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TENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

WAITING!

The Cronin Jurors are Still Out.

RUMORS THAT ONE IS FIXED.

A Suspicious Circumstance—The State's Attorney Confident of an Agreement—Judge McConnell Talks Freely About the Outlook—Possibility that the Case Was Not Discussed in the Jury Room at all on Sunday.

[Special to The World.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The jury in the Cronin case is apparently as far from agreement as it was when it retired. It is very generally believed now that the result will be a disagreement.

Another report that now finds ready credence is to the effect that one juror is actuated by motives other than those of strict justice. Names are freely mentioned, but facts upon which to base an assertion of this kind are meagre.

It is stated, however, as a peculiar circumcumstance that one juror who objected to serving on account of his poverty, did not draw his allowance until a few days ago, while other jurors drew theirs weekly.

At 5.45. p.m. Sheriff Matson announced that the jury had no communication to make to the judge, and therefore Judge McConnell decided he would not open court until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

It seems generally conceded to-night that Juror Culver is the only recalcitrant member, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to the motives by which he is actuated. Culver is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, a prohibitionist and a believer in complete sanctification. During the intervals of the trial he has been a close Bible reader, carrying a small edition in his pocket. Those who know him best declare his integrity impregnable.

The startling statement is made to-night that the mental strain of the long trial has unbalanced his mind and that he is to a degree at least distracted on the subject of Cronin's death and its cause. The report leaks from the jury-room that he has separated himself from the other jurors and maintains continued silence, refusing to discuss the case.

Another report is that the jury have agreed upon a verdict imposing the death penalty upon Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, acquitting Beggs and sentencing Kunze to 15 years in the penitentiary.

DELAY MEANT HOPE.

The Prisoners Cheered by Every Passing Hour—Wild Rumors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—As the evening passed and the early hours of the night drew on, the wild and groundless rumors which had been rife throughout the day showed some signs of cessation, and the crowd interested in the verdict of the Cronin jury satisfied itself with the abandonment of speculation and awaited the results of its further deliberation without assuming to predict the outcome. The prisoners, so far as knowledge of their feelings could be obtained, were cheered by every passing hour that failed to bring the verdict. In their minds delay meant hope, and the inference was only plausible that when 24 hours of deliberation had failed to enable the jury to reach a verdict the chances were increasing for their disagreement. In short at 8 o'clock to-night but little more was known as to the real status of the jury than was known at 8 o'clock last night, four hours after that body had retired.

If a consensus of opinion be valuable—for there is a consensus of opinion—it may be stated that the general belief to-night is that the jury has decided as to the guilt of Burke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan, and that the prospect of disagreement applies only to Beggs and Kunze. There is really no more ground, however, for this belief than for the groundless rumors that have been afloat during the day; yet, of course, it is possible that some information may have leaked from the jury room which may have first established the conviction. It is urged, and even plausibly, that a failure to agree upon the guilt of the principal conspirators would ere this time have resulted in a return to the court of a disagreement of the jury. As no such return has been made, it is quite naturally surmised that the disagreement which exists only applies to the question of the guilt of the men against whom the evidence has least weight.

Under the Illinois law the judge can hold court on Sunday for the purpose—and for that purpose only—of receiving the verdict. No legal proceedings can follow on Sunday except in case of a conviction, when a formal motion can be made for a new trial by the defendants' attorneys. The argument on this motion, however, must be made on a future day at some time indicated by the court.

At 10.25 p.m. the large audience which had assembled in the court-room was rapped to order by Sheriff Matson, who said: "Gentlemen, I want to announce that there is no return from the jury and Judge McConnell has left his private chamber and gone home for the night. You are also now all free to go home." "Until when?" inquired a newspaper man from the audience. "The Judge will be down to-morrow when he is sent for," was the answer. "But not before?" asked some one. "I think not," said the Sheriff in a low tone and he declined to go into further details. It is understood that there will be no formal session of the court to-morrow, but that the Judge will be prepared at any time during the day to visit the court-room and receive the verdict when notified by the jury that they are ready to make a return.

The Times to-morrow will say: Juror Charles C. Dix a few days ago had donned his overcoat at the Commercial Hotel preparatory to beginning his march to the Cronin Court-room. As he placed his hand in one of the pockets he discovered a parcel. Closer examination disclosed an envelope and this contained a letter and a necktie. This letter was desirous of ascertaining whether Mr. Dix was a man who could be "seen." It stated that if he would vote for acquittal there would be plenty of "stiff" in it for him and that if he was "in" he was to wear the necktie which was enclosed. Mr. Dix placed the matter in State Attorney Longenecker's hands, where it now rests.

STILL SILENT.

Sunday Brings no Sign From the Jury Room—Judge McConnell Talks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Another day of deliberation has passed without bringing any verdict from the Cronin jury. At 5.30 this afternoon Judge McConnell left the court-room stating that he would again be on hand to receive any return the jury might have to make at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The only instructions he gave were that in case the jury should succeed in arriving at a verdict during the night, the bailiff might then conduct them to a hotel, but the verdict would not be received by the court until to-morrow morning.

Rumors of all kinds have been afloat to-day and to-night. However erroneous it may be the public appears to have hastily arrived at the conclusion that there is to be a disagreement of the jury and that the old attempts at jury bribing have in some mysterious way proved successful. The statement that Juror Culver of Evanston, a Presbyterian, and one of the most respected citizens of his community, is the disagreeing juror has, however, tended to shape this conclusion somewhat and the more conservative are content to await further results before condemning anybody. It is quite possible Mr. Culver's obstinacy may only apply to some minor point in the case or to the guilt of Kunze or Beggs, although the reports most current are that he is voting no on the broad question of the guilt of the prisoners as a body. The State's Attorney and conservative citizens generally deprecate the severe strictures made by the local papers upon Mr. Culver's supposed obstinacy and no man in the city is probably more sanguine of ultimate agreement than is the public prosecutor himself.

Judge McConnell Interviewed.

Judge McConnell this afternoon was questioned regarding the reported status of the jury: "I have had no intimation," said he, "that the jury thinks it will be unable to agree, and I am of the opinion that a verdict will be ultimately reached. I did not expect any verdict, even if agreed upon, would be turned in to-day. It is in fact doubtful whether the jury is considering the case at all to-day; most of the members are religious men, members of some church, and it is altogether likely that if any particular man demurred at considering the matter to-day the jury would at once acquiesce in his scruples and postpone further deliberations until to-morrow."

"You do not then share in the general belief that there will be a disagreement?"

"I do not. I feel quite confident that the jury will agree in time. There is no good reason for this hasty conclusion of a disagreement. There are thousands of instances where juries have been out much longer than this and yet finally agreed upon a satisfactory verdict."

"You anticipate a sort of compromise verdict, then?"

"All verdicts are naturally 'compromise' verdicts as you term them. If they were not it would mean that the opinions of each of the twelve men were identical upon the question of guilt immediately upon retiring. As a matter of fact that is rarely, if ever, the case. In a case where there is so much to consider as this a departure from the rule could hardly be expected."

"The verdict of a jury is necessarily a compromise one?"

"It is intended to be. If it were not there would be no need of twelve men, but the jury might just as well be composed of one. It is the consensus of opinion that the law contemplates as being the most likely to ensure justice."

"It is stated that you intend to keep the jury out until they do agree in this case, a week or two if necessary. Is such your intention?"

An Imaginary Case.

"Of course it would be improper for me to state at this time my intentions, if I could anticipate the causes which might lead to such a determination. It must be borne in mind, however, that the court must necessarily exercise discretion in such a matter as that. The Supreme Court may have to pass upon this case. Dropping the Cronin case altogether I will illustrate with an imaginary case. Suppose we have a case where eleven men are agreed upon the question of the guilt of the defendant and the twelfth believes in his innocence. That jury, we will say, is kept out two or three days and the status of opinion is the same, the one man still holding out against the eleven. Suppose then as you suggest the judge should order them out immediately after they had stated their inability to agree and ultimately force them to a verdict of the eleven men all the time arguing with, remonstrating and chiding the twelfth. Suppose then the case should go to the Supreme Court and the twelfth man should come forward and state that he had been coerced and worried into an agreement by his fellows against his better judgment that it was only under the stress of mental anxiety or anguish that he had consented to the verdict. In such a case do you doubt that the Supreme Court would invalidate that verdict and order a new trial? Of course the jury should be given ample time and every opportunity to agree, but the demarcation between deliberate conclusion and a coercive verdict should be closely drawn. The law does not contemplate an inquisition to extort judgment from the mind of the juror."

"Have you received any request from the jury for special instructions since its retirement?"

The Judge and the Jury.

"I have not. I have never been in the jury room and indeed I have no right to enter it. Should they request any fuller interpretation of any instruction which the court has given them, they can only request it formally, and then it is the duty of the court to call them into the court and there in the presence of the defendants and their attorneys, interpret to the jury's satisfaction the law applying to the evidence. No such request has been made and no reading of the record of evidence has been asked for."

"In case of a disagreement of the jury, will the case be tried again before you, or can the defendant take a change of venue out of the county?"

"The defendants can by the customary affidavits take a change of venue from the consecutive judges and probably succeed in having it tried out of the county. There are five defendants and each defendant can twice have the opportunity of demanding a change of venue, so that a change could be successively taken from te njudges."

"What county would these changes of venue probably take the case to eventually?"

"Likely to Lake or Du Page County. They are the nearest counties to Cook. Remember, now, in answering these questions I am not attempting to predict what the defendants' attorney would do, but simply what they could do under the law by availing themselves of all its provisions."

Private Dining Rooms at English Chop House. Theatre Parties a Specialty.

WHO WAS HE?

A Hamilton Man Said to Have Been Shot in Ireland.

HAMILTON, Dec. 15.—Yesterday morning this letter was received by The Times:

"CLARE, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1889.

"It has been reported here that a man from Hamilton has been shot in Leitrim, a landlord's bailiff, having a copy of your paper in his pocket."

The Grand Trunk have just about completed arrangements to build the second spur line at the Beach, of which mention was made some time ago. They are purchasing a right of way and have already settled with three farmers and made offers to two others. This spur when built will connect the main line at Stoney Creek with the N. and N. W. branch at the Beach.

Surveyors have been at work recently laying out a route for the Niagara Central from St. Catharines to this city. The line surveyed runs just north of the Grand Trunk track and parallel to it. Just where the line will cross the Grand Trunk is not yet decided.

A proposition was presented to the Railway Committee at its last star chamber meeting by the T., H. & B. projectorate, but no action was taken. The lowest sum the company ask is $225,000.

Judge and Mrs. Sinclair and Miss Sinclair left at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Florida, where they expect to remain about six months. The trip is made for the benefit of His Honor's health, which has been far from good for some time past.

Ladies' Heavy Solid Gold Watches, with stem wind, movements warranted 25 years, only $25 at George E. Trorey's, manufacturing jeweler, 61 King-street east.

Highwaymen Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Half a dozen farmers who were returning home from Dallas, Tex., yesterday after selling their cotton were robbed by highwaymen near White Rock. Bloodhounds were put on the robbers' tracks and it is reported two of the thieves were captured and hanged by the enraged farmers.

No housekeeper should be without a Jewel Range. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 61

Stop Watches.
Intricate and complicated watch work my forte. E. Beston, High Grade Watch Special ist. Opposite Post Office.

THE STRIKES IN ENGLAND

A WEEK OF DEFEAT FOR THE LABOR AGITATORS.

Obsequies of Robert Browning—The Poet's Remains to be Interred in Westminster Abbey—The Cabinet Said to Have Decided Against any Irish Land Purchase Scheme—General Cable News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Mr. Smalley cables to The Tribune from London: The revolt of the English laborer against the existing relations between society and himself spreads fast, but runs an uneven course. Down to last week the strikers had been winning; but last week, with one conspicuous exception, their history was one of disaster. The Silvertown strike and the far more important Manchester gas-workers' strike ended in complete collapse. The men were beaten at Silvertown because they were met with courage and determination equal to their own, and with resources and organization far superior. The facts in that case have been stated, and need not be repeated. So of Manchester. But what is remarkable in Manchester is that the victory has been won by the community itself over one section or one class. Municipal Democracy has shown itself able to govern, when occasion arises, with a strong hand. Manchester people soon made up their mind that they did not care to see taxes raised in order to increase the wages of the gas-stokers, which were already high. They preferred governing themselves to being governed by the Gas Stokers' Union. They used the police from the beginning to keep order; and when police are used to keep order strikes of the present type have little chance, for the chief weapons of these unions is intimidation, supported by violence.

Little attention, however, is paid in London to what is happening in the provinces, for London has one huge strike of its own on hand, and has had a narrow escape from another. The strike of the gas stokers employed by the South Metropolitan Gas Company, was finally completed on Friday morning. The question at issue may be summarized in a sentence. It was strictly analogous to the question at Manchester. What the directors of the South Metropolitan had to decide was whether they preferred to manage their own company or to have it managed for them by the Gas Stokers' Union. They never hesitated for a moment. They have a chairman, Mr. Livesey, who knows his business and his own mind. He is the company. He told the strikers from the start that there could be no compromise on this one vital point. He has been as good as his word, and, in the present semi-demoralization of English public opinion, he is a public benefactor. The number of men in this country with backbones has been sadly reduced since the widening of the suffrage. Mr. Livesey has kept his. I imagine that he welcomed this contest, for the men went out of their way to put themselves entirely in the wrong.

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

How the Centre Party Gained a Victory in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The success of the Centre party in the vote in the Reichstag relieving all theological students of the obligation to military service, has stirred up a good deal of a breeze in the upper world of politics; and Prince Bismarck complains in regard to it that the highest interests of the government service are neglected for personal interests of individual deputies. The vote was, it appears, rather a snap victory for the Centerists, and does not imply that they have been able to make any political combination which would give them the controlling voice in legislation, as that vote seemed to imply they had secured. Many men of the Cartel party were absent and the Centre rists seized the advantage due to that happy chance. The National Zeitung announces that the Government will not accept the decision, and thus the accident of the absence of Cartel deputies will not change the fixed policy of the Government on this very important subject. It was indeed not to be expected that so grave an infringement of the principle of the May laws should pass unchallenged before these laws themselves shall become totally obsolete.

Prince Bismarck, in a natural explosion of dissatisfaction with this vote, wired Herr Boetticher for an explanation, blaming him over the coals as the locum tenens who should have prevented it. Herr Boetticher promptly threw the blame on everybody involved in the Cartel combination and explained that since the reopening of the Reichstag they have not been in their places, but have been away doing what in the United States is called "taking care of their fences." They were attending to their electoral interests at home and letting the May laws and other things in the Reichstag take care of themselves. Thereupon Jupiter has thundered a little and his answer to Herr Boetticher is to the effect that he himself will return to his official residence in the first week in January; that important measures of government must be settled in the Reichstag before the middle of February, when he desires to dissolve that body, and he instructs the minister to keep the Government groups together more effectively, in spite of the electoral preoccupations of the members. From which it will be noted that in the Bismarckian understanding of these things only Boetticher is to blame for that astonishing vote. In fact your congressional cattle will always go as you want them to if your driver is of the right sort. Herr Boetticher's labor will not be an easy one.

Portugal and Brazil.

The Portuguese Government has applied to the Frankfort and Berlin banks to negotiate a loan of 5,000,000,000 milreis, ostensibly for use in adjustment of the floating debt and for the execution of various public works. At the very moment almost when the contract was about to be completed the bankers withdrew and refused to sign. They were alarmed by advices from Lisbon touching the negotiations there that have for their objective point the declaration of a Portuguese Republic. The monarchist press in Lisbon continues to deny there is any danger in the agitations, yet in the same breath almost they urge the suppression of Liberal papers. Thus does a course that may be only a little stroke of business throw doubt upon the value of their opinions as to the political agitation.

Dom Pedro is preparing a manifesto to the Brazilians, defending the acts of his ministers and explaining the overthrow of the empire. He says he will await tranquilly the expression of the will of the people, hopeful that in the coming elections the people will pronounce freely in favor of his government. In all illusions to Dom Pedro the semi-official press here continues to treat his return to Brazil as improable and undesirable.

The Influenza.

Prof. Virchow has recovered from the influenza. Several members of the Imperial family have had it. No official estimate has been made of the cases of influenza that have occurred in the city. It is known that few families have escaped, and it is thought that a third of the population has been ill.

The medical press discredits the theory that there is a co-relation between the epidemics of influenza and those of cholera, though it is well known that several times cholera has followed the other.

Dr. Parkes telegraphs that Emin Pasha improves slowly; that the bad symptoms are disappearing, though the cough is still severe, and that he can now move his limbs more freely and with less pain.

THE POET'S FUNERAL.

Services in Venice Over the Body of Robert Browning.

[Special to The World.]

VENICE, Dec. 15.—The funeral of Robert Browning, the poet, occurred at 3 o'clock today. The services were held in the great hall Rezzonico. All the notables of Venice were present. Lovely wreaths adorned the coffin. The funeral barge was splendidly decorated and was towed by a steamer of the royal navy.

The municipal guard and a large detachment of the firemen of Venice acted as guard of honor and members of the family and many friends of the deceased occupied separate gondolas.

The remains were deposited in the central chapel of the Cemetery Saint Michael. They will leave Venice Tuesday next and be burried at Westminster in London.

Shortly before Browning died he turned to his son and asked for news from his publisher. The son read a telegram saying the edition of his last volume of poems was almost exhausted. The poet, upon hearing this, smiled and murmured "How gratifying." These were his last words.

A Step Backward.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A really important item in Irish news, if true, is a report, based probably on Lord Salisbury's recent speeches, that no scheme for Irish land purchase will be tried on a great scale. The Cabinet is said now to have taken this decision, which is clearly a step backward.

Dublin's Welcome to the Viceroy.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, arrived at Kingstown this morning and immediately proceeded to the city. A royal salute was fired upon his arrival here, and he met with a remarkably enthusiastic reception. He rode from the Westland-row Railway Station to the Castle. The route from the station was profusely decorated with flags. The Viceroy was enthusiastically cheered along the entire route. The windows of the houses along the streets through which he rode were thronged with people and vast crowds followed the procession to the Castle. The Trinity College students sang the National Anthem, in which they were joined by the crowd. No trace of hostility was displayed. The workingmen, who on the occasion of the entry of previous Viceroys groaned and hooted them, to-day exhibited thorough good humor.

A New Comet.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A message received from the European Union of Astronomers announces the discovery of a faint comet by Prof. Borrelly. The following is the discovery: Position Dec. 12, 3h Greenwich mean time; right ascension, 18 hours, 7 minutes; north declination, 48 degrees, 51 minutes. Its daily motion in right ascension is 18 minutes; in declination, 1 degree.

Cable Flashes.

Mr. Balfour will go to Dublin Wednesday and will remain there until Cabinet councils are resumed.

One hundred and thirty printers from Berlin have been engaged to take the places of strikers at Berne.

Stanley proposes to remain at Zanzibar several weeks. He will go from there to Cairo and thence to London in the spring.

Two thousand colliers in the Marquis of Londonderry's Seaham coal mines in Durham have struck owing to a dispute about wages.

Mr. Gladstone declines to accept the invitation to initiate an agitation looking to the establishment of a working day of eight hours.

The wives of MM. Defreycinet, Canstans, Tirard and Yves Guyot have the influenza. The malady is spreading among the employes in the public offices in Paris.

Three thousand miners employed in the collieries at Oldbury have given notice that they will strike unless they are granted an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

A communication from the Emperor of Austria was read in the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet Saturday, in which he sanctions the renunciation by Archduke John of his rank and title.

Lord Randolph Churchill in his letter on the 8-hour movement says that 8 hours of labor, 8 hours of sleep and 8 hours for recreation seems to be the ideal at which democratic legislation may wisely and profitably aim.

Friday was the 28th anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, visited the sarcophagus at Frogmore, in which the remains of the Prince are interred. Her Majesty spent a long time in prayer at the mausoleum. She was deeply affected and wept most of the time she remained there.

New York in Darkness.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The city is almost entirely in darkness to-night in consequence of the cutting of the electric wires. Not an electric light was visible below the park on either side of the town.

Piddington's Great Book Auction begins to-night.

To Entertain Toronto's Children on Christmas Eve.

The committee having charge of the entertainment for poor children on Christmas eve have decided to increase the number of children to be invited from 1200 to 1500. This will be the largest gathering of the kind ever held in Toronto, and no effort will be spared to make it a memorable one to the children. The magic lantern views will be chiefly of an amusing character, and a number of children's hymns will be thrown on the canvas, so that all will be able to join in the singing. The Spadina-avenue orchestra have kindly volunteered to play some bright opera music for the gathering, and they will add stability to the singing. Each child will be given a paper bag containing an assortment of cake, apples, candy, figs, etc., and if the funds warrant it they will be given something to take home. Subscriptions should be sent to Mayor Clarke or Mr. Kelso at once as the amount received will govern the extent of the treat.

The works of poets, novelists, historians, etc., at "Piddington's" Great Book Auction to-night, 250 Yonge-street.

Bank of Commerce Changes.

Mr. Robert Connolly, paying teller of the Bank of Commerce, has been promoted to the managership of the agency at Dunnville. He will be succeeded by Mr. Kelly.

Jarvis Record: Mr. H. J. Grasett, manager of the Bank of Commerce here since the branch was first opened, has been removed to Waterloo, as manager of the branch at that place. Mr. Grasett has made many friends here who will no doubt regret to hear of his removal from our midst. Mr. Morrison of Simcoe, has been appointed manager of this branch, and entered upon his duties on Saturday last.

Many rare volumes to be offered at the Great Book Auction at "Piddington's," 250 Yonge-street. This evening.

New Cure for Asthma.
OAK RIDGE, Oct. 21, 1889.
To the Editor of The Telegram:
I read a letter in your paper from a lady living at Sunderland, Ont., giving the particulars of her cure from a lung disease by Dr. Hunter's treatment by Medicated Air. My own experience of this treatment is quite as satisfactory. I had been for thirteen years a victim of asthma, and had tried in vain to find relief. I was treated by a great many different doctors, and took all kinds of cure-alls without getting any real benefit. Hearing of Dr. Hunter's success with Medicated Air inhalation, I applied to him, and have since been under his care. His treatment has worked wonders in my case. I can now breathe with ease, sleep without coughing or oppression and feel in all respects as well as any man in this township. I began to gain my flesh and strength from the first week and have continued to gain right along. None but those who suffer as I have suffered for want of breath can know how thankful and grateful I feel for the great benefit I have received. I want all the world to know of this treatment, and those who have asthma to hear of my case. Kindly publish my letter and say that any who want to know more can come to see me or write to me. My address is Oak Ridge P.O., Ont. Yours,
SAMUEL HUGHEY.
Note—Dr. Hunter's office is at 17 Bay-street, Toronto.

Finest in the City.

The largest and most complete stock of grates fenders, all patterns and prices. English and American tile open fireplaces and brass novelties is to be seen at 31 Adelaide street east. Place your orders early and take advantage of present liberal discounts. W. Millichamp, Sons & Co., largest Canadian manufacturers of hardwood mantels in the Dominion. Telephone 555. Correspondence solicited. 246

BY HIS OWN HAND.

The Ex-President of the Reading Railroad Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Franklin B. Gowen, the well-known railroad officer and lawyer of Philadelphia, shot himself to-day in his room at Wormley's Hotel, and died almost instantly.

The immediate circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Gowen are shrouded in mystery. The last seen of him at the hotel before his dead body was discovered was about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he came down to the dining-room to take lunch. He then appeared to be in excellent spirits, and gave no apparent manifestation of existing trouble. He returned to his room and locked the door. Mr. Wormley finally became alarmed, and looked through the transom, when a horrible sight met his gaze. Lying on the floor was the dead body of Mr. Gowen, and beside his knee lay a pistol of small calibre. The persons who saw the body were not able to tell just how long Mr. Gowen had been dead. Mr. Gowen came to Washington on Dec. 9, registered at Wormley's and has been there ever since. He was engaged as counsel in some very important cases which have been on hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

No Cause Known at His Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The news of Franklin B. Gowen's death in Washington caused a great sensation here. F. J. Gowen, a nephew of the ex-railway president, left for Washington at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of bringing the body to Philadelphia. Mr. Gowen's family consists of his wife and daughter, who live in a handsome suburban residence at Mount Airy. Financial difficulties are not suggested as an incentive for the deed. Mr. Gowen has been estimated as worth between $20,000 and $30,000.

The announcement that he committed suicide caused the greatest surprise in financial circles. When the confirmatory despatches began to arrive Mr. Gowen's friends shook their heads sadly. Mr. Gowen was well known on the street on account of his former position as president of the Reading Railway, and the universal comment of financial people was: "Well, he was the last man I thought would commit suicide." Surprise was manifested at the fact of Mr. Gowan having a revolver in his possession. He was always opposed to carrying firearms and during the "Mollie Maguires" prosecutions at Pottsville he refused to carry a pistol for his own protection.

Mr. Gowen was born in Philadelphia, and was in the 54th year of his age. When 25 years of age he entered the business of mining coal, which he soon abandoned, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and in 1862 was elected district attorney in Schuylkill county. He was afterwards retained as counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading, and of the Girard Coal Trusts. In 1869 he was chosen president of the company, and filled the office until 1881, when on account of opposition to his claims for the relief of the finances of the road he failed of re-election. He was again chosen to the office of president in 1882. Mr. Gowen conceived and established the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. He also conceived and put in operation the movement against the famous organization known as the "Mollie Maguires" which had produced a reign of terror in the coal region, extending over a period of 20 years.

Was It An Accident?

[Special to The World.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The remains of Franklin B. Gowen were taken to Philadelphia on an early train to-day. Nothing further can be learned as to his death and the general impression is that it was either a deliberate suicide or accident. His relations and friends are inclined to the latter theory, which is confirmed by the fact that the skin or hair on the side of the head where the bullet entered was not scorched. This they believe does away with the theory of suicide, as they claim that if suicide was intended the pistol would have been held so close that scorching would have followed.

Many rare volumes to be offered at the Great Book Auction at "Piddington's," 250 Yonge-street. This evening.

A POLICEMAN BADLY USED.

Officer D. A. Findlay's Leg Broken While Arresting a Rough.

Policeman David A. Findlay, attached to No. 1 Division, while attempting to arrest a notorious character named Joseph Eager, on Saturday night, was so severely injured by his prisoner that he will be unable to resume his duties for many weeks to come. The officer was on his beat near Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House, about 8 o'clock when he noticed Eager conducting himself in a disorderly manner and placed him under arrest. He resisted and the officer put the bracelets on him.

"Where are you going with me now?" asked Eager.

"To the station," replied the officer.

Then Eager tried to effect his escape. In the struggle his captor slipped and fell on the sidewalk, breaking his ankle. Eager seeing him thus helpless kicked him while down around the face and head. Some of those in the crowd piled on and it would have gone hard with the prostrate officer but for the timely arrival of the policemen attached to the Grand Opera and Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House, who succeeded in handcuffing the desperado and subduing him. The injured officer was attended to by Dr. Sprague.

Joe Eager is about 21 years of age and strongly built. He has a bad record, having been five convictions against him for larceny and assaulting the police during the past two years. Only a few days ago he was arrested on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy.

Another Officer Assaulted.

Frank MacGuire, 200 Shuterbourne-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny. When making the arrest Policeman Carlyle was viciously assaulted by his prisoner.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

The Colonel's Drastic Remedy.

Col. Cheves of Kentucky reviewed many past arguments in favor of temperance and made not a few new and strong points in favor of total abstinence, under the auspices of the Canada Temperance League, in the Pavilion yesterday afternoon. He contended that social evils, like individual crimes, should be as severely dealt with. He dealt at length with the two known remedies for drink, regulation and prohibition, and reviewed the results of regulation in all its forms with the well-known result that because it was legalized it became popular and respectable and grew to an alarming extent. "Oh, this doctrine of moderation," said the speaker, vehemently, "why it was moderation that created the grog shop." "Every man who votes for the legalization of the grog shop is a sinner and ought to be kicked out of the church." (Applause.) Col Cheves closed with the decided utterance: "We will win this fight as right is right and God is God; to doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would be sin." (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. S. Robertson announced as the speaker for next Sunday, Miss Minnie Phelps a well-known young lady temperance orator. The Fisk jubilee singers will be present.

The works of poets, novelists, historians, etc., at "Piddington's" Great Book Auction to-night, 250 Yonge-street.

Art in Dress.

The three-button cutaway sack is steadily growing in favor. It is a very handsome garment. Taylor & Co., art tailors, 89 Yonge-street. 136

Brass fenders and Fire Irons. Milne & Co, the house furnishers, 169 Yonge-street. 16

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

J. R. Armstrong & Co., of the "City Found ery," have removed from 161 Yonge-street to 219, 221 and 223 Queen-street east. d

IS THERE TO BE A WAR?

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS SERIOUSLY STRAINED.

The East African Issue Assuming a Dangerous Phase—Talk of Reprisals at Lisbon—Counterchargs of Treachery Against the British Consul—What the London Papers Say About the Situation.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The fear that trouble in Africa will come out of the action of Serpa Pinto is growing rapidly and the probability that it will lead to serious complications with Portugal increases with the general belief that England has been grievously affronted in the matter. Both Pinto and Consul Johnston are of inflammable temperament and neither is likely to withdraw, except under the pressure of his Government, from the declaration he has made, the one to conquer the entire country to the Nyassa, and the other to call Pinto to account for his treacherous and otherwise wholly unwarranted conduct. The probability of a conflict between the two is rendered the greater by the fact that it is impossible for telegrams to reach either of them in time to avert an encounter, in the event of which taking place it is hinted that it will be deemed necessary to send a fleet to Lisbon, instead of Mozambique, though it is likely that that coast will also be regarded as an object worthy of increased watchfulness on the part of British naval vessels.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Lord Salisbury must not hesitate to take decisive action to arrest the progress of Capt. Serpa Pinto, the Portugese, who is making war on the Makololo tribe in violation of British interests in East Africa."

The Gazette says: "Pinto's progress must be stopped or England will be compelled to regard Portugal's action as a declaration of hostility."

The Globe says: "The conduct of Portugal is practically a casus belli. While negotiations were proceeding concerning the territory in dispute in East Africa she struck for herself in a singularly treacherous manner. England does not relish warring with contemptible foes, but if they become arrogant, insulting, or aggressive beyond endurance she will not hesitate to make her power felt. A British fleet might exercise a gentle pressure at Lisbon. A wave of the Viceroy's hand will suffice to bring Portugal's possessions in India under English sway."

The Daily News says: "It may be fairly conceded Portugal has just claims as well as extravagant pretensions. The question is ripening for settlement. Meanwhile Major Serpa Pinto had better leave his galling at home."

The Cabinet will meet Monday and discuss the Mozambique news which it is presumed comes from Bishop Smythies. The Marquis of Salisbury will take no definite action until details arrive.

A Counter-Charge of Treachery.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Lisbon papers accuse Mr. Johnston, the British Consul at Mozambique, of availing himself of a Portuguese "safe conduct" to pursue the anti-Portuguese propaganda among the natives.

What is a Gentleman?

[Boston Pilot.]

What is a gentleman? Is it a thing
Decked with a scarf-pin, a chain and a ring—
Dressed in a suit of immaculate style,
Sporting an eyeglass, a lisp and a smile;
Talking of races, of concerts and balls,
Evening assemblies, and afternoon calls,
Sunning himself at "at-homes" and bazaars,
Whistling mazurkas, and smoking cigars?

What is a gentleman? Say, is it one
Boasting of conquests and deeds he has done?
One who, unblushingly glories to speak
Things which should call up a flush to his cheek?
One, who, while railing at actions unjust,
Robs some young heart of its pureness and trust—
Scorns to steal money, or jewels, or wealth,
Thinks it no wrong to take honor by stealth?

What is a gentleman? Is it not one
Knowing instinctively what he should shun,
Speaking no word that would injure or pain,
Spreading no scandal and deepening no stain?
One who knows how to put each at his ease,
Striving, successfully, always to please—
One who can tell by a glance at your cheek
When to be silent and when he should speak?

What is a gentleman? Is it not one
Honestly eating the bread he has won,
Walking in uprightness, fearing his God,
Leaving no stain on the path he has trod;
Caring not whether his coat may be old,
Prizing sincerity far above gold,
Recking not whether his hand may be hard—
Stretching it boldly, to grasp its reward?

What is a gentleman? Say, is it birth
Makes a man noble or adds to his worth?
Is there a family tree to be had
Clearly enough to conceal what is bad?
Seek out the man who has God for his guide,
Nothing to tremble at, nothing to hide,
Be he a noble, or be he in trade,
He is the gentleman Nature has made.

DIAMONDS—For the very finest Diamond Jewelry go to Woltz, the Diamond Broker, 41 Colborne-street, Toronto. 146

No Xmas Presents.

The retail grocers of Toronto have determined not to give presents during the holiday season. They are to be commended for this determination, as we cannot see how any one selling goods at close prices can honestly afford to give away presents. We share, with many others, the opinion that those who are lavish in bestowing presents on customers take pretty good care to make the recipients in the end, pay pretty highly for them. 64

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

Bishop Ridley College.

The unexpectedly large number of boys attending Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, in its first session is very gratifying to its promoters and to those interested in higher education. In the main portion of the building, which was fitted up this year, there is only room for about 20 more boys. Those intending to make application for admission in the Lent term, which begins Jan. 13, 1890, should do so at once. The highest collegiate work is done in all branches. Prospectus, list of boys in attendance and other information may be obtained on application to the principal.

Beautiful holiday volumes at "Piddington's" Book Auction, 250 Yonge-street. This evening.

In a State of Perplexity.

"Editor World," writes Alice Dilemma, "What could a young lady give to a gentleman friend as a Christmas remembrance not to exceed two dollars?" A set of boxing gloves, a prayer book, a pack of cards, a cigar case, or a bible history. If nothing in this list is accordant, we would suggest quinn's tinted silk suspenders suitable for embroidering by woman's fair fingers.

Trowern, Jewelry Manufacturer, has removed from Yonge-street to 112 King-street west, south side, four doors east of Rossin House. 246

English Crown Lavender Smelling Salts—Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Preparations at Dan Taylor & Co.'s Arcade Pharmacy. 246

We are showing the very latest novelties in our line for the holidays. Scarfs, gloves, dressing-gowns, smoking jackets, muffers, umbrellas. The very finest goods. Wheaton & Co., 17 King-street, corner Jordan. 246

Harriette Hubbard Ayer's Recamie preparations for the complexion. etc. Dan Taylor & Co. agents, 133 Yonge-street. 246

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),
65 Yonge-street (below King), New Sterling Silver Goods suitable for Xmas Presents. We receive new goods every day. C. E. Robinson, Manager

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Sir John Macdonald rules at Ottawa as chief of the Conservative party of Canada. Until lately his two lieutenants in Ontario were D'Alton McCarthy and W. R. Meredith. Mr. McCarthy was the deputy in federal, Mr. Meredith in provincial affairs. The first as serving his chief at Ottawa had patronage at his command; he looked after the interests of a party in power. To the second was assigned the leadership of a rather forlorn Conservative opposition in provincial politics without patronage and burdened with the anti-provincial course of the party at Ottawa.

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D'Alton McCarthy got valuable briefs from his chief