



THE LOUGHREA AFFAIR.

DETAILS OF THE LATEST TORY ASSAULT ON THE NATIONALISTS.

FURTHER ARRESTS AND PERSECUTIONS LIKELY TO FOLLOW-DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET-THE FIGHT TO BE KEPT UP

IN IRELAND. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 .- I have just been to see Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien. Bruised, sprained and forn out as they are after having been thrown but of a carriage last night and their day's exritement yesterday, it would be cruel to subject them to a formal interview, but our talk will enble me, I think, fairly to represent their views as well as my own in what I shall say regarding resterday's proceedings at Loughrea.

First, as to the particulars. When the public meeting was over and the rent collection under "plan of campaign" had been going on for some time, a large force of police in Plain clothes suddenly entered the different rooms of the rent office, grabbed at the money on the tables and arrested the four Members of Parliament. The sum seized-about ninety pounds-was but a small proportion of the amount collected, as Mr. O'Brien and others, seeing the approach of the police, got the money out of the way in time. Mr. Dillon, however, was taken unawares. Police Inspector Davis, inflamed with drink, clutched a pile of bank notes in front of him while a policeman cized the honorable gentleman from behind. Mr. Dillon struggled for the notes, when the drunken inspector assaulted him. The thing was simple highway robbery, one of the grossest and stupidest outrages on the law ever percetrated by an Irish government. Mr. Dillon will immediattly prose-cute the police for the recovery of the stolen

money. As to the policy of the Government in the matter, they are actually playing into our hands. They could not go a surer way about destroying their credit in England. They will not stop the pro-gress of the "plan," which will be pushed forward with the same vigor, but with more caution, and whatever proceedings they may take atainst us we shall laugh at them and come up smiling when all is over and they are discomfited, as stronger Governments before them have been by the Na-

tionalist party. The four members arrested are charged with ronspiracy, and it is plain that the object of summining Mr. Dillon to the Court of Queen's I each was through the mouth of Judge O'Brien to patch up in some way the damage done by Attorney. General Holmes in his opinion that the "plan was beyond reach of the law. To prosecute for e aspiracy will necessitate a great state trial be jury, and unless a jury is packed there will fore be no chance for conviction. In the hope of securing a packed jury it is likely the Government will order the trials to take place at Slizo, at the winter Assizes, where one panel has already been discredited.

Further arrests and prosecutions are. I think likely. My own name, I understand, is on the list of those to be attended to to-morrow, but the fact of the matter is the Government do not know what to do. They are not of the same mind for f e minutes together. The Cabinet is torn with dissens ons. One section wants to please Hartington and display Lord Salisbury's strong arm. snother party is all for bulldozing the landlords nd making friends with the National League Their official machinery has become so demora'ized by the example of one prominent official after another-Hamilton. Butler, Turner Buller's successor in Kerry), Plunkett, and even Clifford Lloyd, turn'ng Nationalist-and the discovery of Castle secrets by "United Ireland." that it may said to have utterly collarsed. A striking sten of this fact is that Jenkinson, exchief of dete tives and of unenviable notoriety, arrived the Castle this morning. He is brought over to reorganize and brace up the broken machinery. It is a forlorn hope, and it will be well if he, too. does not become disgusted with the job and like the others declare himself a Home Ruler. Т. Р. Снл., М. Р.

MR SHEEHY SUMMONED TO COURT. ANIEL O'CONNELL A

journment until after the holidays. The belief is general that the Reichstag will be dissolved at an early date.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND BULGARIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—The Journal de St. Peters-bourg says the offer of the Bulgarian throne to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. reported to have been made by the Bulgarian deputation which is now visiting the European capitals, could have been made visiting the European capitals, could have been made seriously. The deputation, says the *Journal*, had no authority to offer the Bulgarian crown, and it is doubtful if anybody would accept the crown under such conditions. It may be, says the paper, that the deputation made the offer ostentationsly on the part of the present dictators of Bulgaria in order to throw out the idea that they mean to continue to make demonstrations against Russia. The reckless assertion that no Power would oppose the elec-tion of Prince Ferdinand to the Bulgarian throne is un-worthy of discussion.

GOLD COMING FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, D.c. 17 .- The steamer Aller, which sailed from Southampton to-day for New-York, carries \$2,337,500 in gold. NAVIGATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17 .- Owing to the delay in equipping the tugs of the Montreal Harbor Commission for keeping the St. Lawrence River open to navigation during the cold weather the project will be abandoned.

DEFEAT OF THE CABLE COMPANY.

THE GENERAL TERM DECISION CONFIRMED. SHORTCOMINGS FOUND BY THE COURT OF APPEALS

IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Dec. 17 .- The Court of Appeals held its last session in 1886 to-day. When it reconvenes on January 17, Judge Peckham will take the seat occupied by Judge Miller. Judge Miller took the seat in 1873 from Judge Peckham's father. The court has heard argument in about 250 cases and decided 130 out of its calendar of 1,000 made up in May. Among to day's decisions was a unanimous confirmation of the decision of the General Term of the First Judicial District in refusing to coufirm the report of the Cable Commissioners, providing for the construction of seventy miles of cable road in New-York City. The decision in effect terminates the existence of the Cable Company. The opinion is one of the longest rendered recently by the court and was prepared by Judge Rapallo. The General Term rested almost entirely on strictly legal points, but the decision of the Court of Appeals is based mainly on broad grounds of public expediency. It holds that the Cable Commissioners would be and to establish distinctly in their report the kind of ad they proposed to construct and the limitations under which the road was to be operated. The report does not establish these facts. It leaves it open to the discretion of the company whether it will build surface or elevated roads. Its provisions for elevated roads are so vague as to permit the Cable Company virtually to confiscate and occupy many cutire streets. Its description of proposed surface roads is equally vague. Still further, the report does not provide for the restoration of the franchise to the city and county in case the roads are not built within specified periods.

The points on which the opposition relied chiefly and which were the especial subjects of contention in the Leg-islature when the General Surface Road bill was passed islature when the General Surface Road bill was passed in 1884, namely, that that act prohibited the construction of a cable road under the Rapid Transit act and that the Rapid Transit act did not provide for a surface street road, are over-ruled. Juage Earl dissented on these two points. As the validity of the Broadway repeal lexisla-tion is soon to come before the court it is of interest to note that Judge Rapallo suggests that under certain con-ditions the Cable Company unich have been " subject to the more summary punishment of a legislative repeal of its charter." The decision recites to the fullest detail the history of the road, and reviews the points made in the General Term, dwelling especially on the bearings of the General Term, dwelling especially on the bearings of the set of 1875. It also holds that the Cable Company was legally organized and in the incluse excise of its franchises and that the Commissioners did fairly establish the time within which the routes must be constructed.

Charles P. Shaw, the counsel of the Cable Company, said that he was not prepared to express an opini the decision, because it might mean a toohnical defeat and a substantial victory. In o her words, the Court of Appeals might have decided that the General Term was alone anthorized to determine the bearing of that section of the General Surface Railroad act of 1884 which had been in question, and in that case the whole matter would simply have to be taken back and brought up again be-fore the General Term.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 (Special) .- The merchants and manufacturers of Baltimore have agreed, it is stated, to unite with the Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company in requesting Southern lines to Norfolk and Portsmouth to make rates that will secure a portion of their shipments to Baltimore and Philadelphia. At present these Southern lines are acting in connection with water lines to New-York and Boston and fair rates to Baltimore and Philadelphia are not to be obtained.

The money to build 2,000 coal cars for the Reading

TWENTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

DISASTERS NEAR THE GOLDEN GATE.

The

AN UNSEAWORTHY VESSEL SHATTERED AND MOST OF THE CREW DROWNED -A WHALER BURNED. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 (Special) .- This was fatal Friday for seataring men at San Francisco, as no less than three disasters occurred. The whaling bark Atlantic was wrecked this morning in a thick fog off the Chiff House and twenty-nine out of a crew of thirty-eight were lost. The steam whaling bark Mary and Helen took fire at the Potrero Whart about noon and was so badly burned that the loss on her will be \$30,000. She had been fitted for sea. In the effort to extinguish the fire the tug Water Witch went alongside the bark when a lot of gunpowder stored in the hold of the burning vessel exploded, knocking Captain Miller of the tug into the water and drowning

The wreck of the Atlantic was one of the worst in the annals of scataring on this coast, as she went ashore within halt a mile of a life-saving station, but because of thick fog the station men knew nothing of the disaster until the halt-drowned captain and eight of his men crawled up to the house and gave an account of the wreck. The vessel left this harbor yes terday alternoon and was towed outside the Heads. Then the wind tell and there was not enough to fill the sails, so Captain Warren dropped anchor. What tollowed may be related best in his own words : " One

Then the wind tell and there was not chough to mi, ue sails, so Captain Warren dropped anchor. What tollowed may be related best in his own wordts: " One anchor being insufficient to hold the vessel, we lowered another. We stayed there for several hours with the swell constantly sweeping our decks and trequently dashing up into the rigging. The anchors would not nold and we kept dragging south. Shortly atter midnight, I don't remember the time, the vessel struck in the sand and from that time on she began to go to pieces. The fog was so thick you couldn't see your hand before your face. Two boats were immediately lowered. The first boat contained airst mate Doty, third mate Perry and two or three sailors. It had hardly got clear of the vessel though, when it swamped and its occupants were lost. The second boat contained second mais Ring, several sallors and myselt. We were just pushing off when two more men jamped in and our boat awamped. We clung to the boat and were washed ashote." Another trightul experience was that of Andrew J. Look, the boatsteerer. His account of what took place between the time of leaving the tug ang-ariking the beach agrees with that of Captain Warren : " After the first boat had been lowered and was swamped," said Look, "the vessel began pitching and tossing, and to avoid terrible breakers we all chunded up into the trigging. We truck to give ny sheeling over on an side. I was washed off the rigging. I caught hold of a block of wood about two teet in diameter and hung on tor dear lite. It seemed as though I was in the water a month. You cau beards up the lings when I would be thrown unon the share and board on the reseal was heated on the was a stand the advert. Finally I became extansted and was water at month. You cau beards they shaled back must would be thrown unon the share and board to reseal the order and the advert shale back the wood about two teet in diameter and hung on to reder lite. It seemed as though I was in the water a month. You cau beard, son after she went to pive

New Berlord by J. & W. R. Whg. One of the beach owners claimed to-day that she wise a stanch vessel, but the tact that not a single insurance connersy here would take a line of insurance on her disproves this. She was insured in New Hedford for \$5,000 although worth with her eatin \$25,000. More than half the men had never been on a whaler before and didn't know how to han de the boats. The captain was new to this port also and ignorant of the strong ebb tide outsuice the Heads. If he had theosed after passing through the Golden Gate, he would have cleared the breakers. The faulity among the crew is explained by the fact that the men were drunk and helpless. The regular captain of the vessel who had run on her for five cars was going to Honoluki to jon the vessel there. Thousands of people went out to the beach to see the wroch, but by noon there was nothing visible save timbers strewn along the shore. No wrock near the Golden Gate since the fourdering of the Escambia has been attended with such loss of life as this. owners claimed to-day that she was a stanch yes

BRAVE DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.

Tribune.

NO FLAGMAN AT A NEW-BRUNSWICK CROSSING-

WHO IS TO BLAME !

Terrence Hickey, a blue-eyed lad of fourtcen years, who lived at St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, on the outskirts of New-Brunswick, N. J., because his mother was drowned three years ago and his father was unable to take care of him, got up at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and took four of the Sisters of Charity. in charge of the asylum in the institution's carriage down to early mass in the Catbolic church in Somerset-st. After he had left the Sisters at the church he drove down Somerset st hill to do an errand in another tart of the town. Somerset-st. runs with a rather steep incline down to the Raritan Canal. Jast below the Catholic church George-st. crosses Somerset at almost right angles. Right over the lines of their intersection pass the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is a safety gate at each of the George-st. approaches to the tracks, but none in Somerset-st. Two men go on duty at 6:30 a. m. and lower these gates whenever trains approach until 10:30 p.m. After that time the gates are raised and no gateman is on hand. Passersby and drivers must then look out for the locomotive whistle.

It was about twenty minutes after 6 when young Hickey reined his horse down Somerset-st. and turned bim around the George-at. corner to cross the tracks and go further down-town. There was a mist in the morning air and he could not see clearly across the streets. There was no train due at that time for the Pittsburg express, which runs rapidly through New-Brunswick, is scheduled to pass the station at 6:03. Hickey, thoughtless of any danger, let his horse go on down to the railroad line. Just as the wagon's wheels struck the first track there came the rumble of a train. It was the express twenty minutes behind time thundering down at the rate of forty miles an hour. Hickey was helpless. His horse did not move on tast enough and the boy could not jump. An old man, gray-haired and bent with seventy-one years of life, was on the other side of the tracks. He was Moses Ryno, a trustworthy workman in Janeway & Co.'s wall paper factory and was on his way to work. Almost everybody in town knew him, for he had nved there a long while and had a smile and a kind word and a helping hand for any one whom he could assist. Ryno saw Hickey and called to him to "hurry up and get out of the way." And as he called the warning he rushed down to the track as if to grasp the horse by the reins and lead him over. The line of cars slipped straight along on the steel rails. Ryno was too late. The locomotive dashed with tearful momentum upon the horse, striking him on the hind legs and crashing into the front wheels of the wagon. Young Hickey was knocked over on the cowcatoner and killed instatly. Ils body was carried along by the train to the draw on the bridge about filteen rods beyond. Old man kyno was struck by the hores, and both horse and man, each dying the methen the train ran into them, were thrown 200 feet down Somerset at. The wagon was broken into splinters and scattered along the textics. striking him on the hind legs and crashing into

The bodies of the boy and the man who would have

The bodies of the boy and the man who would have saved him were taken to the Morgue. Each had been struck on the base of the skull and each had had the right leg broken. Coroner Daly surmoned a jury, but no inquest will be held till Monday, as the engineer and conductor of the train cannot be in New-Brunswick the then

There were few people around at the time and several other stories were told as to the cause of the accident. One is that the horse's teet got stuck in the rails and the boy was trying to extribute them. Ryno went back to help bum and while both were bending down the train crashed into them. Another is that Ryro was in the carriage atter Hickey left the church and was being driven down to the factory. This is considered improbable, as the distance is not far and Ryno generally walked. A third version is that the old man was far beyond the trach and was hit either by the horse or a spoke from one of the wheels.

PRICE THREE CENTS

THE ARCHBISHOP IN TOWN. WHY HE WENT TO PHILADELPHIA.

THE MCGLYNN CASE AND THE LAND QUES. TION NOT DISCUSSED.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT OF A CONFERENCE IN BALTIMORE-THE ARCHBISHOP NOT DISPOSED TO TALK ABOUT DR. M'GLYNN-A LETTER FROM CARDINAL MANNING-POSITION OF THE CHURCH ON PROPERTY IN LAND EXPOUNDED BY A HIGH AUTHORITY.

Archbishop Corrigan's absence from the city this week has occasioned considerable comment. Is was stated on what was assumed to be good anthority that he had gone to Baltimore for the purpose of conferring with Cardinal Gibbons, Archop Elder, of Cincinnati; Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and other prominent dignitaries of the Church in regard to the land and labor question, and also the case of Dr. McGlynn. These reports, according to the Archbishop himself, were entirely erroneous There has been no conference for any such purpose; in fact, he has not even been to Baltimore. He went to Philadelphia on Wednesday and returned home on Thursday night.

A THIBUNE reporter and a multitude of other visitors called on him yesterday to ascertain what action had been taken by the alleged conference in Baltimore. The Archbishop was engaged with Monsignor Preston at the time, and the reporter was ushered into one of the large reception roome to await the close of the conference. It was a highly agreeable place in which to wait. Floods of sunshine porred through the large windows, lighting up brilliantly the rich furnishings, tapestry. and many objects of art and devotion that adorned the apartment. Among the things that attracted the eye was a splendid marble bass of Cardinal McCloskey, which occupies a central position at the end of the room and represents faithfully the finely cut features of the first American Cardinal. Near it stood a marble bast of the Saviour and another of Pope Pius IX.

While the reporter was looking at a painting of the Vatican and St. Peter's the Archbishop entered. He seemed in excellent health and spirits. It is said that he is one of the hardest-working men in New-York, and judging from his energetic manner, well-kuit frame, clear healthy skin, well balanced head, and strong intellectual countenance, one would say that he was capable of performing an endless amount of mental labor. He greated his visitor pleasantly and smiled when the reporter made known the object of his visit.

WHAT THE ARCHBISHOP SAID

"I have not been to Baltimore at all." he replied, "and there has been no conference for any such purpose. The meeting in Philadelphia that I have been attending was that of the executive, committee of the American College in Rome. This committee consists of Cardinal Gibbons, who is president ex officio; Archbishop Ryan, the treasurer : Archbishop Williams and myself. I am the secretary of the committee, Our deliberations were in regard to matters entirely connected with that institution. No reference was made to the land and labor question. Indeed, I may say that the matter was not even breathed. It was nothing but an ordinary eccelesiastical meeting and had no particular significance."

The question of Dr. McGlynn's suspension was then brought up by the reporter. "In view of the many contradictory reports that have appeared in regard to this matter," he asked, " vill you give a brief history of the case from the beginning ?"

"No, I prefer to say nothing further on the subject," replied the Archbishop." I don't think it would be well to discuss the matter. It has already received sufficient attention.

He expressed great reluctance, in fact, about saying anything in connection with the recent occurrences with which his name has been assointed

"It is assumed by certain prominent labor leaders and others." continued the reporter. "that since the Catholic Church has not silenced Bishon alty and other Irish clergymen who have es-

poused Mr. Davitt's land nationalization views, has practically indorsed Henry George's proprty theories in Ireland. justifiable ?" "I have nothing whatever to say on that sub ect," was the Archbishop's reply.

UNABLE, HOWEVER, TO SAVE THE BOY. NESBITT AND VICKERMAN ARRESTED. DEFENDANTS IN SUITS FOR SLANDER - DAMAGES PUT AT \$25,000 IN EACH CASE.

James R. Vickerman and Thomas J. Nesbitt. hose accusations against Jacob Rosenberg, well known as juror No. 9 in the McQuade trial, have caused so much stir, were arrested at a late hour yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriffs Martin and Crawford on an order granted by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court in a suit for alleged slander begun against them by Rosenberg. He demands \$25,000 damages from each. The officers, accompanied by Bernard Cohn, a

ROSENBERG STRIKES BACK.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1886 .-- TEN PAGES.

friend of Rosenberg, went to the merchant tailor's establishment of the defendants, at No. 60 Nassaust., soon after 4 o'clock, armed with the order of arrest. Neshitt was found there and was at once taken into custody. A woman who was in the store hastened out and Cohn followed her, thinking that she was Mrs. Vickerman and was about to warn her husband. On the sidewalk near by he found Vickerman, and one of the deputies coming un arrested him also. They were taken to the Sheriff's office, and being unable to furnish bail, which was fixed at \$5,000 each, were taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

The affidavits on which the order of arrest was procured were made by Morris Rosenberg, brother of the plaintiff, and John F. Sutter, of Boston, who was formerly employed by Rosen berg Brothers. The complaint sets forth that the laintiff is engaged in the business of a merchant tailor in "The Evening Post" building, the Potter building, at Nos. 34 and 45 Fulton-st., and at No 820 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia ; that he has been in business for many years, is a taxpayer and was a juryman in the McOuade trial : that the de fendants have made malicious and defamatory tatements charging him with having committee perjury when he swore, on being examined in the Court of General Sessions in regard to his fitness to serve on the jury, that he was not acquainted with any of the Aldermen of the Board of 188 except Farley, and asserting that he knew John Keenan, Patrick Farley and Thomas Shiels. The effect of this is declared to have been to make it appear that he would have taken a bribe if h had been an Alderman, and that as a juror he would not find a true verdict according to his ath. It is further averred that these attempts were made in a public manner and that they were widely circulated in the newspapers, causing great damage to bim in his social and busine

relations. the affidavit of Morris Rosenberg sets forth that he is in business as a merchant tailor at No. 2 Nussau-st., and prior to July 22 was in partnership with his brother, the plaintiff; that he was almost always in the store and never heard his brother say what had been attributed to him or anything of that nature ; that the plaintiff was not acquainted with Keenan and was not at the store at the time that Keenan called there for a suit of clothes; and further that Nesbitt wer not at that time in the employment of the firm. In the affidavit of John F. Sutter it is averred that Jacob Rosenberg never talked about the McQuade trial in the terms attributed to him.

After the prisoners had been taken into custody After the prisoners had been taken into custody and taken to the Sheriff's office prior to being sent to juil, both asserted their readiness to meet the allegations acaust them. Vickerman said: "I stand by my afficavit. Every word of it is true, and if I should die the next moment I would not make any different statement." Nesbitt said: "My father died lately and left

ne a quarter of a million of dollars, and I and able to fight Rosenberg in this matter, and I will do it. Everything that I has a said is true. We

BANKRUPT.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 .- At Longhrea yesterday Mr. Sheehy received a summons to appear and show cause why he hould not be bound over to keep the peace, because of a speech he made recently at Lylebeg, and which, it was said, was calculated to arouse disorder.

aid, was calculated to arouse disorder.
Dr. Brosman and three farmers were tried in Cork to-day on the charge of "moonlighting" in Kerry. All were acquited. The amouncement of the verdict was re-ceived with loud cheers, and the defendants were escorted through the streets by an enthosisatic moultitude.
Daniel O'Connell, a grandson of the Liberator, is gazet-ted a bankrupt.
Commoners Jordan and Kenny have arrived at Kilrush, where they will receive the reuts of the temants on the Vandelowar and Barton estates to-morrow. The police are aware of the intentions of the Leish Parliamentary party, intes that a number of Irish Commoners have started for Ireland to take charge of the campaign, which they will procente vigorously.

prosecute vigorously. The Nationalists are laughing at the stupidity of the police in not acting sconer than they did. They might have seized many thousands of pounds by taking action

earlier. The Government has decided to proceed against all concerned in the plan of campaign on a charge of con-spiracy. Summonses have been issued and will be served to-morrow on Dilloy, O'Brien and four other Commoners. The cases will be ir.ed before the Dublin Commission in structed to arrest the campaign leaders everywhere. Commoner Carew abandoned his intention of receiving rents at Ballylannis to-day on learning that he was being watched by police.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH CABINET. THE ACTION OF THE IRISH EXECUTIVE APPROVED-

A CIRCULAR NOTE ON EGYPT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.-A Cabinet council was held to-day, asting three hours. The chief business was in relation to Egypt. The Cabinet approved a circular note to the Powers explaining England's views on the Egyptian queslion, both financial and military. The action of the Irish Executive was also approved.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 17.-Of the nine youths sen-tenced here on November 29 for assaulting a servant girl, the Executive has decided to commute the sentences of three to imprisonment for hfe. The six others will be hanged.

ROME, Dec. 17.-The Chamber of Deputies has approve an extra credit of \$5,000,000 for the war and marine do partments.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—The Spanish Government propose to establish commercial bureaus in London, Paris, New York, Mexico and Buenos Ayres.

SALE OF FRED. ARCHER'S HORSES. LONDON, DEC. 17.—The auction sale of the blooded stock belonging to Fred. Archer, the jockey, has been com-pleted at Newmarket. It realized a total of \$17,925. Chilperic brought \$3,700.

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Postmaster-General announces that the mail agreements for transatlantic service will ex-pire on February 28, and he invites fresh tenders. He pire on February 28, and he invites fresh tenders. He rays that experience has proved that a tri-weekly service via Queenstown is the best, but, while giving preference to Queenstown, other things being equal, he is prepared to consider offers from other ports. He prefers to engage monthly or quarterly the most efficient vessels, but will entertain tenders for a one-year contract from March I or for a longer period if the terms of service are completely satisfactory. An injunction has been granted restraining the Cunard and White Star Steamship Companies from refusing to carry any mails offered to America.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE BRITISH IN BURMAH.-A dispatch from Burmah Gays that the Shans have mustered in great force and oc-cupy the passes leading to the ruby mines. The British column has been reinforced.

NINE PERSONS DROWNED.--A dispatch from Genoa re-ports the loss off that port by drowning of a boat crew of nine persons.

BUSINESS FAILURE.—Cowan & Co., ship brokers and merchants, of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at \$500,000.

DEBATE ON THE GERMAN ARMY BILL. BERLIN, Dec. 17.- The commission on the Military bill to-day concluded the debate on the first reading of the measure. General von Schellendorff declared that it was impossible to accept the bill as modified by yesterday's otes. A motion to hold a sitting to-morrow was re-ceted by a vote of 16 to 12, and it was decided to leave to he President of the commission the summoning of the art meeting. This decision is tautamount to an ad-

Company is to be furnished by of that corporation who take four per cent, car trust certificates as collateral. An attempt

per cent. car trust certificates as collateral. An attempt to place them with the public has failed. The receivers of the Reading deny the truth of the statement telegraphed from Pitts-burg that the United States Circuit (our bad ordered them to continue the daily remittances of \$12,000 to the Jersey Central. They claim that the Jersey Central is indebted to them nearly \$345,000 on supplies furnished them last month. The general mortgage bondholders of the Reading Railroad Company, who will join the In-come mortgage and the consolidated lives of the same company in out accepting the present plan for the reorganization of that property will not call a meeting of the creditors until atter the first of the year.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AN EXPLOSION UNDER A BANK An explosion, followed by flames, in the cellar of the Market National Bank Building, at Pearl and Beckman sts., caused excitement in that neighbor-Beckman sts., caused excitement in that neighbor-hood at 9 a. m. yesterilay. The firemen put out the fammes before any damage had been done. It was discovered that gas had been escaping from a de-fective pipe. Henry Barker, an engineer, had entered the cellar with a small oil-lamp, which caused the explosion. He was stunned, but escaped serious inducy.

injury.

DAMAGE TO PLANING AND SAW MILLS.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 17 (special).--C. White & Son's planing and saw mills were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The following is the insurance: Star, of New-York, \$500; Spring Garden, of Philadelphia. \$1,000; York, \$500; Spring Garach, of Fininderphia, \$1,000; Germania, of New-York, \$1,000; Washington, of Boston, \$1,000, Connecticut, of Hartford, \$1,000; Prescott, of Boston, \$500; Manufacturers and Mcrehants' of Fittsburg, \$500; Western, of Fittsburg, \$500; WestChester, of New York, \$500; Rhode Island, of ProvI cance, \$500; German American, of New York, \$500; Orienta, of Hartford, \$500; British America, of Toronto, \$1,000; Phenix, of London, \$1,000.

FIGHTING THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

A SUIT IN WHICH THAT CORPORATION IS CHARGED

WITH CONSPIRACY. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17 (Applian). - George Rice, of Mari-etta, Ohio, filed a sult in the United States Court here to day against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Comany, the Chess Carley Company, of Louisville, and the Standard Oil Company. The complainant, who is a large refluer and dealer in oil, claims that the Chess Carley Company is identical with the Standard Oil Company recently organized here, and is a mere agent of the Standard Oil Company, of Cleveland. The Charges are in substance as follows: that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and The Chess Carley Company have entered into a confed-eracy with the Standard Oil Company and are now con-spiring to drive from the markets of all States of the United States all oil producers and dealers that are not interested in, or a part of, the Standard Oil Company. In pursuance of this conspiracy the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has dis-eriminated against the plaintiff in its charges for Treight in favor of the Standard Oil Company and the Chess Carley Company. In evidence is a letter from the Chess Carley Company to J. M. Chip, general Treinat agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This letter, after complaining that klee's agent is getting too low a rate, adds: Piease turn on another screw. pany, the Chess Carley Company, of Louisville, and the

Piease turn on another screw.

In obedience the Louisville and Nashville advanced its an obsidence the house the Analytic advanced its rates 50 per cent, charging Eric \$63 for seventy barrels of oil from here to Nashville. At the same time the Standard Oil Company was charged \$.9 90 for exactly the same haut, the petition is for an humation against such discrim-nation and \$5,000 to repay overcharges paid by kice, and \$100,000 damages to his business.

LESTRANGE CAUGET IN CHICAGO.

Inspector Byrnes sent Sergeant Richard O'Connor to Chicago yesterday to get Henry Lestrange, who shot Cheego yesterday to get henry Lestrange, who william Walker in Thomas Nicols's liquor store at No. 139 Hester-st. on November 9. Word of Lestrange's arrest in Chicago reached the Inspector on Thursoay night. The ex-convict and murderer had walked into the office of the Pinkerton agency, it was said, and had asked why he was shadowed. Upon being questioned, be had admitted that he was the man who shot Walker.

ROCKWELL RELEASED ON BAIL. FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 17.-Frederick S. Rockwell, who eloped with Mrs. West from Red Bank, and was afterward arrested in Kausas City for embezzlement, was reed on bail this morning.

ing the lever and turning on a full head of a hope of avoiding a collision with a heavy freight train. The collision took place, but at the same time the doserted engine began moving forward and a few minutes serted engine began moving forward and a few minutes later went thundering through the city at the rate of fifty to sixty miles an hour. It bounded across the main thoroughfares with lightning-like rapidity. While none was injured, narrow escapes were plential. A crowded street-car was missed by only a few inches. Near the Union Passenger depat the wild engine jumped the track, breaking and bending the rails, and after running several hundred feet, jumping from the to the, in some unaccountable way got on the Cleveland. Columbus, Che innati and indianapolis track, continued its course through the depot and on out. Into the country. An incoming train was telegraphed to a sidetrawk at the first station south of here and man-aged to carry out the order just in time to avert a coll-sion. The wild engine inally exhausted itself and stop-ped of its own accord near Alexandersville. The inost remarkable part of the whole affair is that no one was killed.

SUMMING UP THE REED DEFALCATION.

BOSTON Dec 17 .- (special) .- Evet since the discovery of the defaications of ex-Treasurer William Reed, of the outh Boston Railroad Co., experts have been at work on the books, endeavoring to unravel the tangle into which his manipulations of the stock certificates had thrown the accounts From the experts' report it appears that the over-issue of stock by the treasurer is 1.263 shares, and his cash defaication is \$156,677 42. a complete wiping out of the surplus of \$69,559 19 as reported at the lastan ual meeting, and an additional steal of \$80,718 23 The company now knows just what its loss is in cash, but the question of ilability on the over-issue of certificates is still to be ascertained. If the company were liable for the market value of such shares, the amount taken by Reed in that way would be in round combara \$123,000, which, added to the cash defaication gives a total of \$274,277,422. These figures are substantially those given by THE TRENCE, nearly two weeks ago, the only error being in adding the surplus to the amount of the cash defaication as given, when it should have been included in it. Presi-dent itersey said to day: "We now know just where we stand, and just what we have to do. I do not think that it will cripple us sciously, and I hope to get over it with-out passing more than one year's dividend." Reed was this evening sentenced to State prison fo seven years. company now knows just what its loss is in cash, but the

seven years.

NEW-HAVEN REFORMERS ON THE BENTON CASE, NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 17 (Special) .- The report of the Excutive Committee of the New-Haven Civil Service Reform Association adopted to-night, will prove anything form Association adopted to might will prove any and but pleasant reading to the Executive at Washington. That part of the report dealing with the head of the Democratic Administration is as follows: "It is greatly to be regretted that the author of such ringing phrases has in some instances permitted the extremeles of party, or the pressure brought to bear by those around him, to so far influence his action regarding official activ-ty in political affa-rs as apparently to justify the infer-ence that such activity becomes permitted the extremeles of party. For the pressure brought to bear by those around directed against the Democratic party. It is difficult otherwise to explain the conduct of some of the Fed-eral office-holders in Maryland. Indiana and some other States. Including Connecticut, or the fact that a Republican district attorney. In Pennsylvania is removed for making speeches hostills to the Administration, without any preleace that his office was neglected, while a Democratic attorney in Missouri who was removed for political speeches hostills to inter the activity because bis arrangements were so made as not to interfere with his official duries, and this without regard to the fact that his speechest, al-though favorable to Democratic candidates, were intense-ity bostile to measures strongly supported by the Admini-tration, including the Civil service act. It is not easy to see how in the exercise of a just discrimination one should be taken and the other left." but pleasant reading to the Executive at Washington.

A BUNTLE FOR SMUGGLING RUM.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 17 (perial).-The customs officials here have made a capture of a novel vessel for smuggling liquor. It is a bustle made of tin in the shape of a cres cent. At each end it is thin, but is expanded so as to be about an inch and a half wide about the middle, and being hollow inside holds exactly one gallon. When discovered bottow inside noise classified on gamma. When had it on in its proper place, and it answered admirably for the pur-pose for which such things are used, but, unfortunately for the owner, it was found to contain a gallon of fine Cuban rum.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF LOUISIANA BONDS. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17 ("presal) .- The Louisiana Na-NEW-ORLEASS, Dec. 17 ("pretail, --The Lonisland, Sa-tional Bank and the Canal Bank, of this city, to-day agreed, in consideration of being made depositories of State funds, to pay the interest coupons on Lonislana fours failing due in January and Juiz, 1887. The arree-ment can be available on sixty days' notice. The arree-ment can be available on sixty days' notice. The arree-ment can be available on sixty days' notice. The arree-ment can be available on sixty days' notice. The arree-ment can be available on sixty days' notice.

8 o'clock and were received with ap plause. Charles Matthews was named as scorer and Henry Rhines, of Chicago, referee. Schaefer led off with the black and failed to score. Slosson scored one on a long draw and sat down. Schaefer followed with an easy car rom and made a miscue. Schaeter displayed a certain degree of apparent nervousness at the start, while Slosson appeared to be more self-possessed. In the sixth inning Slosson scored fourteen, failing to get the balls together, and his play evoked the first enthusiasm shown. This appeared to rouse Schaefer He started with the balls in the upper right hand corner and made 7, when they scattered out he brought them together, chased them down the rail with marvellous touch, and only ceased on a shor rail with marvellous touch, and only ceased on a short masse shot when he had scored 48, with a total of 57. In the seventeenth inning he turned the first 100. Slos-son did not turn his first 100 until the thirtieth inning. When Schaefer succeeded in running up 20 in the lorty-sixth inning and Slosson had missed a cushion to bank, he seemed discouraged and remarked "I am not myself." In the fifty-sixth the score stood: Schaefer, 240; Slos-son, 173

In the fifty-sixth the score stood: Schaefer, 240; Slos-son, 173 Slosson made his 400 in the 104th inning and was cheered wildly, having wiped out a clear 100 of the lead Schaefer had held. Schaefer had scored 466 when he stopped on the 107th, and Slosson had advanced to 411 Cheering became fre-quent, but it was distributed impartially. When Schaefer began to score in the 105th inning, after compassing several difficult shots, he was tremendously cheered. He stopped with 15 and a total of 453, while Slosson made a miss. Schaefer had only 17 between him and vectory, and when the balls settled down in the right hand corner h the 110th, some one cried out, "That set-tles it." It failed by 10 points, though. Slosson, con-fronting this lead of 77, citi it down to 67, then to 60 making a magnificent follow and cushion 2555, out stop? ping there, with 17 to his creati and a total of 430, betraffer soon criticline game and there was a cheer and a runh to greet him.

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Schwing is the score:} \\ \text{Following is the score:} \\ \text{Schwing i$

s. 5, 2, 15, 7, 10. Total, 500. Siosson-1, 0, 0, 2, 3, 14, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 5, 15, 17, 4, 2, 0, 12, 0, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 12, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 3, 5, 0, 3, 0, 1, 13, 0, 5, 3, 7, 112, 6, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 14, 0, 1, 1, 5, 0, 3, 0, 1, 13, 0, 5, 3, 7, 112, 6, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 14, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 15, 0, 14, 17, 0, 0, 10, 5, 15, 0, 10, 0, 6, 4, 1, 6, 1, 5, 6, 3, 9, 4, 0, 2, 0, 17-Total, 430. Schaefer average-4-30 111; slosson 3-100-110.

A WOMAN TORTURED INTO INSANITY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 .- A special from Vincennes, Ind says : " A message was received from the Indianapolis Insane Asylum at the home of Miss Lydia Pickel a day or two ago, which reveals the last chapter of a and story. The message ran: 'Lydia Pickel is lying at the point of death. Come. If you wish to see her alive.' The dying girl lived in Harrodsburg, Lawrence County. She was one of a numerous family. She accumulated a sung sum of money, which she was amonitous to invest to the best advantage. She learned that under the Homestead law she could score a considerable trait of land with her hitle store of money, and with this thought in view she set out for the West. On the way to ner destination she had to travel a long way by stage coace one day and night. The coace was entered by several drunken cowboys. Seeing that a detenceless woman was the only occupant of the coach save themselves, they attacked her. The poor gril escaped from her per-secutors by umping from the coach. Taree or four days later a woman was found wandering about on the open prairie. When captured she was found to be hoperessly insane. Fortunately a man from Law-rence County, Ind., was present and he at once identiced her as Miss Lydia Pickel, whom he had known from childbood. A guard was provided and the yoang woman was sent home and from here to the Stats Asjum for the Insane. Her case was beyond the power of human skill." rence County. She was one of a numerous family.

TWO WHALING VESSELS LOST.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special) .- Dispatches from San Francisco this afternoon report that the whaling steamer Mary and Helen was burned there this morning. She was built at Bath, Maine, in there this morning. She was built at Bath, Maine, in 1882, for Captain William Lewis, of this city. Two years ago Lewis sold her to the Pacific Steam Whaling Company. She was of 322 tons burfleu. The bark Atlantic, belonging to this city, was driven ashore this morning off Chiff House, San Francisco, and is a total wreck. It is thought that twenty-live men were lost. The captain, mate and eight men were saved. The Atlantic was of 291 tons burden and was valued at about \$25.0004. at about \$25,000

under instructions from the City Council, under instructions from the City Council, which is a company asking it to station flagmen at the crossing at 6 a m but no answer was made to the letter and no citra flagmen were placed on duty. In the last three days acrea persons have been killed on the road either at New-Brunswick or on either side of the town.

MONMOUTH COUNTY TEMPERANCE UNION.

KEYPORT, N. J., Dec. 17 (Special) .- The third conention of the Monmouth County Women's Christian Temperance Union met this morning in the Temperance Rooms in Front-st. Mrs. S. J. C. Downs, State President, took the chair. Sixteen unions have been President, took the chair. Sixteen unions have been organized in the county, two young women's unions, six Loyal Temperance Legions of Honor, and three colored unions. The reports all along the lnes were full of encouragement. The noontide season of prayer was led by Mrs. Hammer, of Newark. The afternoon aession was held in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. The devotional services were conducted by Mrs. Mary C. Nooles and by Mrs. Farington, presi-dent of the Monmouth County Union. Mrs. Sea-brook, of Keyport, gave an address of welcome full of encouragement and counsel. Mrs. Farrington responded. Mrs. Downs speke with much feeling of the proposition of W A. Franch & Co., of Red Bank, ro sell wines and liquors, ales, porters and user in Asbury Park. Mrs. Seabrook here offered the fellow.

Asbury Park. Mrs. Scabrook here offered the fellow-ing resolution: "Lessled, That we, the wives, mothers and daughters of Monmouth County, enter our protest against the action of W. A. French & Co. in endeavor-ing to enfy the law of the State in introducing the sale of liquor in Asbury Park, and we call upon our voting citizens to put down all lawlessness by those in high as well as low places." Ringing speeches were made by Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Seabrook and the resolution was adopted by a rising vote. A mass meeting was addressed by Mrs. Hammer, National Superintendent of Juvenile Werk, and by Mrs. J. S. Ellis, corresponding secretary of this State. The attendance of delegates was large and the meeting enthusiastic.

neeting enthusiastio.

ANARCHISTS WHO WANT THEIR RED FLAGS. CHICAGO, Dec. 17 .- The attorneys for the Anarchists have addressed a letter to Mayor Harrison, State's Attorney Grinnell, Chief Ebersold, Inspector Bonfield, Captain William Wood, Lieutenant James Bowler, Lieutenant Penzen, Captain O'Donnell, Lieutenant Blettner and Lieutenant Barcal, demand-ing "the return of the property hereinafter desortied, which was taken by officers of the police ou the 5th day of May, 1886. From the Carpenters' Uniou there was taken, from the budquarters. No. 71 West Lake-st., one red tiag, about six feet by eight, slik, with a gold-fringed border, inscribed, 'International Zimmurfieute u Bauechreiner Union No. 1 von Chi-cago,' From the rooms of the Bohemian Working-men's Building Society, corner of Central-ave, and Eighteenth-st., were taken two red flags (not in-seribed), 200 yards of red flannel, sixteen monograms, also two books containing names of members. Unless the property is returned within ten days we shall be compelled to bring such action as may in our judg-ment be justined by the facts presented to us." Bonfield, Captain William Wood, Lieutenant James

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TAKING A COLLEGE EXPULSION INTO COURT. CARLIST.S. Penti, Dec. 17 (special). -The case of John M. Ill against Dickinson College racuity for expulsion of his no, who was charged with throwing stones through the col-set minora, was argued a few days ago, on a writ of alter-ation allowed the writ, which will throw the case into court the January term. The amount of damages claimed by ull is \$10,000.

DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY A CAVE-IN.

BEENFRUCTION CAUCHD BY A CAUPIN. BHENASDOAH, Penn, Dec. 17.—The people living along West coal at were arouse: from sleep this marning by the of-fect of a series of successive shocks or earthquakes. The sensation was produced by a cave-in which took down fully four acres, upon which stands upward of fifty houses. Scenes of the greatest alarm prevailest. The surface settled from two to four feet and damared the property to the extent of from \$50,000 to \$73,000. The cave-in was caused by the rob-bing of the workings of Kohmoor Collegy.

bing of the workings of Kohmoor Colliery. EMPLOYES SUING FOR THEIR PAY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 (Special).-The employees of the Sheriff's office brought suit to day to recover \$4,479 04 from the city, the amount of their salaries or October and Novem-ber, A claim for the December as arries will also be made. The insanity of Sheriff flowar and the returns of any one elso to sign their warrants led to fins action. MR. BOSTWICK'S GIFT TO A COLLEGE. RALEIOI, N. C., Dec. 17.-J. A. Bostwick, of New York, has presented to the Wake Forest College, in this state \$50,000 in addition to \$20,000 given some time ago. TRAMPS STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

TRAMPS STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

LANCASTER, Penn. Dec. 17.—The tramp insurrection at the Lancaster workhouse is at an end, the men resuming work to day at stone-breaking atter having been deprived of food for thirty six hours. The more violent members were placed

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CARDINAL MANNING'S LETTER.

The letter of Cardinal Manning to T. R. Preston, ditor of "The Brooklyn Examiner." a Catholid journal. in which it will be printed to-day, was shown to the prelate. This letter gives the views of the Cardinal on Henry George's theories, and is as follows:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, } LONDON, December 1, 1886, } DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 8 has just reached me, and 1 am happy to answer your question on the subject of my conversation with Mr. Henry George some months ago, on which 1 understand statements and comments have been made in the American malers

statements and comments have been made in the American papers. Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, Editor of "Merry England," came to me to ask whether I was willing to receive a visit from him and Mr. Henry George. I answered that I should most gladly receive them. They there-iore called on me togeiner. Then ing reat between Mr. Henry George and my-ier there might not be a common ground on which to meet I began by saying. "Before we go further let me know whether we are in agreement upon one vital principle. I believe that the law of property is founded on the law of nature, that it is sanctioned in two calcon declared in the Christian law taught by the Catholic Church, and incorporated in the civilization of all matons. Therefore, unless we are in agreement upon the which lies at the foundation of when y i am afraid we cannot approach each other.

I understood Mr. George to say that he did not deny I understood Mr. George to say that he did not deny this prin iple; that his contention is bain, y. if nct only, on the intelerable evils resulting from an ex-a, gration of the law of property. I understood him to mean the old dictum, summum jus, summa in, uria. He added that the present separation and opposition of the rich and poor were perilous to o lety and that be saw no remedy for tarm bus in the example and trachings of Christ. He spoke thuly and reverenty on this subject. I have no distinct recollection of the mention of his books; but as it has been stated in America 'has' i give an opinion to the effect that in his book, mean ng his original work on "Progress and Foverty." I saw no uncount propositions, I have to state that I have never read the book. I have, however, read certain chapters in his later work "Social Problems," and in toose chapters I did not see anything to em-sure as unsound.

and in those targets and a transformer in the sub-states as unsound. This, so far as my memory serves me, is the sub-states of our conversation so far as it bears upon Mr. George's works. I cannot, however, end without saying how much I was pleased by the quiet carnest-ness with which he spoke, and the caimness of his match therein?

ness will which he post, but as a private person, i sources this letter to you as a private person, but you.are at liberty to make what use you will of it Let me ask you to give my kind regards to Mgr. Presson, for whom I entertain a very sincero respect Letteve me, dear sir, yours laithfully, HENRY EDWARD,

HENRY LOWARD,

Card, Archbishop of Westminster, "The Cardinal," said the Archbishop after ooking over the letter, "holds firmly to the principle of property in land which has been held by, the Caurch in all ages. The case of Ananias, to which he alludes in a subsequent interview, shown how this principle was held in apostolic times. St. reter told Ananias that his land was his own before he sold it, and after the sale the money he received was in his own power. The whole history of the Church confirms this principle in the strongest way."

THE OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Seeing that the Archbishop was reluctant about expressing himself further, the reporter called on one of the most prominent Catholic clergymen of the city, who freely enjoys Archbishop Corrigan's confidence, and asked him for a definition of the Courch's views on the land question. He said :

"Every council held in modern times has reaffirmed the principle of private ownership of land. The Council of Bordeaux, held in 1850, and an proved by the Holy Sec. affirms this in its chap-ter on Faith," he added, reading and translation from one of six large Latin volumes containing from one of six large Latin volu