

AMERICAN NEWS.

Railroad Arrangements.

New York, May 15.—Passenger Commissioner Farmer held a long conference, to-day, with representatives of the Canadian Pacific and West Shore roads to arrange a plan by which the Canadian Pacific could enter the clearing house. At the conclusion of the conference, it was said a satisfactory compromise had been arranged, and Mr. Farmer will report the matter to the executive committee at its meeting, on Tuesday next. The representatives of the Canadian road were perfectly satisfied, he said, and in case the arrangement is concluded, it would date from the West Shore agreement.

Pool Tournament.

Chicago, May 15.—The continuous pool tournament between Albert G. Powers, of Chicago, and Alfred O. Doro, of Havana, Cuba, for the championship of \$1,000, was concluded, to-night, Doro winning by 83 points. To-night's score was: Doro, 192; Powers, 151. Total score, Doro, 600; Powers, 517.

Secretary Blaine's Illness.

New York, May 15.—Mr. Blaine's physician reported his patient as very comfortable this evening. Mrs. Dymoch, the secretary's daughter, was seen about 9.10 o'clock, and said Mr. Blaine was feeling very well, and that he was expected to recover in a few days.

John L. Sullivan on the Rampage.

Denver, Col., May 15.—After the performance was over last night, John L. Sullivan, who is playing in this city, went out to "have a walk with the boys." He wound up in Murphy's Exchange where he met Pat Allan, a colored pugilist. He asked him if he thought he could fight, and without waiting a reply, proceeded to "do Allen in." The two men were separated, but not before Allan had been knocked down twice. Sullivan was taken home by friends.

Shipping.

San Francisco, May 15.—Arrived—S.S. State of California, from Portland; cleared—steamer San Benito, Nainoa; Lakme, Port Townsend; Wellington, Nainoa. Sailed—steamer Oregon, for Astoria; Monterey, Victoria; steamer Monterey, for Puella, Victoria; steamer Monterey, for Puella, Victoria; steamer Monterey, for Puella, Victoria.

The Itata Will Make a Trade Course.

San Francisco, May 15.—An officer of the Omaha makes a statement of some interest in connection with the possible movements of the Itata. He says the Itata took an insufficient call at San Pedro to carry her to Chili, and there is no reason, therefore, why she should put in at any port short of Chili.

Concerning Chilean Affairs.

San Francisco, May 15.—Much doubt is expressed about the Federal Court, building as to whether the case of Richard Trumbull, the alleged agent of the Chilean congressional party, will ever come before United States Commissioner Sawyer. It is believed, that should it come to trial, it will be taken up directly by a federal court. Much is supposed to depend on what may occur in the southern districts in the case of the Robert and Minnie, and of those who are interested in movements as owners or officers. In the Federal buildings and among the mercantile community it is said the whole situation may be changed by direct news from Chili concerning events down there. At present, it is said, is certainly the acknowledged head of the Chilean government, that is, he has the appointment of representatives to foreign governments, of consular agents, etc., and he has possession of the official seals, but the congressmen who are in revolt at Valparaiso are very regularly elected to take part in the government and there is a very open question as to whether they have not some legality on their side.

A Centennial.

San Francisco, May 15.—A burial permit has been issued by the Health Officer, to-day, for the interment of Mary Hurley, a widow, aged 108 years, 8 months and 29 days, a native of Ireland. Relatives furnished the health officers with documentary proofs of her age. She possessed clear mental faculties up to the hour of her death, and her last moments were cheered by a score of her grandchildren and great grandchildren.

A PERSISTENT FRENCH LOVER.

He Commits Murder and Robbery Wholesale to Win His Girl.

Paris, May 15.—The police of Landers have arrested a man named Mennier, for murder and other crimes. Mennier, who is an ex-officer of customs and a widower with two sons, courted a wealthy girl named Jacot, who rejected him because he was poor. Mennier then engaged in a number of robberies and finally murdered a priest and his servant. Having got some money he renewed his suit, but the girl's mother objected to the man's ill-reputation. Mennier had been detected in any of the crimes. After another interview with the girl, who then seemed willing to marry him, he smothered his eldest boy, and shot and seriously wounded the girl's brother, who had forbidden the marriage. When arrested Mennier confessed all but the double murder.

BY THE STEVENS PASS.

The Route of the Great Northern Railroad Located—Main Line Through Selkirk—Up the Wenatchee, Through a Tunnel and Down the Skykomish.

Spokane, May 15.—A special correspondent of the Review detailed to inspect the country traversed by the numerous surveys of the Great Northern road, and to learn the route to be followed by the road across the state, telegraphs that the road is now practically located from St. Paul to Puget Sound, and that the board of directors have adopted the route. The recommendations of Chief Engineer Stevens are: From Chastatory, north of Spokane, the road will run down the Little Spokane to Coolee Creek and thence ascend to the great plateau of the Big Bend. From there to Conley City, in the Grand Coulee, it will closely parallel the Central Washington, but running north of that line and gaining the advantage by closer proximity to the best part of the grain belt. Crossing Grand Coulee, which it descends to the Columbia river, the road runs southwest to Moses coulee, which it descends to the Columbia river, crossing that stream near Rock Island. It then runs north twenty miles to Wenatchee river, which stream it ascends for twenty-five miles.

RUSSIA TAKES ALL THE GOLD.

No Fear of War—The South American Republics Bankrupt.

BREXIT, May 15.—The heavy import of American gold to Europe in general and Germany in particular, has drawn the attention of financiers to the matter. In an interview to-day with a representative of the Associated Press, Herr Bleichroder, who shares Rothschild's financial power on the continent, said:

All the gold coming here from England and France is being shipped to Russia, which country has been drawing heavily from Berlin and still heavier from London. In order to protect the Bank of England so as not to drain its resources American gold was called for. Had the Russian demand been met by withdrawal of gold from London and the rate of discount of the banks of those cities would have risen 6 or 7 per cent. In the present state of affairs this would simply mean ruin to thousands. We avoided it by buying American gold.

When asked what Russia wanted with all this gold, and if she is preparing for war, Bleichroder said:

You can state with absolute certainty that for the present Russia will not think of war. I have received to-day positive information that she is upon the point of changing her armament, and it will take three years to do this. I do not fear war, unless from Russia. I look with more distrust upon the condition of the Western Powers. Look at the London market. It is glutted with South American securities. Not one of those republics can meet its obligations, and the consequence may be a great crash.

North American securities and railroad bonds will not be affected, except by a general feeling of distrust. You can tell the Associated Press that American gold has no reason to feel nervous about the gold taken away. It will soon float back. Russia has to repay large loans, and that is the reason she is accumulating all the gold she can. It must be paid out.

When asked if they will not need gold to perfect the new Russian loan, he replied:

Neither Rothschild, myself nor any other bank will advance a cent to Russia until things are more secure there than now.

HANDS AND FEET CUT OFF.

How Commissioners Quinton and Party were Treated Before Execution.

LONDON, May 15.—The Manipur dispatches were presented to parliament late to-day, the government having held them back in order to prevent discussion before the Whitmanite recess. It appears that Chief Commissioner Quinton had no orders as to how he was to remove Senapaty, but was cognizant of the difficulty, and consulted the commander of Assam as to the course he should take. Quinton intended to summon Senapaty as a rebel and arrest him.

A native eye-witness deposes that after a few hours' confinement the hands and feet of each person of Quinton's party were cut off, and then all were executed in the presence of 1,000 Manipuris, including Senapaty and Jubraj.

SLAIN BY THE PUBLIC HEADS.

ST. PAUL, May 14.—Dispatches received here from Manipur show that Chief Commissioner Quinton and officers, who lost their lives, were not the victims of a massacre. Evidence given at the trial, which has recently taken place, of several Manipuri insurgents captured by British troops, shows that the chief commissioner and his colleagues were beheaded by the public executioner on the order of the Manipuri rajah. These men have been found guilty of the heinous crime of which has been in session at Manipur.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The New System of Government Patterned After the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Australian advice per steamship Alameda give the synopsis of the constitution for the proposed federation of Australian colonies, which was prepared by the convention that closed its sittings April 9. The constitution will be submitted to a vote of the people, and when accepted by three colonies as it is now, they for they cannot amend it, will be sent to the Imperial Parliament. If ratified by that body, Queen Victoria will proclaim a day when the commonwealth of Australia is to be established, and will also appoint a governor-general. On the latter's arrival the Australians will proceed to form a ministry and elect a parliament.

The constitution provides that the federation shall be known as the commonwealth of Australia, and the colonies shall be called states. The legislature shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, to be called the parliament, and shall be in session at least once every year. The Governor-General shall be appointed by the Queen at a salary of not less than £10,000. The Senate is to be composed of eight members from each state, chosen by the houses of parliament of each state, and are to be chosen for six years, one-half of the members to retire every three years. The president of the Senate is to be in all respects equal to a vote, and when the tie is a tie the question is to pass. The representatives are to be chosen by the people of the several states, each state to have one representative for every 30,000 people, but the minimum number of representatives for each state shall be four. The speaker is to be elected by the House, and when the vote is a tie the speaker is to have the casting vote. The life of the House of Representatives is three years. The members of both houses are to receive an allowance of £500 per annum, and the usual penal clauses are provided to meet cases where a member is under disability to sit. No senator or representative is to hold an office of profit under the Crown, but ministers are not to be compelled to offer themselves for re-election.

The powers of parliament in regard to law-making include regulation of trade, commerce and coinage, and in general all matters delegated to congress by the constitution of the United States. Appropriations for the federal government are to be made by the governor general, who is to assent to all measures, and to have the power of reserving any bills for the Queen's approval.

The government is to be advised by an executive council of ministers not exceeding seven in number, who are to be members of the federal executive council, and the Queen's ministers of state or secretaries of state, who are to be appointed by parliament and hold office during good behavior. As soon as a uniform tariff has been imposed, intercolonial free trade is to prevail among the colonies. The revenues collected is to be applied in delay, in the expenses of the federal government, and the federal parliament is to decide in what manner the surplus is to be divided.

The federal parliament may make provision for consolidating the public debt of the several States. The States are to retain all the power which they now possess, and which are not delegated to the federal parliament.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

Termination of His Grand Tour of Ten Thousand Miles—One Hundred and Forty Speeches Delivered.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The grand tour of President Harrison and his party, which began April 14, and ended at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the Presidential train came to a standstill in the Pennsylvania Railroad station. The President and his party were met by a large number of friends, and the President delivered a speech to the crowd. The President's journey of 10,000 miles had been accomplished without an accident and without a deviation from the prearranged schedule, except on one occasion.

The President's journey was a most successful one, and he was well received everywhere. He delivered 140 speeches, and his popularity was never higher. He was met by a large number of friends at every station, and his train was always well guarded. The President's journey was a most interesting one, and he was well received everywhere.

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Sermons by Revs. J. E. Starr and Dr. Campbell—Innense Congregations and Liberal Collections.

The new Methodist Church on Pandora Avenue was, on Sunday, formally inaugurated, the congregations gathered at each of services being very large. Indeed, both morning and evening, there was scarcely standing room. The ventilation of the place was shown to be excellent, and the acoustic properties of the edifice were generally approved. Mr. Russell ably presided at the organ, a choir of about forty voices being under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown. The anthem, "The Heavens are Telling," was from the Creation, and was admirably rendered, the solo being taken by Miss O'Neill and the Parfit Sisters.

Rev. Mr. Starr took his text from Mark xiv. "Why was this waste of ointment made?" In his accustomed graphic manner he pictured to his congregation the scene as described in the gospel, bringing into it prominent features of the present time. The questioner was Judas of whom it had been written that he carried the bag, and the criticism might well have been expected from him. The occasion was a banquet, and the speaker, the house of Simon, the leper. The alabaster box of ointment had been brought by Mary, and was worth in our money about \$300. Mary, who was the sister of the dead, and who had received many benefits at the hands of the Master, had no doubt been long awaiting this opportunity. The first objection to Mary's beneficence was that it was a waste of ointment. This was a good class in these days who did so. He looked at the act from the point of view of materialism and utilitarianism. Such people seldom contributed to anything for art or science, but they extended the mere dimensions of money from the public good. They pretended that it would be more sensible to build houses for the poor than to erect churches. He asked the congregation, "What is the use of money if it is not to be used for the benefit of the poor?" He asked the congregation, "What is the use of money if it is not to be used for the benefit of the poor?"

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