THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1887.—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 1

THE CRIMES BILL.

Full Text of the Measure as Passed Through Committee.

THE LAW AS IT WILL STAND.

A Document of the Greatest Interest to Irish-Americans.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S LARYNX

What Prof. Virchow Has to Say of the Alleged Cancer.

IT IS ONLY A WARTY GROWTH.

Emperor Williams Proclaims the Sitting of the Reichstag at an End —The Leipsic Prisoners Sentenced—Foreign News.

Text of the Crimes Bill.

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LONDON, June 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I am enabled to send you an authorized official copy of the crimes bill as it passed the committee. It will undoubtedly pass the house as it now reads, and of course the lords also soon afterwards. Your readers must first bear in mind that the first six sections, called here clauses, have alone been considered in committee. The whole remaining sections have been reported by the operation of cloture to the house for consideration on third reading without opportunity to amend in committee of the whole. Of course certain amendments may be now named, but with the party in power there is less proclaimed. The district attorney general of Ireland may, if he thinks fit, by an order in writing, under his direct resident magistrate, of whose legal knowledge and experience the lord chancellor shall be satisfied, hold inquiry under this section, and thereupon such resident magistrate may, if he so thinks fit, although no person may be charged before him with the commission of such crime, sit at police court, when the offense has been committed, in Dublin, or in the place where the petty sessions for the petty sessional district in which said offense has been committed are usually held, and examine one or the other concerning such offense any person whom he has reason to believe to be a scope for them. The probabilities, therefore, are that all the now unconsidered sections—7 to 20—will pass as they now read—that is to say, in forty-one sittings. One hundred and fifty-three lines have been passed by commons and 292 lines more have to be swallowed under cloture, or, as Americans term it, the previous question.

INQUIRY.

A bill to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of crime in Ireland and other purposes relating thereto; Be it enacted:

Section 1. Where sworn information has been made that any offense to which this section applies has been committed incapable of giving material evidence concerning such offense other than any person confessing himself or herself to be the offender, or husband or wife of such person, and shall make a statement of such witness, and if he see cause, may bind the same witness by his own recognizances; provided, that no sitting of any inquiry under this section shall commence, except between the hours of 10 and 6; provided, that a shorthand writer shall be in attendance at such inquiries, and shall take down the questions of the magistrate and the answers of each witness; provided, also, that upon any person being accused of crime respecting which an inquiry under this section has been held, such accused person, or his solicitor, upon being returned for trial, shall forthwith be supplied with copies of all depositions taken in any luquiry under this section of any witness to be called against him. The enactments contained in petty sessions of Ireland, act of 1851, section 13, relating to compelling attendance of witness before a justice, and required to give evidence concerning the matter of information or complaint for an indictable offence, or concerning the matter of an information or complaint in respect of an offence punishable upon summary conviction, as the case may be, shall apply for the purposes of this section as if they were re-enacted herein, and in the terms made applicable thereto; provided, that in case a warrant shall be issued for the arrest of any witness in the first instance, and without a summons having previously been served and disobeyed, such witness shall, on demand, be entitled to receive from the resident magistrate holding the inquiry, a copy of the information or complaint on which the warrant for his arrest issued. When a witness is examined at an inquiry under this section who is under the age of twelve years, the parent or guardian of such witness, or the relative friend with whom such witness usually resides, shall be entitled to attend at such inquiry. A resident magistrate holding an inquiry under this section shall himself conduct such inquiry, and shall not permit other persons to question or examine any witness. A witness examined under this section shall not be excused from answering any question on the ground that the answer thereto may criminate, or tend to criminate, himself; provided, that the witness who answers truly all questions which he is required to answer, shall be entitled to a certificate of indemnity, under the hand of the magistrate making such examination, stating that such witness has so answered. And such certificate of indemnity shall be a bar to all criminal proceedings, and proceedings for recovery, and penalty in respect to any offence as to which such person has been examined in such inquiry, and any confession or answer by the person to whom the question is put at such examination, shall not, except in the way of criminal proceeding for perjury committed at or after the holding of such inquiry, be in any proceeding, civil or criminal, admissable in evidence against such person or the husband or wife of such person; provided, if any person has been charged with the commission of a crime which is the subject of inquiry, no witness is compelled to answer who has been called to give evidence for the defense of such accused person, except with the consent of the witness under examination; nor persons other than the magistrate and other official persons shall be present at such inquiry save as aforesaid. The witness examined under this section concerning an offense shall not be required to answer any question which he might lawfully refuse to answer on the ground of privilege if he were being examined as a witness at the trial of a person charged with that offense. A magistrate who conducts an examination under this section of a person concerning any offense, shall not, if such offense is punishable on summary convict'on, take part in the hearing and determination of the charge for that offense, and shall not, if such offense is an indictable offense, take part in taking the depositions or committing for trial any person for such offense. In case any witness examined under this section shall not speak English, the interpreter employed shall not be a policeman. The offenses to which this section applies are any felony or misdemeanor, and any offense punishable under this act committed in a proclaimed district, whether committed before or after passing this act; provided, that no inquiry shall be held under this section concerning any offense punishable under this act committed in any district before the proclamation of such district unless such offense would have been indictable if this act had not passed, and unless such offense was committed since the expiring of the prevention of crime in Ireland, act of 1882. Every summons under this section shall be in the form of the schedule to this act or to take effect. Every warrant to commit a witness to prison for refusing to answer the questions put him on examination held under this section, shall set out the question which the witness refused to answer. There shall be published quarterly in the Dublin Gazette a return showing the number of inquiries held during the preceding quarter, the hours during which such inquiries have been held, the number of days occupied, the number of witnesses examined, the names of and sentences of persons committed for contempt, and the result if any of each inquiry.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Section 2. Any person who shall commit the offense mentioned in sub section 3 of this section anywhere in Ireland, or shall commit any of the following offenses in the proclaimed districts, may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction under this act: Any person who shall take part in any criminal conspiracy, now punishable by law, to compel or induce any person or persons to either not fulfill his or their legal obligations, or not let, hire, use or occupy any land, or not deal with, work for, or hire any person or persons in the ordinary course of trade, business and occupation, or interfere with the administration of law; any person who shall unlawfully, without legal authority, use violence or intimidation to or towards any person or persons with a view to cause any person or persons to do any act which such person or persons has or have the legal right to abstain from doing, or abstain from doing any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to do, or towards any person or persons in consequence of his or their having done any act which he or they had a legal right to do, or if his or their having abstained from doing any act which he or they had a legal right to abstain from doing; any person who shall take part in any riot or unlawful assembly, or, within twelve months after the execution of any writ of possession, of any house or land, shall unlawfully take or hold forcible possession of such house or land, or any part thereof, or shall assault or wilfully and unlawfully resist and obstruct any sheriff, constable, bailiff, process server or other minister of the law while in the execution of his duty, or shall assault him in consequence of such execution,

SPECIAL JURY AND REMOVAL OF TRIAL.

Section 3. Where an indictment for crime committed in a proclaimed district has been found against a defendant, or the defendant has been committed on trial for such crime, and the trial is to be by jury before a court in Ireland other than a court of quarter sessions, the high court shall, on an application by or on behalf of the attorney general of Ireland or the defendant, make an order that the trial of the defendant or defendants, if more than one, shall be by special jury.

Section 4. Whereas, It is expedient to and the law relating to the place of trial of offences committed in Ireland for securing more fair and impartial trials, and for relieving jurors from danger to their lives, property and business, be it enacted: Where an indictment for a crime committed in a proclaimed district has been found against the defendant or defendants and they have been committed to trial for such crime, and the trial is to be at a court of assize for any county in the proclaimed district, or at a court of quarter sessions for any county or borough in the proclaimed district, the high court, on application by or on behalf of the attorney general of Ireland, and upon his certificate that he believes that a more fair and impartial trial can be had at the court of assize in some county to be named in the certificate, shall make an order as of course that the trial shall be had at the court of assize in the county named in the certificate. The defendant or defendants if more than one, may in a prescribed manner within a prescribed time, apply to the high court to discharge or vary any such order for removal of trial upon the ground that trial can be more fairly and impartially had in a county other than the county named in the order of removal, and thereupon the high court may order that the trial shall be had in any county in which it shall be had in any county in which it shall appear that the trial can more fairly and impartially be had.

PROCLAMATION OF DISTRICTS.

Section 5. The lord lieutenant, by and with the evidence of the privy counsel, may, from time to time, when it appears to him necessary for the prevention, detection and punishment of crime and outrage, by proclamation declare the provision of the act which relate to proclaimed districts, or any of those provisions, to be in force within any specified part of Ireland as from the date of the proclamation, and the provisions of this act which are mentioned in the proclamation shall, after said date, be in force within such specified part of Ireland, and that part of Ireland shall be a proclaimed district. When the meaning of the provisions so mentioned in any such proclamation shall be deemed to have expired, if an address be presented to her majesty by either house of parliament praying that such proclamation shall not continue in force, this section shall not apply to the provisions of this act relating to dangerous associations. When any of the provisions of section 2 of this act relating to summary jurisdiction are declared by proclamation to be in force in districts such provisions shall apply to offenses committed in the district after the passing of this act where before or after the date of proclamation when the provisions of section 3 and section 4 of this act relating to special juries or a changed place of trial, are declared by proclamation to be in force in districts, such provisions shall apply to crimes committed in the district before or after passing this act.

DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS AND CRIMES.

Section 6. If the lord lieutenant is satisfied that any association formed for the commission of crimes, and is carrying on operations for or by the commission of crimes, or encouraging and aiding persons to commit crimes, or promoting or inciting acts of violence or intimidation, or interfering with the administration of law or disturbing the maintenance of law and order, exists in any part of Ireland, the lord lieutenant, by and with the advice of the privy council, may, from time to time, by proclamation, declare to be dangerous any such association or associations named or described in such proclamation. Under the authority conferred on the lord lieutenant by his section in a district referring to a special proclamation, copy of every special is proclamation shall be laid before each house of parliament within seven days after the making thereof, if parliament is then setting; or if not, then another seven days after the next meeting of parliament. If, within a period of fourteen days after the special proclamation has been laid before parliament, and address presented to her majesty by either house of parliament praying that such special proclamation shall not continue in force as to an association or associations named and described therein, such special proclamation shall be deemed to have expired so far as the same relates to such association or associations. Whenever any special proclamation is issued under this act of parliament, then separate by such adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within twenty days, such special proclamations shall be deemed to have expired at the end of a week from the date thereof unless during that week parliament shall be summoned to meet within twenty days from the date of the summons. When a special proclamation expires or is revoked, the powers conferred by the seventh section of this act shall for the time being cease to be in force in respect to the association or associations as to which the special proclamation expired or has been revoked, and any order of the lord lieutenant made under such special proclamation shall also cease to be in force. The expression "crime" in this section means any felons or mis-demeanors, and any offense punishable under this act.

Section 7. From and after the date of such special proclamation, and as long as the same continues unrevoked or unexpired, the lord lieutenant in council may, from time to time, by an order to be published in the prescribed manner, prohibit or suppress in any district specified in the order, any association which he believes to be a dangerous association. From and after the date of such order, and during the continuance thereof, every assembly or meeting of such association or of the members of it as such members in the specified district, shall be unlawful. The assembly and association itself shall be an unlawful association, and every person calling a meeting of such association in the specified district, or any members thereof as such members, knowingly taking part in such meeting, or publishing with a view to promoting the objects of such association any notice of the calling together of any such meeting, or of the proceedings at such meeting, or contributing, receiving or soliciting in the specified distrist any contributions for the purposes of such associations, or in any way taking part in the proceedings thereof in the specified district or of a branch or meeting of it in such district, shall be guilty of an offense and may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction under this act. In this section the term "association" includes any combination of persons, whether the same be known by any distinctive name or not. The lord lieutenant in council may, from time to time, wholly or in part, make any order made under this section.

Section 8. The peace preservation in Ireland act, 1881, as amended by the peace preservation in Ireland continuance act, 1886, shall continue in force for five years from the passing of this act and until the end of the next session of parliament. A warrant under said act in the direction of a search for arms and ammunition in a house, building or other places in the proclaimed district as defined by that act shall be valid in law, notwithstanding that these buildings or places to be searched are not specified therein further than as being the house, building or place situated in a specified town, city or municipal ward.

PROVISIONS AS TO SPECIAL JURY AND REMOVAL OF TRIAL.

Section 9. Where, under this act, trial is had by a special jury, the special jurors shall be taken by ballot in the manner provided by the nineteenth section of jurisprudence in Ireland, act of 1876, from all the jurors in one panel returned by the sheriff from the special jurors' book.

Section 10. If any order for removal of trial of crime to any county in England or Ireland or the queen's bench division, the high court of justice in England or to the central criminal court has been made under this act before an indictment is made, such crime may be inquired of by a grand jury and heard and determined in the county named in the order of removal, or the queen's bench division, or the central criminal court, as the case may be, in like manner as if the crime had been committed in such county, or in county Middlesex, or within the central criminal court district, as the case may be: and if the order is made after an indictment is found, such crime may be heard and determined as if the indictment had been found in the court to which the trial is removed. In either case the defendant may be convicted and sentenced as if the crime had been committed in the county named in the order of removal or in county Middlesex, or the central criminal court district, as the case may be; but the sentence of the court shall be carried into effect is if he had been tried in the county in which it would have been tried if the order had not been made, and the defendant shall, if necessary, be removed accordingly in purshance of an order of the court in which he has been tried and made for the purpose. Counsel and solicitors qualified to practice in the high court of justice in Ireland, shall when engaged in the prosecution or in the defense of any person whose trial has been removed to any county in England, or the owens bench divisions, or the central criminal court, have the same rights and privileges in the court of assizes for such county, or the queen's bench division, or the central criminal court as they would have had in court in which the trial would have taken place if the order of removal had not been made.

PUNISHMENT PROCEDURE — DEFINITIONS.

Section 11. A person prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction under this act, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment without hard labor for a term not exceeding six months, and shall have the same right to appeal as he would have under the summary jurisdiction acts in case of any other summary conviction. If any person licensed under the acts relating to intoxicating liquors is convicted under this act, such conviction shall be entered in the proper register of licenses and may be directed to be recorded on the license of the offender in the same manner, and when recorded shall have the same effect as if the conviction were a conviction for an offense against those acts. If the offense is prosecuted summarily under this act the same shall be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction in the manner provided by the petty sessions of Ireland, act of 1851, and not otherwise subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this section. The proceedings for enforcing the appearance of a person charged and the attendance of witnesses for the prosecution shall be the same as if the offense were an indictable offense. Upon every proceeding before a court of summary jurisdiction for an offense under this act, the evidence for the prosecution and defense shall be taken as depositions in the same manner as if the offense were an indictable offense, and such depositions shall be admissible in evidence on any appeal. A court of summary jurisdiction shall, within the police districts of Dublin metropolis, be the divisional high court for that district and elsewhere by two resident magistrates in petty session, one of whom shall be a person of the sufficiency of whose legal knowledge the lord lieutenant shall be satisfied, and the expression, "resident magistrate," means a magistrate appointed in pursuance of the act of the session of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of King William IV, chapter 13, entitled an act to consolidate the laws relating to the constabularly force in Ireland. In a hearing determining at any quarter sessions an appeal under this act, the court judge, hcairman of the quarter sessions, or recorder shall sit and act as the sole judge, subject to the rules of the high court. Any jurisdiction vested be this act in sight courts, shall be exercised by the queen's bench division, and may be exercisad by any judge thereof.

Section 12. Any order, notice or other document of the lord lieutenant under this act may be signified under his hand or under the hand of the chief secretary to the lord lieutenant. Every special proclamation under this act shall provide for the manner of proclamation, and the notices of proclamation thereof in the manner provided, shall be published in the Dublin Gazette, the production of the printed copy in the Dublin Gazette purporting to be printed and published by the queen's authority. The special proclamation, order or notice under this act shall be conclusive evidence that such proclamation is a special proclamation. The order or notice and date thereof, and in case of proclamation that the district specified in such proclamation is a proclaimed district, within the meeting of the provisions of this act mentioned in the proclamation, and in case of proclamation or special proclamation that such proclamation or special proclamation has been duly promulgated, and in case an order that it has been duly made a copy of every proclamation not being a special proclamation shall be laid before each house of parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof, if parliament is then setting, and if not, then fourteen days after the next meeting of parliament.

Section 13. The lord lieutenant, by and with the advice of the privy council, may from time to time by a further proclamation or order revoke any proclamation or any special proclamation or any order under this act. A copy of each such further proclamations shall be laid before parliament within fourteen days, if parliament be then setting, and if not, within fourteen days after the next meeting of parliament.

Section 14. There shall be paid out of moneys provided by parliament such allowances for officers and other persons acting in pursuance of this act, and such expenses incurred in reference to any court exercising jurisdiction under this act, and such expenses of persons, charged counsel and witnesses made payable in pursuance of this act as the lord lieutenant, with the approval of the commissioner of her majesty's treasury, may from time to time direct.

Section 15.—The lord lieutenant may from time to time, with the advice of the privy council, make and when made revoke, add to and alter the rules in relation to the following matters in a case where a special jury is required or where a trial is removed to any county in England, Ireland, the queen's bench division, high court of justice of England or the central criminal court; In relation to the attendance, the authority and duty of sheriffs, jailers, officers and persons, the removal and custody of prisoners, the alteration of any writs, precepts indictments recognizances, proceedings and documents; the transmission of indictments, recognizances and documents; the expense of witnesses and carrying the sentence into effect; also in case where a special jury is required; the number of jurors so return on any panel, and in the case of removal of trial to the court of assize for the county to England, Ireland or the queen's bench division, high court justice of England or the central criminal cour in London, in relation to due provisious made by the prescribed crown solicitor in the prescribed manner for an advance of money to defray the necessary costs of defense, so far as that occasioned by remedial or trial, and for enabling the defendant or defendants and witnesses required for the defense to attend the trial: in relation to the forms for the purposes of this act, and to any matter by this act directed or prescribed, and in relation to any matter which appears to the lord lieutenant, by and with the advice aforesaid, to be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act. And the new rules made pursuant to this act shall judicially noticed be of the same validity as if they were contained in this act.

Section 16. Any powers or jurisdiction conferred by this act on any court authority in relation to any trial, offense or matter, shall be deemed by in addition to, and not in derogation of any other powers and jurisdiction of any court or authority subsisting at common law, or by act of parliament in relation to such trial, offense or matter; provided no person shall be punished twice for the same offense.

Section 17. Save as provided by this action the expiration or revocation of any proclamation, special proclamation or order shall not affect the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Section 18. Any agreement or combinations which under the trade union acts of 1871, 1876, or the conspiracy protection property act of 1875 in legal, shall not, nor shall any act done in pursuance of any such agreement or combination, be deemed to be offense against the provision of this act respecting conspiracy, intimidation and dangerous associations.

Section 19. [This section is simply devoted to express definitions of many words and phrases occurring in the act and not necessary to cable].

SHORT TITLE.

Section 20. This act may be cited as criminal law and procedure. Ireland, act 1887.

NOT CANCEROUS.

Prof. Virchow Talks of the Crown Prince's Throat.

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BERLIN, June 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—No man could desire a greater tribute to his scientific reputation that Prof. Virchow recently obtained, not only in Germany, but in England and America as well. Several very eminent medical authorities were of the opinion that only a very dangerous operation could save the crown prince from death by cancer. Before using this operation the different specialists agreed to submit the case to Virchow's decision. Accordingly three small pieces were cut from the diseased portions of the throat, each piece in a section not bigger than a pea. It may fairly be said that Germany held its breath while the scientist looked through his microscope at the minute portions of royalty. For the physicians Virchow wrote out two pages of reasons why the growth in the prince's throat was harmless and not cancerous in its nature. So far as I know these reasons are equally convincing to both the cancerite and anticancerite physicians. But the mass of Germans did not want to read the report of the great authority on cancers. They simply repeated, "Virchow says it is not a cancer," than ran to cheer the crown prince, perfectly convinced of security.

WHAT VIRCHOW SAYS.

I said to Prof. Virchow that many German's in America would like to be assured directly from him of the prince's safety. He permits me therefore to say to your German readers that he examined three pieces showing a section of diseased portion of the prince's throat. It proved to be a harmless wartlike growth, with nothing cancerous about it and no suspicion of cancerous growth near it. Cancer could not result from such a growth nor was cancer specially likely to occur near it. Pachydermia Verrulas, he thought, a good name for the growth. It grew as a warty mass just where the voice formed. If neglected it might increase. Its first effect was on the voice, but it had no effect on the generat health. He said he hoped the trouble had been entirely cured without destroying the voice forming muscles of the throat, just as a similar growth was removed from Pastor Stoecker's—the anti-semetic leader—throat without harming his voice. Such a growth, Virchow said, could not lead to strangulation, and so far as the larynx was concerned the crown prince might live 1,000 years. Privately Virchow told me a large number of persons suffer in the same way as the prince, many much more serious cases being known.

END OF THE REICHSTAG.

The Emperor Closes the Session—Leipsic Prisoners Sentenced.

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BERLIN, June 18.—The reichstag to-day having disposed of all the business remaining on the notice paper, Herr Van Boetticher read an imperial message closing the session. The message expressed the grateful appreciation with which the emperor regarded the labors and decisions of the reichstag, whereby the defense of the empire and its financial position acquired that strength and solidity which were the primary conditions of peace, as they were also of the empire's general development. When the reading was concluded the members separated with three cheers for the emperor. A general review of the legislation effected and the position of the parties show the strength of the government, reposing on the support of the three leading groups in the reichstag, is greater than ever. It has been proved during the debates that the revenues arising from the spirit and sugar duties will more than cover increased army expenditures, the spirit tax alone increasing the treasury receipts 150,000,000 marks.

THE LEIPSIC PRISONERS SENTENCED.

In sentencing the Leipsic prisoners to-day, the president of the court referred to the object of the patriotic league as being plainly a reconquest of Alsac-Lorraine by an armed force, involving a war of revenge; therefore, persons becoming members shared the designs of the league, and if German subjects, were guilty of high treason. In taking a milder view of the position of the accused, the prosecution desired to believe they were unaware of the significance of their acts. The mildness of the sentences corresponded with the tone of the imperial procurator throughout the trial.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The Reichsanzeiger says the progress of the emperor toward recovery is slow but noticeable. The language of the announcement, though guarded, suggests that the time has come when the emperor must pass away forever from active public duties. His physicians forbid another indiscretion like his Kiel journey, and order that the emperer henceforward undertake no duty that will involve any strain upon him or chance of exposure.

Remarkable Speed.

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GLASGOW, June 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The following is an extract from the Glasgow Evening Citizen: "A remarkable example of the facility with which communication may now be had with America was brought under our notice yesterday afternoon. A Glasgow grain merchant handed in a telegram at the office of the Commercial company here at 2:25 o'clock, addressed to a firm in New York. The answer was received in Glasgow at 3:03 o'clock. The answer was in cipher. It was wired to Liverpool, and thence cabled under the Atlantic to the Wall street telegraph office, there it was written and sent by messenger some distance off. The receiver had to decipher it by means of a code, write the reply in accordance with the same code, and sent it to Wall street when it was telegraphed to Glasgow. All this was done and the answer obtained in Glasgow in the almost incredibly short space of forty-two minutes. One wonders whether the Mackay-Bennett people do all their work in this fashion. If so, we have certainly something to learn from them in the matter of telegraphs in this country."

The O'Callaghan Estates.

LONDON, June 18.—The agent of the O'Callahan estates at Bodyke, which have been the scene of the recent evictions, writes to the Times, stating that almost all of the tenants paid their rent regularly until the National league incited them to demand 30 per cent reduction. Even then many tenants paid their full rents secretly and had their receipts back dated prior to the league mandate, and some went so far as to implore that ejectments be served on them, although they had paid all, in order to avoid the league's vengeance. "The whole resistance," the agent says, "was due to the action of the tenants. I have not the least doubt I could have effected a peaceful settlement but for the mischievous interference of outsiders."

Bodyke Tenants Sentenced.

DUBLIN, June 18.—Several tenants arrested at Bokyke for resisting the officers have been sent to prison at hard labor for terms ranging from one to three months. After being sentenced they were taken to Ennis station under a heavy escort of police. Crowds of sympathizing people gathered and cheered them, and became so demonstrative that the police were ordered to charge and disperse them. This they did with will and plied their batons so vigorously that several of the people were injured.

The French Army Bill.

PARIS, June 18.—The chamber of deputies has passed clause one of the army bill. It declares it the duty of every Frenchman to perform military service.

After the passage of clause one of the army bill, the chamber proceeded to the consideration of clause two, which, after a short debate, was adopted. The clause provides the duration of military service to be twenty years; that the service is to be personal and the same for every one.

Chicago Boodlers Found Guilty.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The jury in the case of the boodlers retired this morning, and this afternoon returned their verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at three years in the penitentiary. When Judge Shepherd resumed his seat on the bench in response to the notice that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, only a couple attorneys were present, the others not expecting a verdict so soon. Very few people were in the court room. When the verdict was read the defendants seemed for a moment stunned, but soon recovered their composure. A motion for a new trial was at once entered by the defense. Judge Shepherd said he would hear arguments at some future time, and, notwithstanding the protests of the defendants' counsel, declined to admit either McDonald or McGarigle to bail. The decision on this point fell with crushing effect upon the defendants, their council and friends. The convicted men were taken to the county jail.

EVERYBODY CAN GRADUATE.

How University Education Is Brought to the Doors of All.

ENGLAND'S COLLEGE EXTENSION

Will the United States Adopt the Proposed Plan—A Letter From Van Wyck on Widows' Pensions.

Everybody a College Graduate.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—[Special to the BEE.]—Great attention has been given here recently, not only by the scholors who report an educational development in every part of the world for the government's educational bureau, but by the better informed class of public men and all students of social problems and popular education to the system of "university extension" in England. The question is asked whether or not this does not contain a hint whereby educational work in the United States may be furthered in an unprecedented way—not at the public expense, but by public spirit at the expense of the pupils?

This novel movement called "university extension" has been in progress in England for more than ten years, and there is now no question as to its popularity or success. The University of Cambridge has supplied lecturers for 600 "extension" courses, which have reached 60,000 hearers, more than one-half of whom have shown themselves to be earnest students by attending class exercises in addition to the lectures. Not Cambridge alone, but the University of Oxford, Owens college, at Manchester, and the local colleges at Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Sheffield, Nottingham, Cardiff and Bangor are all engaged in this democratic educational mission. The idea is taking hold of conservative Scotland and it has already been put in practice by the universities of Australia. Sooner or later the movement must sweep America, for it is essentially democratic.

To a practical mind the most interesting feature of this movement is its economic character. It is not altogether a missionary movement or an educational crusade. It has its business side. It is primarily a case of demand and supply. Representatives of labor and capital in England have awakened to the fact that universities are in possession of a useful commodity called solid higher education. Men begin to realize that a good knowledge of English history, political economy, social science, literature, and the arts makes for the general improvement of society and the development of a better state of feeling among its members. The present demand is not for common schools, these exist already. The cry is higher education for adult voters and persons past the school age too busily engaged perhaps in other pursuits to permit of much continuous study, and yet able to give some of their time to intellectual improvement.

Grasping the situation and its possibilities, public spirited individuals have formed educational societies or associations in towns and parishes. They have affiliated with existing local institutions of an educational or social character, such as local colleges, institutes, literary and philosophical societies, church institutes, mechanics' institutes, night schools, etc.; they have appointed active secretaries with subcommittees representing the ladies, young people who sell tickets, teachers, artisans; without sectarian or political entanglements, they have united the best forces of the community, with the mayor or some public officer at the head; they have taken subscription shares of five dollars, some persons taking several shares, others clubbing together for one share, but all having representation in the society. Upon such a sound economical basis these educational associations have made their demands upon the universities for local instruction by lectures in systematic courses, costing from three to five shillings for a course ticket.

The universities meet this demand by a supply of well trained, enthusiastic young lecturers who, for a reasonable compensation, are willing to give public courses in the towns and districts of England. The Cambridge men go out from their comfortable quarters to lecture to the people for a variety of considerations, good will, ambition for distinction, public spirit, scientific propaganda and a fee of $225 for a lecture once a week for twelve weeks. They agree also to conduct a class each week for review or discussion of the previous lecture, and to correct voluntary exercises written at the student's own home upon set questions requiring private reading. This involves laborious, painstaking work on the part of both lecturer and student. The university appoints an examiner upon the term's work as marked out in the lecturer's printed syllabus of topics which, by reason of its careful analysis, saves much labor in note taking. The examination fee is ten dollars. Two sorts of certificates are given, "pass" and "with distinction." There is no further gradation of rank unless the local authorities offer prizes.

A term's work of twelve lectures and twelve class exercises is the unit of the University Extension system. It costs altogether about $325, including the lecturer's fee, advertising and other incidentals. Enterprising towns and district unions quickly multiply their courses until they have a regular curriculum extending through three years, in various groups, such as (1) literature and history; (2) natural science; (3) the fine arts. The courses in English history and political economy are very attractive. Persons who follow a three years' course in one of the above groups, embracing six courses of twelve weeks each, and two courses in one other group besides the chosen specialty are allowed to be enrolled as "Students Affiliated to the University," provided they will pass an examination in the elements of the higher mathematics, in Latin and in one other foreign language. Such persons may count their three years of university extension study as the equivalent of one year's residence at the university and may complete there the course for the bachelor's degree in two years. Thus, without lowering academic standards, English universities are extending their privileges to the English people

This policy has led to the establishment of student associations throughout the land and to the most hearty support of the higher education and of educational institutions by the working men. The English universities are doing more than any other one force in England toward breaking down the antagonism between the rich and the poor. Arnold Toynbee, a martyr to his cause, and other Oxford graduates have carried this gospel of education into the heart of East London, where Toynbee hall, with its lecture courses, class rooms and industrial training, was the forerunner of the People's palace recently opened by the queen of England. A society for the extension of university training has been formed in London and is associated with the universities of London, Oxford and Cambridge. Besides Toynbee hall, at Whitechapel, East London, this society has thirty or more local centers of educational operations in and about London. Each center has its own secretary, organization and economy. If the local subscriptions and sale of tickets are not adequate to meet expenses the central society aids largely in meeting the deficit. It is worth noting that the sale of tickets often pays half of all costs.

University extension in England will increase its noble work with increasing energy and success. Its advantages are too great to be abandoned. First, it is revolutionizing popular lectures instead of the old system of lyceum courses which was nothing but a cheap variety show for an evening's entertainment. There is now real instruction with continuity of interest and specialization upon a particular subject until the audience knows something about it. Second, university extension brings the higher education into provincial towns without the necessity of their endowing colleges or multiplying universities. For a few hundred dollars each year every large town and district union in England can have the university system brought to its very doors. Third, this system strengthens all local appliences for education, whether schools, colleges, institutes, libraries, museums, art galleries or literary societies. It combines with everything and interferes with nothing.

It is thought by not a few leaders in American educational work that some such plan as this may at some time supplant the decayed or decaying lecture business in the United States. Instead of rich men founding new colleges, educational donations may be made for the bringing of the best features of the best existing colleges to any town or village in the union. The bearing of such work on the labor problem, when every energetic mechanic may become a college graduate, is obvious.

A Characteristic Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 18. —[Special to the BEE.]—The following letter needs no explanation:

To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior or Board of Appeals: As to the question when a widow's pension should commence, allow me one suggestion. The practice of the department has been that the pension commences from the date of filing her application. There may be some reason for that ruling, where the husband never obtained a pension in his lifetime, and the allowance of the pension was alone on the widow's application. But when the pension was allowed and commenced in the lifetime of the husband, payment to the widow or minor children was only a continuation of the same pension, and there is no reason or justice why the pension should cease to act or payment be refused because the widow or children neglected to make formal application. The faith of the government is pledged to the soldier that if he dies from the disabilities contracted in or incident to the service, his widow and minor children shall be provided for, and that faith should not be broken, even if, through ignorance or neglect, formal application is not at once made. It is alleged this construction may take millions out of the treasury. This has been the stereotyped argument against the allowance or payment of pensions. It can have no force when the ingenuity of statesmen is exercised to derive some plan to take money from the treasury; whether to pay a bonus on sugar; to squander millions on plant and materials for guns; millions for a rate of speed in war ships, which they know can never be obtained; millions for dredging rivers and harbors; yet, when the questions of pensions is raised, either in congress or the departments, a certain class become very economic and full of political philosophy. That economy is wisest which is based on justice. Even an error of judgment will be forgiven by the people, if it lean to the side of equity, but I submit that a fair legal construction will continue the pension from the date of the husband's decease, where death was from the cause for which the pension was given. Very respectfully,

C. H. VAN WYCK.

Counting the Cash.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The work of counting the cash in the United States treasury is no light job. For the last two weeks in the dimly lighted silver vault under the treasury department a force of eighteen men has been at work in relays counting the silver stored there. Fourteen of these men are laborers, most of them colored men, while the other four are counters. Although the work is progressing at the rate of $2,000,000 a day, or $5,000 a minute, it is not expected that it will be completed for four weeks. The money is in bags containing $1,000 and weighing 600 pounds each. Each laborer handles 300 pounds of silver every minute, so that it may readily be imagined that they require frequent rest. They work in relays. Three of the men remove the bags from one of the numerous compartments into which the immense vault is divided, another puts them on the scales, and three others stack them up evenly in a compartment opposite. One of the counters keeps tally and the other watches the scales. If there is found one bag which is lighter or heavier than it should be it is taken to the counters who are resting off duty, and they count the silver, dollar by dollar. So far everything has been found perfectly correct, and every bag contained the right number of dollars. In this vault there is stored 560,000,000 in silver, or 1,000 tons. It may not be generally known that the vault now in use is the largest in the world. But the vault that is in course of construction, and upon which work is progressing satisfactorily, will be twice as large as the present one. It is being dug out of the ground in the north court yard of the department and will hold, when completed, $100,000,000. It will be entirely under ground and will be surrounded on each side and on the roof by a wall of brick, cement and asphalt, four feet thick.

McMichael Assumes His Duties.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—W. H. McMichael, the new clerk of the senate committee on printing, arrived in the city last night and assumed his duties to-day. It has been discovered that Major Poore removed a great deal of material belonging to the committee to his house at Indian Hill, Mass. It was his intention to do a great deal of work at his farm during the summer. None other except members of the committee know any thing about the papers in the custody of Major Poore's family, and for this reason Senator Manderson started this afternoon for Boston to secure data which belongs to the committee. He will be back again by the end of the month. In the meantime he has wired Congressman McShane to come on at once to look out for matters connected with the bridge.

The secretary of war has as yet done nothing toward settling the question of location. He has been absent a greater part of the summer, but Senator Manderson thinks he will decide the question as soon as he gets down to work.

After his return the senator is confident he will finally succeed in securing an order from the war department for participation of the regular troops in the soldiers' reunion in September. He says that those from Fort Omaha and Sidney and the light battery from Fort Leavenworth will, in all probability, be directed to take part in the reunion.

Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—First Lieutenant A. C. Sharp, Twenty-second infantry, and First Lieutenant A. P. Blackson, Sixth cavalry, have been ordered to inspect the national guard of Ohio during the national encampment in July and August next. Lieutenant E. S. Benton, Third cavalry, has been ordered to inspect the artillery of the same organization at Sandusky, O.

Second Lieutenant John T. Knight, cavalry, has been detailed as professor of military tactics at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college at Blacksburg, commencing September 1.

First Lieutenant J. A. Irons, Twenty-second infantry, has been detailed as an instructor for per- at the Fort Leavenworth military school during the sickness of First Lieutenant Arthur Thomas, Third infantry, who has been ordered to join his station.

Major S. S. Sumner, Eighth cavalry, has been ordered to duty as acting inspector general of the Department of Columbia, vice Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Lazelle.

Leave of absence for three months has been granted Second Lieutenant R. J. Duff, Eighth cavalry, and the leave granted Assistant Surgeon Charles Richard has been extended two months.

Ransom to Succeed Lamar.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, when asked to-day if there was any truth in the published report that he had been tendered the position of secretary of the interior, it having been decided to place Secretary Lamar upon the United States supreme bench, replied: "There is not a shadow of foundation for the report. No word nor any sort of insinuation has passed between the president and myself or between Secretary Lamar and myself or any member of the administration, directly or indirectly, in reference to that matter. My visits this week to the president and to Secretary Lamar have been solely and exclusively upon North Carolina matters." Notwithstanding this statement it is currently believed here that Senator Ransom will succeed Lamar as secretary of the interior.

O'Neill's Conviction Confirmed.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The general term of the supreme court to-day affirmed the conviction of John O'Neill, one of the boodler aldermen, who is in Sing Sing.