recovered from the small-pox, and is in good health with Stuhlmann at Bukoba. The advance of the expedition has been delayed by want of provisions.

Dissolution on June 29 or 30.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour notified the members that dissolution would take place not later than June 29 or 30. Mr. Gladstone and several Radical members denounced the Government for its petty meanness in not arranging matters so that the writs for the election of members to the new Parliament would reach the boroughs at a time to enable them to hold the elections on Saturday.

England's Behring Sea Agent.

LONDON, June 17.—It is announced officially that the Hon. C. H. Tupper, son of the Canadian High Commissioner in London and Canadian Minister of Fisheries, has been appointed agent to represent Great Britain in the Behring Sea arbitration. Christopher Robinson and William Cross, M. P., will be the British counsel.

France to Blockade Dahomey.

PARIS, June 17.—The Government has decreed the blockading of the coast of Dahomey.

THE BULL CHARGED THE CROWD,

And the Crowd Charged the Mayor, but the Gendarmes Wouldn't Charge the Bull.

MADRID, June 17.—At a bull fight in Linares, in the province of Jaen, yesterday, a particularly ferocious bull succeeded in killing or disabling several horses without itself receiving serious injury. The Mayor of the town, who was present at the spectacle, refused to order any more horses to be brought into the arena for the use of the toreadors, the supply of worthless hacks being exhausted. The people were greatly angered, and they threw stones and other missiles at the Mayor. They also made a rush at the toreadors and drove them out of the ring, without giving them time to drive the bull back into the pen.

The bull started for the crowd with as much energy as it had shown in attacking the horses. The crowd was thrown into a panic and made a wild rush to escape from the arena. The bull charged with lowered head into the centre of the throng. One man was impaled on the bull's horns. He shrieked loudly for a moment or two, then the bull threw him from its horns, and gave him another toss, which killed him. The bull badly injured several other persons.

The gendarmes, at the instance of the Mayor, drove the people before them with drawn bayonets, hastening their flight from the bull, but when the Mayor commanded the gendarmes to charge the bull itself and drive it back into the shed where it had been confined they refused. The crowd reassembled meantime at a safe distance from the angry bull, and when they saw the gendarmes decline the encounter, shouted in derision both at the Mayor and the gendarmes, and made a rush for the former. The Mayor fled to the prefecture. The mob pursued him and smashed the doors and windows. The Mayor concluded that the prefecture was not safe and started for the barracks. The crowd rushed after, but the military turned out to protect him, and the mob then dispersed. No arrests were made.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Mr. Gladstone's Attitude Toward It Approved by Liberals and Tories.

LONDON, June 17.—There is a curiously unanimous outburst of approval in the Liberal and Tory newspapers for Mr. Gladstone's handling of the eight-hour question in reply to the Trades' Council delegation. Both sides, it is evident, are immensely relieved by the position which Mr. Gladstone assumed, and it is now believed that the issue is taken out of the impending general election and relegated to the future. The *Times* dwells with manifest gratification on the fact that Mr. Gladstone's searching questions showed the delegates that they had but ill digested the subject. Mr. Gladstone, the *Times* says, left them not a leg to stand upon.

The adverse comments upon their position have made the working men more resolute in their purpose to obtain Parliamentary legislation in favor of an eight-hour working day, and they will do all in their power to put forward and elect candidates pledged to that programme.

Having disposed of the eight-hour question to his own satisfaction, Mr. Gladstone proposes now to deal with Ulster. At 3 o'clock to-morrow he will meet sixty ministers and representative laymen in the drawing-room where Mr. Chamberlain addressed the Unionist conference in 1885, and will explain his attitude toward the Ulster movement. The explanation is looked forward to with the greatest interest, as it is believed that the Nonconformist vote of Great Britain, and, therefore, the vote of the Liberal party in the coming election, may depend upon the ability of Mr. Gladstone to impress his views upon those Nonconformists who have heretofore been his followers. It is regarded as significant that the three most prominent lights of dissenting pulpits, the Rev. Messrs. Parker, Berry, and Clifford, will be absent from that gathering.

A BOY KILLED IN MACHINERY.

Antonio Juliano, the Proprietor of the Shop, May be Indicted.

Joseph Basili, a 14-year-old Italian, was caught by a rapidly revolving shaft in the hat-forming mill of Antonio Juliano in Newark yesterday, and, before the machinery could be stopped, every bone in his body was broken. He died instantly. The boy was engaged in the dangerous work of cleaning up about a fur-blowing machine. He lived with his parents at 87 River street. Three boys were the only persons in the shop at the time. All were Italians, and the oldest was 18, while the third was only 12 years old. The oldest boy described the accident, saying that little Joe was changing a belt from a picker to the fur blower when his hand was caught between the belt and the pulley and he was whirled around the shaft, striking the floor at every turn. The two surviving boys said that the boss was not around much, and left them to run the shop. He had promised to be there that morning at 10 o'clock. The accident occurred a few minutes before 9.

County Physician Wrightson examined the boy's body and the shop, and will probably have an investigation. Juliano is indictable, it is said, for employing boys under 14 years old and for leaving dangerous machinery in an unprotected condition. The Factory Inspector of the district will look into this phase of the case.

IT WAS CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Huckleberry Opponents Must Answer for Tearing Up Road in Spite of an Injunction.

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has granted an order to show cause, returnable on Monday, why Justice of the Peace Thomas F. Delehanty and Commissioners of Highway William Quinn and Joseph Gerrity should not be punished for contempt of court for interfering with the laying of the tracks of an extension of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania, and Fordham Railroad Company, known as the Huckleberry road. It is asserted that their action is in violation of an injunction recently granted by Justice Beach.

The Huckleberry people and five other companies dispute the franchises over five routes. Last Saturday parts of the tracks that the Huckleberry road was rapidly constructing were torn up by a force led by Sheriff Duffy. On Monday the injunction was secured. On Tuesday, after the injunction had been served, the Huckleberry Company began to lay tracks again. Six of the workmen were arrested by order of Justice Delehanty. They were arraigned before him on Wednesday, whereupon Lawyer Breen of Breen & Cohalan read the injunction order to the Justice and warned him of contempt of court. The Justice, however, held the men and adjourned the case to next Tuesday.

HE IS A GREEK CHURCH PRIEST.

Came Over to Solicit Subscriptions and Is Detained at Castle Garden.

The Rev. Sergius Yohan of the Greek Abyssinian Monastery of Jerusalem, who landed at Ellis Island yesterday, was detained because he had only $15 and no prospects. He is a gray-whiskered, chocolate-colored six-footer, 60 years old, wears flowing silk robes and a high silk fez. He comes to persuade the people of America to subscribe money enough to complete the Greek Abyssinian Church at Palestine.

Business Troubles.

The Sheriff has received two attachments against Hyman Gutfeid, manufacturer of furs at 270 Mercer street; one for $546 in favor of E. K. Lazarus, and one for $360 in favor of Abe Stein. The place had been cleaned out before the Sheriff received the attachments. This is the third failure in the fur line in the past ten days in which there were scarcely any assets left.

Deputy Sheriff Fox received yesterday an attachment for $39,585 against William B. Pearson of South America in favor of Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company.

Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney received yesterday an attachment for $5,000 against Victor S. Allen, commission merchant in dyes at 128 Pearl street, in favor of F. H. Levy for money loaned.

Didn't Wait for His Wife's Death to Remarry.

Robert Grüss, a German tailor, of 1,837 Third avenue, married Mrs. Schmulz, a widow with one child, about ten years ago. For nearly a year she has been in the Women's Hospital, and she is now at the point of death. Grüss married Mrs. Levingarsky, a widow with four children, seven months ago. He dutifully kept up his visits to his sick wife.

Mrs. Levingarsky's brother Harry heard of Grüss's sick wife, and persuaded Mrs. Levingarsky to have Grüss arrested for bigamy. He was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth street station last night. He said he knew his wife was going to die soon, and that he felt lonesome, and thought it would be all right to marry Mrs. Levingarsky.

The Allen Street Art Exhibition.

The art exhibition at 73 Allen street will be opened to the public on Monday evening next. A private view of the pictures for the press will be had on Monday afternoon.

Morgan & Bro. Storage Warehouses, 232-236 West 47th st., near Broadway. Separate rooms for furniture $2 per month and upward, inspection solicited.—*Adv.*

A GRADED TIP SYSTEM FOR WAITERS.

Walking Delegate Ephraim L. Pitney Comes to Atlantic City to Form an Association.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 17.—The colored waiters of this city at the summer hotels have determined to make a decided departure this year so far as tips, both large and small, are concerned. This is not the outcome of any sudden spasm of indignation at the parsimoniousness of guests at large, but is the result of a well-matured scheme cooked up during the winter. The arrival of Ephraim L. Pitney of Boston, who was once head waiter at the West End Hotel in Long Branch and who is now a walking delegate appointed by the Colored Waiters' National Union, galvanized the scheme and the large army of colored waiters into activity. The plan merely looks toward the establishment of a graded tip system, and there is little doubt of the success of the warfare if the waiters in other summer resorts will stand by at the call of the leader, as Prof. Pitney styles himself. When interviewed last night, the Professor was not averse to giving his views and plans.

"There is a great deal to be said in favor of a graded tip system," said he, "because it insures better service to those who bestow the tip, and justice to the waiter who receives it. The plan will in way effect the size of the tip. It will simply prevent indiscriminate giving. When I was employed at the West End Hotel in Long Branch I recorded a quantity of data which will be of inestimable value in the coming crusade. I noticed that the guest in whose service I exerted the greatest efforts to please gave the merest pittance, and that very grudgingly, while the cheerful guest who took everything as it came without carping or comment was usually very liberal."

"How can that be remedied, Professor?"

"Very easily. I will inaugurate a sliding scale. It will range from a ten-cent tip at a $2 a day hotel to a 25 or 50 cent *dineeow* at a swell hostelry. If an old curmudgeon comes in and expects to kick at the waiter and find fault with everything he will be compelled to pay as much as the good-natured gentleman who pays anyhow."

"Supposing he refuse to pay?"

"Well, he will not if he cares to eat his dinner any time within three hours."

"Is the reform feasible?"

"Without a doubt, sir. All the waiters with whom I have consulted look upon the matter in the same light, and I may say here that fully nine-tenths of them have agreed to stand by me until the bitter end."

"Then do you anticipate any trouble with the hotel proprietors?"

"Well, that's pretty hard to tell. If they are as sensible as I think they are I don't anticipate much trouble. If they refuse to aid us in our plan it will make no difference with us, for we will go through to the bitter end. A meeting to form an association will be called the coming week."

FRED SENN'S PREDICAMENT.

He Undergoes a Surgical Operation Without a Whimper.

Master Fred Senn of the Children's Fold, corner of Ninety-second street and Central Park West, has an accomplishment which, until yesterday, he highly valued. He now distrusts it. No playmate could rival his ability to stick his tongue a seemingly impossible distance into the slenderest necks of bottles. He came to Dr. Walker, yesterday, in a peck of trouble. His bulging eyes ran tears, but he spoke not a word. Protruding before his lips was a small cylindrical tin can, which once had contained a brass-cleaning mixture, and now enclosed his tongue as securely as if it had been tamped and soldered in. A small comrade, who acted as his spokesman explained that Fred had tried to practise his specialty upon the tin can in which his tongue had stuck fast.

An examination showed that the circular rim or shoulder below the aperture in the can had caught the tongue, which, to make the matter worse, had immediately swelled. It was a tedious and delicate operation to cut away the stiff tin from the tongue wedged into it like a cat's head in a cream jug, and that Master Fred did not howl lustily was owing to circumstances obviously beyond his control. After long effort, working carefully to cut away and bend back the tin, a firm stroke of the doctor's shears unexpectedly enlarged the aperture; the swollen tongue went back into the mouth like a flash, and the youngster was able at last to indulge in the long-deferred luxury of a cering spell. He has declared off on any further exhibitions of his specialty.

REDMOND SAILS TO-DAY.

Anxious to be Back for the General Elections—That Waterford Men's Address.

John E. Redmond, M. P., the leader of the Parnellite party in Ireland, will sail for Liverpool on the Etruria this morning. The ship sails at 11 o'clock and a large number of Mr. Redmond's friends will gather at the Cunard dock to bid him farewell.

Mr. Redmond arrived in this city on Sunday last, and has been compelled to make his visit a short one on account of his desire to be present at the general elections, which occur in about two weeks. A fund of $5,000 was raised at the meeting held in the Academy of Music on Wednesday night, and this will be taken to Ireland by Mr. Redmond, to be used for campaign purposes. The Irish leader was entertained at the Press Club last evening, and later he held an informal reception in his rooms at the Hoffman House.

President Michael Dwyer of the Waterford Social and Benevolent Association writes to THE SUN that the association had nothing to do with the illuminated address which was presented to Mr. Redmond at the Hoffman House on Thursday evening. The society's constitution forbids the taking part in political matters. Mr. Shares O'C. Hennessy, who presented the address in the name of the Waterford men, is not, Mr. Dwyer says, a member of the association, and his action was an "unwarrantable assumption of authority."

Burton Harrison's Suit Against the City.

Burton N. Harrison's suit against the city to recover $19,000 alleged to be due for legal services rendered on the retainer of Corporation Counsels Lacombe, Beekman, and O'Brien, in various matters connected with claims pressed against the city by the State Comptroller, went to trial yesterday afternoon before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court, Circuit. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien was sworn as a witness in behalf of the plaintiff, and testified as to the circumstances connected with his retaining Mr. Harrison while Justice O'Brien was Corporation Counsel.

The plaintiff testified in his own behalf, and on cross-examination by Mr. Blandy, who appeared for the city, said that his services consisted in the examination of statutes, in discussions with the Comptroller, in drawing bills for legislative action, and in appearances before the Governor to obtain his signature. Mr. Harrison admitted that his claim was swelled by items for retaining fees in addition to the actual worth of his services.

Almost Buried Under Sand.

Workmen have been making an excavation at the southwest corner of Washington place and Greene street for the erection of a business building. The plot is next to the Washington Square M. E. Church, and the wall of the church has been shored up. About 8 A. M. yesterday two big stones weighing about half a ton each rolled out of the church foundation and knocked down a scaffold upon which Martin Walsh and Martin Denkin were working. Following the stones came a deluge of sand which almost covered the two men. It took the other workmen a quarter of an hour to get them out. An ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital looked after them, and they were sent home.

Mr. Blanc Must be More Explicit.

Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court issued yesterday an order in the divorce case of Frederick Nicholas Blanc against his wife Elizabeth Lawrence Blanc, directing the plaintiff to be more explicit in his complaint in the matter of persons with whom he accuses his wife of having been criminally intimate. Frederick D. Vuengling is named as the co-respondent, but the complaint also says that from October, 1881, to the time the suit was instituted she was intimate with other persons at various times and places. The plaintiff will have to file more definite papers within the next ten days.

Mrs. Engel's Suicide.

Mrs. Catherine Engel, 60 years old, was found hanging from a rafter in her attic, on the Hoffman Boulevard, Newtown village, yesterday. Wednesday last she visited her daughter, Mrs. Haverkamp, in Newtown, and left for her home about 4 o'clock that afternoon. That was the last seen of her alive. Her daughter became suspicious, and her mother's house was forced open. The dead woman's clothing was found laid out on her bed ready for her burial. Her husband was killed by lightning in 1870.

Lost His Life Trying to Save a Chicken.

PORT JERVIS, June 17.—Benjamin E. Cuddeback, a well-to-do farmer of this place, was suffocated in an unused well on his farm this morning. He tried to get a chicken out of the well, and the well damp caused his death before he could be taken out. His age was 42 years.

Speed, Safety, and Satisfaction

Are the attributes which mark the Pennsylvania Railroad.—*Ads.*

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

INFORMATION FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE RAILROAD WORLD.

Mr. Bostwick and His Conscience—Discovery of the Housatonic's Financial Condition Induces Him to Sell—R. & D. Matters.

A Wall street news agency printed yesterday the following in reference to the recent deal by which the Housatonic system became identified with that of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company:

The sale of the property was made by Mr. Bostwick, who was the largest individual stockholder. He determined to sell after a close investigation of the company's affairs. The reports of the company showed a prosperous condition on the surface, but one day he was called on for some money to pay some of the company's debts, which was unusual, and excited his suspicion. He thereupon made a close examination of the outstanding debts and found the company had a floating debt of upward of $500,000 which was being carried by individuals and banks. Having relied only on the official public reports of earnings and indebtedness, as made from time to time, which indicated a small surplus at the end of each year, he was under the impression that in time something might be paid on the stock. When he discovered a floating debt of the magnitude this thought of dividends vanished, and he at once opened negotiations with the New Haven Company for the sale of the property. This was only about one month ago. The New Haven people conducting the negotiations agreed to issue New Haven stock at a price for the Housatonic, but when the matter was brought to a vote in the Board the Board refused to buy the property at the price.

Mr. Bostwick, as Chairman of the New England Board, would not allow New England to buy the property, because he felt that it would be a burden to New England. He then waited until Mr. Morgan's return, and again opened negotiations. Mr. Morgan considered his proposition, but, in view of the statement shown by Mr. Bostwick, would not accept the property at the price. Mr. Morgan, however, made him a bid of $330 a share. Mr. Bostwick accepted it at once for himself and the other stockholders, and agreed that the control should be turned over to Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Bostwick returned to his associates and told them what he had done. They objected to the course he had taken and would not sell at his price, believing that they could get more for their stock in other quarters. Mr. Bostwick being satisfied that it was the best trade that could have been made, but not being willing that they should make a loss on his account, agreed to give them the price they paid for their stock, with interest, which was accepted. In two cases where the holdings were large this was about $35. In some other cases, where stock had been bought in the open market on information received from the company's reports, he paid as high as $50 a share.

Mr. Bostwick now tells his friends that an easy conscience is worth more than money.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—Papers have been served on James L. Howard of this city and G. M. Landers of New Britain, directors of the New York and New England Railroad, in a new suit concerning the finances of this road. The papers contained notice of an application for a perpetual injunction, restraining all officers and directors and others connected with the road from issuing the proposed new bonds at 5 per cent. to the amount of $5,000,000. The application for a permanent injunction, but the Court is asked to issue a temporary injunction until the case is heard.

The plaintiffs are Nathaniel L. Goldsmith of Boston and Walter H. Keith of Watertown, who are stockholders and who declare that the road is already mortgaged up to the limit of the law.

Mr. Landers said that it was impossible to make any definite statement as to the action of the road in regard to this question of bonds or other related matters. The capture of the Housatonic by the Consolidated had mixed up matters a good deal.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE MATTERS.

The Receivers in Full Possession—What a Security Holder Thinks of the Situation.

The officers in this city of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company declined to say anything yesterday beyond the fact that, having been served with the order of Judge Bond, they have turned over the entire property of the company and its leased and controlled lines to the receivers, Messrs. Huidekoper and Foster, who have taken possession of the same as ordered by the Court.

Mr. Foster, one of the receivers, who is now in the city, said that as the receivers had just taken charge they had no statement to make, except that they should manage the property under the orders of the Court for the benefit of all interests concerned, and that practically all of the present operating officers had been or would be reappointed by the receivers.

The plaintiffs in the action in which Judge Bond placed the property in the hands of receivers had nothing to add to their statement in the morning papers, except to call attention to the fact that, if the decisions rendered by Judge Speer in Georgia, at the instance of the parties who have been persecuting the Richmond and Danville System under cover of their alleged interest in the Georgia Central System, should be applied to the Georgia Central System it would break up and disrupt that system, and also that, if his rulings should be sustained as law and applied by Federal Judges in other districts, they would break up and disrupt every railroad system in the United States and destroy the value of every security which depends for its value upon the integrity of those railroad systems.

"It was necessary, therefore," said one of these security holders, "for us to take the step we did to protect the integrity of the Richmond and Danville system and save its owners from the losses and spoliation which must inevitably have followed any further progress of this unparalleled Georgia litigation. We firmly believed that the Richmond and Danville system would, at the hearing at Macon to-day, have been placed in the hands of the same parties who have, by means of orders obtained from the Court of the Eastern District of Georgia, summarily seized the Georgia Central, and who, not content with this, sought also to seize the Richmond and Danville.

"The receivers can, and doubtless will, now proceed promptly to the renewal of the decisive relative to the New England and Savannah Steamship stock, that the said steamship stock may be returned to the Danville Company as its collateral for its advances to the Georgia Central Company."

The question of putting the company into the hands of a receiver by means of a friendly suit was discussed as long ago as March last. It was urged on behalf of one of the largest interests in the company that this would be a wise step to take, but in the opinion of the majority the condition of affairs did not at that time require such radical measures.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. said yesterday, when asked what effect the receivership would have upon their deliberations, that they were taking up the question of reorganization in a thorough and comprehensive manner, and that this move by Messrs. Clyde, Maben, and Goadby brought in another point for consideration. It is said, however, on very good authority, that the firm entirely approves of the action taken, and regards it as opportune.

The Soo Line Election.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.—The stockholders of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad held their annual meeting to-day. The Board of Directors elected were: John S. Pillsbury, John Martin, W. C. Van Horne, R. B. Langdon, W. D. Washburn, Thomas Lowry, C. H. Pettit. The only change made was the substitution of C. H. Pettit for F. N. Finney, who resides in Milwaukee. The directors re-elected Thomas Lowry, President; R. B. Langdon, Vice-President; W. D. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; W. C. Stone, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, and F. P. Underwood, General Manager. A party of Canadian Pacific officials, representing part of the stock, were present. Besides President Van Horne there were in the party Vice-President T. G. Sanghnessy, Capt. Beaddy, General Manager W. F. Fitch of the South Shore route, and W. A. Grant.

Heavier Rails on the New York Central.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company intends to substitute 100-pound rails for those now in use on the New York division of the road. The rails are made after the patent process of Mr. P. H. Dudley, and are the first of that weight ever rolled in this country. The work of laying them in the tunnel will probably begin next week.

Excursion of the G. A. R. Veterans.

A fleet of steamers, tugboats, and barges, decorated with flags, steamed up the North River yesterday morning, having on board thousands of Union veteran soldiers and sailors and their families and friends. It was the fourteenth complimentary water excursion tendered to the veterans by John H. Starin, and the excursionists were bound for Oakdale Park on the Hudson.

The excursion was in charge of Gen. James R. O'Beirne and the following Executive Committee: Col. Floyd Clarkson, Col. A. M. Underhill, Col. James McLeer, Capt. Hermann Thum, Col. Samuel Rollins, and Commander Robert S. Helfferty. As they passed Governor's Island a salute of twenty-four guns was fired.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Southwestern Express

Is the newest train out of New York, and the best and quickest to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Leaves New York every day 8.50 P. M. Fully equipped.—*Ads.*

SHE WILL SING AND DANCE "TA-RA-RA."

Miss Lottie Collins, from the London Music Halls, Coming in September.

Lottie Collins, who is coming to America in September to sing "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay," was drawing crowds every night at three houses in London long after it had become unsafe for a small man to begin whistling it when the populace could get at him. She drove from one hall to another, and invariably found the standing room pretty well occupied by those who had dropped in to hear her sing, and who went away after hearing the song. It was said that she was getting about $100 a week at each hall, or a quarter as much as, according to report, she is to receive for appearing once a night in America.

LOTTIE COLLINS.

No other singer has succeeded in singing "Ta-ra-ra" as Lottie Collins sings it. She sings the stanzas in an effective "talky" way, and then gives herself full swing on the chorus. The "boom" is a veritable boom, and the "a-a-y" is a shout that wakes up the house. Meanwhile she is executing a tumultuous dance, accented with striking poses, the most taking of which is that shown in the accompanying picture.

At the Tivoli a singer was singing a topical song entitled "He Never Smiled Again," one stanza of which wound up with:

Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay
Gave him hydrophobia-ay,
And he never smiled again.

Lottie Collins is a bright-looking girl, with a neat figure, and she seems to enjoy her song as much as anybody. She is said to be an American.

INSURED HIS WIFE FOR $500.

Mr. Cohen Isn't Pleased with the American Star's Way of Paying Benefits.

When Goodman Cohen's tailoring business became profitable and he could afford to get married, he joined a lodge of the Ancient Order of the American Star. Some of his friends told him that it was a good investment for a married man. The dues were light, and according to the constitution of the order a member who loses his wife by death is entitled to draw $500 from the treasury. Mr. Cohen moved his business to 38 Delancey street, and he didn't prosper as well. The money he had saved was quickly spent, and a month ago Mrs. Goodman Cohen died.

Mr. Cohen got a death certificate, and went to Judah Birnbaum, Grand Master of his lodge, for advice. "My wife is dead," he said, "and until I get my $500 from the order I can't afford to bury her." Cohen says that Birnbaum, who keeps a liquor store at 131 Allen street, offered to give him an order on the treasurer for the amount if Cohen would sign a paper acknowledging an indebtedness to Birnbaum of $1,000. Cohen signed this paper, and received his order, which he presented to Treasurer Edward Latary, a jeweller, who lives at 22 Attorney street.

Latary remarked that he had a fine diamond ring he wanted to sell. Cohen said he didn't want to buy it. Then, according to his story, Latary said:

"Well, what am I going to get out of this order? I'm the Treasurer, and I ought to get something for my trouble. You will have to take this ring for $120 or I won't cash your order."

Cohen objected, and then agreed. Latary then gave him $280 and the ring.

"Where's my other $100?" asked Cohen.

"I paid it to Birnbaum on your order," was the reply.

Cohen pulled his beard and swore vengeance. He buried his wife, and hired Lawyer N. S. Levy to prosecute Birnbaum and Latary. Yesterday Lawyer Levy got summonses for these two men to appear in the Essex Market Police Court this morning.

ROBERT LEVY'S SUICIDE.

He Had Been Married Just Six Months and Was Estranged from His Wife.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Just six months to a day after his marriage to a clerk in his store Robert I. Levy this morning ended his life with an ordinary kitchen knife. The young wife was a pretty girl, but her past life had not been altogether blameless, and the marriage, which was quietly performed at the house of the bride's parents, was an unpleasant surprise to the groom's father, Samuel Levy. The latter came from New York to Baltimore, and here his dry goods business grew to be one of the largest in the city. Robert had been taken into the firm, but soon after his marriage, although his father received his wife and gave her presents, the young man ceased to be a member of the firm. Then trouble arose between the husband and wife, stirred up, the latter says, by the interference of her husband's family.

Samuel Levy died suddenly, and young Mrs. Levy instituted proceedings for divorce. The business was recently sold out to a New York buyer, and it was noticed that Robert, who had been quite ill, was becoming demented. Young Mrs. Levy charges that her husband was still in love with her, and had only recently confessed that the separation was entirely due to family pressure. Early this morning he went to the kitchen and drove the knife into his heart. The young wife has not been permitted to enter the house where his body now lies.

A Verdict of $1,000 for Mrs. Carpenter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—The case of Mrs. Ella Carpenter, Postmistress of the town of Stanfordville, against Edgar Knapp, a wealthy farmer of the same town, in which plaintiff claims $5,000 damage for defamation of character, was tried in the Circuit Court to-day. Mrs. Carpenter was in court and sat behind her counsel. She is rather pretty, and was dressed in black. Her counsel proved that Knapp had said that she was an immoral woman, and that Knapp had written a letter to Congressman Ketcham, in which he said that the Post Office over which she presided was a disreputable place. The court allowed each side to produce four witnesses as to Mrs. Carpenter's character. Four swore that from general reputation it was bad, and four swore that it was good. The jury gave a verdict of $1,000. Defendant will appeal.

Two Women Get Yale Fellowships.

NEW HAVEN, June 17.—Two women have been elected to fellowships at Yale University. They are the first to receive this distinction. Miss Mary Graham, graduate of Wesleyan, '89, who stood second in her class and received first honors in political science, will have a graduate fellowship. She has been teaching at Mt. Holyoke. The other, Miss Mary Augusta Scott, is a graduate of Vassar College. She was a student in honors also at the University of Cambridge, England. She will take the degree of doctor of philosophy. These ladies will begin their studies at Yale next fall.

Pain for Two Celebrated Performers.

The Sheriff received yesterday an execution for $44.32 against Lole Fuller, the dancer, in favor of the New York Concert Company for costs.

Judgment for $148.05 was entered yesterday against Oliver Sumner Teal in favor of Henry Stone on an assigned claim of Dill, Chandler & Seymour for legal services, disbursements, and $90 cash loaned in the last Presidential year.

Did Her Niece's Husband Kill Her?

HATFIELD, June 17.—Mrs. Michael Larkin, a widow, 75 years old, was fatally shot last night. The old woman, who was possessed of considerable property, arranged to leave it at her death to David Cahill, who married her niece. Cahill is missing, and it is believed that he shot Mrs. Larkin during a quarrel about the property.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE TRIBUNE AND NO. 6.

Resolutions of the International Union Practically Endorsing Mr. Kenney's Action.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The recent adjustment of the relations between the New York *Tribune* and Typographical Union No. 6 of New York came up in this afternoon's session of the International Typographical Union. It was introduced by President John A. Kenney of No. 6. Mr. Kenney was Chairman of the committee which attended the Republican Convention in Minneapolis to notify that body of the settlement with the *Tribune*. He and others of the committee, Messrs. Costello, Brennan, Hurley, and Hancock, in addition to performing this duty, asked for the nomination of Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President. On account of the latter action dissatisfaction was expressed in New York and elsewhere, and an effort was made to get the International Union to censure Mr. Kenney's committee and also Typographical Union No. 6.

It was this that led Mr. Kenney to appear before the Convention to-day. He made an official declaration that all differences with the *Tribune* had been settled satisfactorily, and that all unfriendly action hitherto taken against that paper by the union had been rescinded. For thirty-two years, he declared, he had been identified with the cause of organized labor, and for over twenty-five years he had been one of the most active members of Typographical Union No. 6. He had done nothing at Minneapolis or anywhere else, he said, that he did not believe was right, and he denied the right of the International Union to to pass judgment upon his acts; he was responsible to his own local organization, he contended, and to it alone. The action of his committee had not been passed upon by No. 6, and until it had