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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

M'LEAN'S SHOCKING DEATH.

SUPT. LATHROP LOOKS UPON IT AS AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Orderly Bennett Arraigned Before Coroner Nugent—Held in $1,000 Bail for the Action of the Grand Jury—Trying to Shift the Blame Upon Orderly Mills—McLean Buried in Evergreens Cemetery.

With the consent of the Coroner, Dr. Francis Delafield, of Roosevelt Hospital, made the autopsy on the body of Charles McLean, the young Scotchman whose shocking death in the elevator of that institution, was reported in yesterday's EVENING WORLD. Dr. Delafield found that the breast bone was shattered, but that the immediate cause of death was a compound fracture of the base of the skull, accompanied by cerebral hemorrhage.

After the autopsy the body was delivered to the dead man's aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, of 726 Tenth avenue. The hospital authorities, recognizing that the death was due to carelessness on the part of one of their employees, sent word that they would bear all the expense of the funeral.

Undertaker Samuel J. Luckings, of Ninety-ninth street and Tenth avenue, furnished a solid rosewood casket with silver handles, and three coaches to take the mourners to Evergreens Cemetery. The relatives present were Charles McLean, of West Sixty-first street, an engineer in the employ of the Dock Department; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dean, of 506 West Thirty-third street; Mr. and Mrs. Carlow, of Brooklyn, and Daniel Spence, of Providence.

The Rev. Thomas M. Peters, of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, conducted the services. The funeral procession started for the cemetery at noon.

There was a strong feeling of indignation among the relatives present at the method of the young man's death, and threats were made of a suit against the hospital authorities for damages.

Supt. Joseph R. Lathrop was seen at the hospital this morning by an EVENING WORLD reporter. He seemed desirous to have the occurrence looked upon as an unfortunate accident, for which no one in particular was responsible.

He said that he was still convinced that an elevator boy was not needed in the institution, and that no change would be made in that regard. He thought that some blame might perhaps attach to orderly Thomas Mills for giving the word "Ready" while the elevator was on the floor above, but Mills was a good officers, and he would be retained.

Mr. Lathrop insisted that there was no wilful delay in notifying the authorities of the death. He wrote and mailed a letter to the Board of Coroners Tuesday night. The blame for the delay must rest, in his opinion, with the Post-Office people.

Herbert H. Bennet, the young orderly who had charge of the carriage containing McLean's unconscious form, and heedlessly pushed it into the empty elevator shaft, occupied a cell in the West Forty-seventh street station-house last night. He is a weak-looking man, twenty-four years of age. He wears spectacles for near-sightedness. He was much cast down by his misfortune, and could not eat, although Capt. Killilea had good meals brought in from a neighboring restaurant.

In conversation with an EVENING WORLD reporter Bennet, said that he did not think himself at all to blame for McLean's death. "Mr. Mills called out to me that it was all right," he said, "and he ought to know better than I. He is the man who always sends patients up from the operating-room. The elevator shaft was quite dark so that I could not see even if my eyesight was good.

"There ought to have been a man in charge of the elevator. I know other hospitals in the city have elevator boys. There are two in charge of the elevators at St. Luke's Hospital, where I was employed fourteen months, and they have them also at the New York and Bellevue Hospitals. If I go free of the charge, as I expect to, I shall go straight to my relatives in Yorkshire, England.

At noon Policeman Brunner took Bennet down to the Coroners' office to await Coroner Nugent's investigation.

CAUGHT AT AN OLD TRICK.

Clever Thomas Grosse Arrested on Two Charges of Forgery.

Thomas Grosse, nephew of the wife of Thomas M. Garrett, an agent of the Cunard Steamship Company, was held for trial in $1,000 bail in the Tombs Police Court this morning on two charges of forgery.

Grosse passed on Brokaw Bros. a check drawn by J. J. Elsworth to Mr. Garrett for $65. He had forged Mr. Garrett's indorsement. It was found that Grosse had swindled James C. Peal, butcher, of 322 Washington Market, out of $30 by means of a forged order from Mr. Garrett.

Grosse was arrested while working as a driver for the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company. He has served a term in the Trenton State Prison for forgery.

They Don't Want to Hang a Woman.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Gov. Gordon has commuted the sentence of Eliza Randall, who was to have been hanged in Clay County to-day, to imprisonment for life. Eliza murdered her father, killing him with an axe. All the details were of the bloodiest description, and not one word of extenuation was urged in her behalf. The public sentiment against the infliction of capital punishment upon a female was the strong argument urged, and which finally saved her life. The Sheriff of Clay County has been practising on the scaffold with a rag dummy for a week past.

The Last of the Gang Arrested.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—On the night of Dec. 13 last the house of a wealthy farmer, named O'Toole, near Grayson, Ky., was robbed by a gang of men. O'Toole and his wife resisted, and the robbers choked and bound their victims, Mrs. O'Toole dying from the effects shortly afterwards. Four men were arrested and placed in jail, and evidence pointed to Edward Mace as being the fifth of the party, and he was arrested last night. It is alleged that Mace did the choking. He agreed to return to Kentucky without a requisition.

Fire in Wannamaker's Big Store.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—There was a $20,000 fire at Wannamaker's big store this morning. One fireman is said to have been killed.

Concluded to Stay.

[*From the Nebraska State Journal.*]

"Are you the Mayor of this town?"

"Yes, sir."

"I am a physician, and I'm seeking a new location. Do you think there is a good opening here?"

"Best in the world."

"Disease prevalent?"

"Can't say that it is, but"——

"Malarial atmosphere?"

"No, but we have the best coasting grounds in the West."

"I wonder where I can rent office room at once?"

ATE TOO MUCH, STOLE AND CONFESSED.

A Boston Colored Waiter Restores Property Taken at the Sheridan Banquet.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—When the banquet given in honor of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan at the Vendome last night was over the colored waiters were given a supper. One of them, who lives at the South End and who had been engaged for the occasion, ate very freely of the "sweets."

He then waited around the hotel for some time after for the purpose of seeing what he could carry off. At the first opportunity he placed a large number of silver knives, forks and spoons and some tablecloths in his handbag and went home.

A few hours later he was taken sick, and his wife called a physician, who informed the waiter that he was seriously ill and that he had known people to die from the same trouble.

The thief, supposing he was going to die, called his wife to his bedside and told her about the property he had stolen, and begged her to have it returned to its owner. The wife told the physician, and he consenting to carry it back, the silver and tablecloths were taken from the penitent thief and wrapped up in a piece of brown paper and given to the physician.

The latter carried the property to the hotel at 5 o'clock this morning and delivered it over to the head waiter, at the same time telling him how he came to have it.

The police were informed of the case, but it is not known yet whether the proprietors of the hotel will prosecute the waiter.

NOW FOR A COMPROMISE.

The Jury in the Paine Will Case Cannot Agree and Are Discharged.

William Paine, who sued the nieces of his father's stepmother for property in Warren street and Fourteenth street which belonged to his grandfather, John Paine, will have to try it again, because the jury, after discussing the matter all night, could not agree.

Mr. Paine alleged that his grandfather was of unsound mind when he devised the property to the ladies and wanted the will set aside.

From the time they retired yesterday afternoon until they came into court this morning the jury stood ten to two in favor of the plaintiff.

Judge Lawrence discharged them. Before the verdict was announced both lawyers gazed at the jurors with a is-it-in-my-favor smile.

It was intimated that one of the two stubborn jurors was a friend of Lawyer Anderson, who was a witness for the defendant.

It is understood that young Paine refused to accept an offer of settlement made by the Misses Dunn before the suit was brought to trial. There is another suit of the same nature on the calendar for next week, and there is now a possibility that there will be a settlement.

FAKED BY THE SUN (MORTGAGED).

The Destruction of Lesser's Stand Described Long Before It Occurred.

Inspector McGinnis, of the Bureau of Encumbrances, and a force of workmen began tearing down Lesser's dairy stand at the corner of Beekman and William street to-day. The stand was a structure 8 x 10 feet, built on the sidewalk.

The *Sun* (mortgaged) faked a story about the destruction of the stand. It said it was torn down yesterday and described Mr. McGinnis and his men smashing things in much the same style as evictions are carried out in Ireland. Lesser was pictured sitting in despair and ruin in a neighboring saloon surrounded by damaged pies and remnants of stock not pilfered by street urchins.

As a matter of fact, the destruction of the stand was not begun until 10.20 this morning. Inspector McGinnis gave Lesser every opportunity to remove his stock. The stand privilege was formerly leased by a poor man who paid $20 a month rent, but Lesser got it from him by offering $40.

AGAINST GOULD AND SAGE.

De Lancey Nicoll Assisting in the Kansas Pacific Bond Prosecution.

It was ascertained to-day that De Lancey Nicoll's presence at the conference before Col. Fellows in regard to the indictment of Jay Gould and Russell Sage for misappropriating Kansas Pacific bonds is in the interest of the bondholders. He is associated with Lawyers Wm. H. De Lancey and E. L. Andrews.

Messrs. Andrews and De Lancey presented their views in the matters under consideration and they were answered by Artemus H. Holmes and Judge Dillon yesterday.

To-day ex-Assistant District-Attorney Nicoll was heard when the conference was continued at 11 o'clock. Col. Fellows and Assistant District-Attorney Semple listened to the arguments advanced. Bourke Cockran, it is understood, will make the concluding argument.

Col. Fellows will not make known the particulars until the matter is finally determined, which may not be for some days.

Examination of the Junior Clergy.

To-day the examination of the junior clergy in the Cathedral School-Hall will be resumed. Although these annual examinations are part of the disciplinary code of the Council of Trent, and have ever since been usual in Canon law countries, they did not apply to the mission of the United States until ordered by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1884 and promulgated by the recent New York Synod. All the clergy who have been ordained less than five years must participate in them. The object is to preserve in young priests those habits of study acquired in the seminary and to stimulate them to advance in all the departments of parish work. The branches covered are dogma, moral theology, sacred and profane history and literature, and the details of pastoral labor. The Board of Examiners consists of Very Rev. Henry Gabriels, D. D., of St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy; Rev. P. F. McSweeny, D. D., of St. Bridget's Church; Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, of Newburg; Rev. R. I. Burisell, D. D., of the Church of the Epiphany; Rev. Anthony Schweninger, of the Church of the Assumption; Rev. John J. Murphy, S. J., President of St. Francis Xavier's College; Rev. Æmilianus Kirner, D. D., P. S. M., of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and Rev. George M. Searle, C. S. P., of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. Archbishop Corrigan was much pleased by the results last week, and the coming examination is looked forward to with great interest.

They Caused All the Damage.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—The *Republican*, in a series of interviews with the captains of the Missouri Pacific ferry-boats, charges these men with deliberately forming the great ice gorge which threatened a million dollars worth of property, and destroyed from $60,000 to $100,000 worth. A captain is reported as saying: "Yes, we choked her up. There was a channel about fifty yards wide, and I went up with the Missouri and Capt. Joe Seelar took the Pacific up and we laid broadside of the channel. That stopped the fine ice, and as it was a cold night it soon closed the opening. We did it simply to protect ourselves. If the boats above us will not come down and help keep this throat clear, we will have to stop it up and let them take their chances."

GETTING THE TRACK READY.

ONE HUNDRED WORKMEN BUSY AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Manager Hall Puts Them to Work Making an Eight-Foot Track of Sawdust and Huts for the Pedestrians—Stout, Herty, Goulding and Hegelman Take a Ten-Mile Spin—Arrangements for the Race.

Two hundred men jostled each other at the Fourth avenue entrance to Madison Square Garden as early as 7 o'clock this morning. They came in answer to an advertisement for men published by Manager Frank Hall, of the six-day go-as-you-please international race for the championship of the world and a division of half of the gate receipts, which is to begin at two minutes after midnight next Sunday.

One hundred men were given employment by Manager Hall, and at 10 o'clock the Garden was undergoing a transformation. An eight-foot track was laid and three inches of sawdust spread upon it. This will be dampened and rolled to-night and to-morrow morning a two-inch layer of sawdust will be rolled in. The track is eight laps to a mile, 18 inches from the "pole."

Stalls or huts to which the pedestrians may retire for rest or rubbing off are built at the east end of the Garden and in the big anteroom there.

The referee will be P. J. Donohue, sporting editor of THE WORLD. The work of each of the seventy-two contestants will be scored on heavy-faced black dials located on the north side of the track. The reporters will be provided with ample accommodations within the oval track. Each contestant will have a scorer, provided by the management. There will be $16,000 expended in preparations before the start is made on Sunday night.

The contest is announced as one of "England vs. America." The event is the all-absorbing topic of the sporting fraternity. Among the seventy-two entries are George Cartwright, champion, and George Hazel, of England; Tom Cox and John Hughes, the "Lepper," of Ireland; Anton Stokel, of Austria; Peter Hegelman, of Germany; Gus. Guerrero, the "Greaser," of California; Frank Hart, the colored champion; Dan Herty, of Boston; "Old Sport" Campana, of Connecticut; Peter Golden, of Boston; Peter Panchot, the Buffalo postman; Robert Vint, the "shoemaker;" Ben Curran, John Dillon, Nat Collins and any number of "unknown" of New York, and Willard A. Hoagland, the Auburn "Shoestrings," whose heel-and-toe performances are beautiful to look at.

The time-honored method of starting all competitors together, level on a mark—or as level as seventy-two men can start on an eight-foot track—will be discarded in the coming race and a much more satisfactory start adopted.

The men will start at short intervals, a half dozen toeing the mark together. The starting time of each "batch" will be recorded and each man's score will be figured on his own starting time. There is little danger of any two men running so closely for 142 hours as to make it a question of time, however, and although there will be seventy-two starters, most of them will be winnowed out before the first half the race is completed. But this start will be one of the most interesting features of the race.

As to prognostications of the result of the long struggle, there are as many different prophecies as there are prophetic backers, friends and admirers of the seventy-two men. It is "nobody's" race, but preparations are going on for making some big books on the race in certain uptown resorts.

The race will be governed by the Sir John Astley rules. To participate in the "divide" of the gate receipts, a contestant must cover at least 525 miles. A purse of $1,000 in addition will be given as a prize to any man who breaks the record of 610 miles.

Merritt Stout, of this city; Dan Herty and Peter Goulding, of Boston, and Peter Hegelman, who is trained by "Happy Jack" Smith, took a ten-mile run on the sawdust as soon as it was laid this morning. Herty is a beautiful runner. He says that he was never in better form.

Dan O'Leary, of Chicago, Hoagland and Dan Burns, of Elmira, will arrive this evening. All will take a spin on the track to-morrow.

Lepper Hughes won the O'Leary belt at the American Institute in 1881, making 568 miles, 825 yards in six days. Ben Curran, the "Long-shoreman," of New Jersey, is trained by Pat Fitzgerald, of Ravenswood. Has recorded 504¼ miles. Dan Herty did 556 miles once, and in a six-night match, four hours each night, in Chelsea, made 183 miles.

NO CIVIL SERVICE THERE.

The State Superintendent of Public Works Not Amenable to This Law.

Thomas G. Killeen was very anxious that the New York State Civil-Service Commission should examine him for the position of clerk to the Collector of Canal Statistics, but his application was denied. To test the matter, application was made by the people on the relation of Killeen for a mandamus to compel the commission to admit him to examination. The matter went directly to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has just decided adversely to Killeen. Presiding Justice Van Brunt writes the opinion of the Court, which is concurred in by Judge Brady. Judge Daniels writes a dissenting opinion.

The leading opinion says that the question presented seems to be, "Is the Superintendent of Public Works of this State bound, under the constitution and laws of this State, to make appointments of any persons employed in the care and management of the canals from the eligible lists certified to him by the Civil-Service Commission as persons found qualified for the place upon a competitive examination under the statute and rules relating to persons in the civil service of the State?" and says that the making the Superintendent in his appointments subservient to the Civil-Service law would be a clear violation of the constitution.

The Court continues that therefore he should have an undivided authority to choose his own employees. They hold that the Superintendent's power is absolute, and he alone is to appoint, suspend or remove.

In answer to a contention that the Legislature had discretion about the enactment of general laws on every subject save those expressly excepted by the constitution, the Court says: "If this construction is to prevail, then it seems to have been an idle ceremony upon the part of the people, in their amendment of 1876, to have given constitutional powers to their Superintendent of Public Works, if such power can be taken away by legislative action."

Judge Brady, concurring with the Presiding Justice, also asserts that the power of the Superintendent is absolute, and says that it cannot be invaded by legislation.

Justice Daniels, who dissents, says that the provision of the constitution referred to should be subject to legislative authority. He says that the 1876 amendment did not provide that the Superintendent should be free from the control of all future legislation, and that it had not provided or declared that the Superintendent should be at liberty to select the appointees from the State at large, or that those appointees should be not subject to the qualifications, which might afterwards be annexed to his appointing power by judicious legislation. The Justice believed the application for mandamus should be granted.

WESTBROOK'S CHANCES GOOD.

He May Get Nothing Worse Than a Verdict of Manslaughter.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—When the trial of Robert Westbrook, for the killing of old Dennis Morris, was resumed this morning the court-room was crowded. Many persons were unable to gain admission. Westbrook, who sat by his counsel, followed the proceedings very closely, and repeatedly made suggestions to his counsel in the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution.

The State rested on getting in the testimony of the doctors to show that Morris's death was caused by a fracture of the skull over the right eye; that the fracture was produced by some blunt instrument, and that the injury could have been inflicted with the pole with which it is alleged Westbrook struck Morris.

The line of defense as set forth by counsel in his opening address, is that Morris was knocked down and stunned by a blow from Westbrook, and that in attempting to regain his feet he fell over and sustained the fatal fracture by his head coming in contact with a sharp stone.

It is thought that the case will go to the jury to-day. The common belief is that Westbrook will not be convicted of a higher crime than manslaughter, while there are many who think that he will be acquitted.

A VASSAR GRADUATE'S SAD DEATH.

She Loses a Fortune, Becomes Addicted to Chloral and Dies by Suffocation.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A pathetic story is told of the life of Miss Julia Baker, who was suffocated to death late Monday night in her little attic room at No. 40 Temple street. A fire, which started no one knows how, blazed in the room while she was asleep, and the poor woman was dead before the flames were even discovered. She was thirty-five years old, and had been employed in a Boston dry-goods house in an excellent position. She was well educated, was born of wealthy parents in Bath, Me., and once had a fortune in her own name. Her father was a wholesale dealer in woollen goods, and during his lifetime amassed a considerable fortune. There were two children, the other a boy, who graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy and became a naval officer.

Julia graduated after a three years' course at Vassar. The death of her brother while he was an officer on the United States steamship Hartford, followed two years later by that of her parents, left her alone in the world. Her father left her considerable property, estimated to have been between $15,000 and $20,000, but it was in stocks which paid little dividends, and she could not rely on it for her entire support. She came to Boston to make a living, and made arrangements to have her property transferred to her care. Then she began to live in excellent style. An elegantly furnished room on Beacon Hill was her lodging-place, and her meals were taken at one of the best hotels. She was induced to invest her money in a scheme which promised sure and speedy returns, and placed some of her money in the hands of her friends. A little led to more, and it wasn't long before her entire inheritance was gone. It was in the midst of her despondency that she became addicted to the chloral habit, although the fact was concealed from all except a few intimate friends. She was engaged to work in a Beacon street stationery store and then in White's dry-goods store, where she remained in the cloak department two years.

About Jan. 1 last the clouds once more began to gather. She became very despondent, and with despondency came the old desire for relief from its terrible power. How she died is only a matter of conjecture. Some of her friends believe she took enough of the drug to relieve her from pain and then deliberately set her room afire. It is known that she contemplated suicide when despondent. Others say the fire was an accident, and resulted from throwing a lighted match on the floor.

"CONSIDER YOURSELF KISSED."

A Divorce Case in Chicago that Rivals Baby Bunting's Damage Suit.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The divorce suit of Ida May Ordway, the ex-Treasury Clerk, against her youthful husband, Harry W., is attracting more attention than anything that has come up in Chicago's overcrowded divorce courts for some time. Ida May was on the stand the greater part of yesterday, and, according to her testimony, Harry W. is the champion beer drinker of America. She said he began to drink within a few hours of their marriage, and he has kept it up pretty much ever since, being in a state of total oblivion from the enormous quantities of beer he swallowed most of the time. Harry was a minor when she married him, though he made her believe that he was of age and declared to the minister that he was. He looks now as though he were about sixteen. According to Mrs. Ordway's account, he utilized his sober hours in writing letters to her. Some of them were read in court to-day, and rival "Baby Bunting's." They begin "My dear, loving, darling, sweet and most truest of dear good girls," and wind up with "C. Y. K. one hundred times."

There was considerable discussion in court when this was read as to just what it meant, until Mrs. Ordway ventured the explanation that it stood for "Consider yourself kissed one hundred times." All of these letters were written before the marriage. Only one letter written after that was exhibited. It was addressed simply to "Ida," and demanded that the writer's "clothes and linens" should be given to bearer or he would get a writ of replevin for them. This was only five months after marriage.

Reunion of Old-Time Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—About two hundred gentlemen, many of them of high prominence in the political history of the past half century, assembled at the club-house of the Republican National League last night to celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the election of Gen. N. P. Banks as Speaker of the House in the Thirty-fourth Congress. There were about a dozen survivors present of the Congressmen who at that time supported Gen. Banks. The orators eulogized Speaker Banks and declared that the first blow was then struck in the struggle that resulted in the abolition of slavery. Gen. Edward F. Beale presided, and speeches were made by Gen. Banks, Galusha A. Grow, Senators Sherman and Morrill, Gen. Schenck and ex-Congressmen William Cumback, of Indiana; James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and Russell Sage, of New York.

Noted Lawyers at a Telephone Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The hearing upon the petition of J. W. McDonough for a reopening of the case in which Alexander Graham Bell was granted a patent for a speaking telephone, was begun yesterday before the Commissioner of Patents. The case has been before the department for about a year and a half and involves the question of priority of invention of the speaking telephone. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Humphries and H. H. Eldred, of New York; Frank Hurd, of Ohio, and W. C. Strowbridge, of Philadelphia, appeared for McDonough, and J. J. Storrow, of Boston; Roscoe Conkling and L. W. Ferrill, of New York, as counsel for Bell. It is expected the hearing will occupy the remainder of the week.

Released from Jail by a Woman's Wit.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Minnie Franklin, a demure-looking, young married woman, with a six-months-old babe in her arms, through the kindness of the Sheriff, was allowed to pass the night in jail at Walhalla, S. C. Her husband was incarcerated there for peddling without a license. The next night, which was a very stormy one, the prisoners in the jail escaped. Investigation showed that they had bored their way out. Later on a brace and bit were found, which it is believed Mrs. Franklin smuggled in. Franklin's offense was trivial, but the other four prisoners who escaped were in for murder and incendiarism.

A CUBAN INSURGENT *is the title of Police Capt. Charles McDonnell's story to be published exclusively in* THE EVENING WORLD *to-morrow.*

BABES AMID FLAME.

Orphans Aroused from Sleep by Fire.

Crippled Fanny Molley Proves Herself a Heroine.

Another Outbreak at the Leake and Watts Orphan House at 3 A. M.—Forty Little Girls Led by a Companion Through Smoke and Flames to Safety—Boys Distinguish Themselves as Volunteers—Loss of Life Prevented by a Teacher.

Firemen, policemen and the fire patrol had left the Leake and Watts Orphan House, One Hundred and Tenth street and Sixth avenue, after extinguishing the fire which broke out yesterday afternoon, and the 100 little orphans had been quieted down and tucked away in their smoky-smelling dormitories, and were sleeping soundly in the belief that they were safe from fire alarms.

It was but a fancied security, not fully shared by Supt. R. M. Hayden. The latter had organized a patrol by the male employees about the building, and it was not indulged in at all by one of the teachers, Miss Tompkins, whose room is on the second floor, directly opposite the closet where the fire of yesterday originated.

Miss Tompkins, scenting danger and unable to sleep, sat in her room and read.

At 3 o'clock this morning an unusual noise attracted her attention. It was like the snapping of dried twigs, and accompanying it was a roaring sound.

Startled from her book and fearing the worst, Miss Tompkins ran to the door of her room, opened it and found the hall ablaze with light and filled with rolling volumes of smoke.

The fire was on the third floor, above the place where it broke out in the afternoon and near the dormitories in which were sleeping nearly every one of the forty little girls of the Home, they having been nearly all sent to the floor above because of the damage to the lower dormitory resulting from the afternoon's fire.

The woman was transfixed with horror for a moment. The fire was directly in front of the door of the dormitory and encircled the stairs down which the little ones must escape. Escape bade fair to be cut off.

Recovering her power of locomotion, the teacher ran down the main hall to Supt. Hayden's apartments and aroused Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, who at once responded to her warning cry.

Mr. Hayden rushed to the rescue of the children, mustering the boys in their playroom in the basement.

Mrs. Hayden wakened the female servants who slept on the floor where the fire was raging unconscious of their danger, and opened the doors to allow the escape of all.

Miss Tompkins had in the mean time hurried back to arouse the girls in the fire-encircled dormitory only to find that Fanny Molloy, a sixteen-year-old girl, had the bevy of frightened tots out of bed and was piloting them through the smoke and flame down the stairs to the main hall.

No time was lost in clothing the children, who rushed fearlessly through the fire, emboldened by the example and entreaties of Fanny.

In their night clothing they were all mustered in the lower main hall, and not one was missing or injured beyond a bruise or a slight burn.

The children must have clothing if they were to be forced out into the street, and several of the orphan boys, led by Eddie Esterbrook, a lad of thirteen, volunteered to get it from the dormitory.

Supt. Hayden's amateur fire brigade, with recharged extinguishers, which had done such good work on the day previous, kept the fire down in the closet near the door.

The boys succeeded in getting all of the clothing, and the simple toilet of the children was made in the great hall, where they were as merry over it as if they had not just escaped a great danger.

When the fire was discovered it had reached the roof and was raging in the garret over the main building, fifty feet away, while sparks were showering down through the hall.

Mr. Miller, a contractor, residing at One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue, saw the blaze and hurried down to the asylum, where he rendered valuable assistance. Afterwards he took fifteen of the little girls to his home.

An alarm of fire had been sent out immediately after the discovery of the blaze by Miss Tompkins, and the department responded rapidly, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames after a goodly portion of the roof of the west wing had been destroyed.

Supt. Hayden had arranged for a tour of inspection of the building once every hour during the night, and the last tour was made by two employees named Buckstone and Herr at 2 A. M. It is not thought that it could have been very thorough, for an hour later the entire garret was enveloped in flame.

Mrs. Hayden, who was seen by an EVENING WORLD reporter, mildly censured the Fire Department and the fire patrol for leaving the fire in the afternoon without having entirely extinguished it, as she believes the second conflagration was the result of some smouldering spark which had escaped the firemen.

The children who were in immediate peril were saved by the brave action of Fanny Molley were all nursery children, ranging in age from seven to nine.

The heroine is short and has a dark complexion. She is a cripple and has been in the institution ten years. She is not now looked upon as one of the inmates, but as an assistant.

She is modest in demeanor, and did not attempt to glorify herself. To the reporter who interviewed her, she said that she didn't stop to see how high the flames leaped or how thick the smoke was, but pushed the children right through both and followed herself as fast as her lameness would allow.

The origin of yesterday's fire, which started in a closet adjoining the stairway on the second floor, has not yet been ascertained. There were kept in the closet the kerosene lamps used in the institution, but none of them was broken.

The daily drill of the children was found to be of invaluable assistance during the fire, and they obeyed orders without a murmur or a cry of fear.

The best of discipline prevailed, and it is probably owing to this fact, as well as to the timely alarm and heroic behavior of Fanny Molley, that this simple fire was not accompanied by loss of life.

A CUBAN INSURGENT *is the title of Police Capt. Charles McDonnell's story to be published exclusively in* THE EVENING WORLD *to-morrow.*

TAMMANY'S NEW TOMAHAWK.
May It Never Be Buried Until Fort Monopoly Is Razed to the Ground.

STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS INDIGNANT.

They Charge Jacoby & Bookman With a Bit of False Pretense.

The striking cigar-makers are very indignant to-day over what they consider an attempt on the part of Messrs. Jacoby & Bookman to get back their 200 striking hands under false pretenses.

The Strike Committee of the International Unions, reported that they had arranged with Jacoby & Bookman to take back their hands at the old prices, and yesterday they went to the factory in East Thirty-eighth street, prepared to go work. But the firm wanted to place the cigar-makers in the rear shop, where the cheaper grade of cigars have been made at $3.25 per 1,000. The same hands formerly had been employed at $5.25 per 1,000.

The committee was notified of the action of the firm. All hands refused to resume work, and went away. A member of the committee said that a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association had been held lately, and that it was probable that Jacoby & Bookman had been induced to go back on the agreement made with the strike committee.

A meeting of the Joint Boards of the several International Unions will be held tonight at 101 Avenue A.

TRIUMPH SURE IN THE END.

What the "Journal of United Labor" Says of the Reading Strike.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Referring to the Reading strike, the coming issue of the *Journal of United Labor*, the Knights of Labor organ, will say:

It is a hard battle, and the victory may be long in the future, but the country is awakening to the danger that threatens the liberty of the people. Corporations and syndicates are doomed. I is but a question of time, and that not far off.

This strike is opening the way for the Government control of the railroads. Right will triumph in the end.

It is through terminal strife and suffering that great principles are established.

To-Day's Talk About Workingmen.

The Varnishers' Union will meet to-night in the Clarendon Hall building.

The County General Committee of the United Labor Party will meet in Clarendon Hall this evening.

Failure to live up to an agreement is the cause for the strike of Swiss embroiderers employed by Stock & Barr.

Three thousand men, women and girls employed in the shoe manufacturing business in Cincinnati are locked out.

The County Executive Committee, United Labor party, has passed resolutions strongly sympathizing with the Pennsylvania coal strikers.

The Granite Cutters' Union has petitioned Congress to enact a law requiring Government contractors to pay their employees every two weeks.

A committee of the Magnolia Association of Waiters will call on the proprietor of Leggett's Hotel to arrange for the employment of Union help.

At the meeting of the Metalworkers' Section last evening the action of the Central Union in refusing admission to the Brewers' Engineers was sustained.

Local Assembly 4839, of basket-makers, has withdrawn from District Assembly 49 for the reason, as it alleges, that the men in control of affairs in 49 are demagogues.

The Food Producers' Section last night passed a vote of censure upon the Building Trades' Section for its alleged obstruction of the business of the Central Labor Union.

The Metalworkers' Section of the Central Labor Union has endorsed the appeal of the Reading strikers for aid, and the organizations connected with it will no doubt furnish money to carry on the strike.

Sunday, Feb. 12, is the time fixed for concerts in aid of the Reading strikers. The Academy of Music and Steinway Hall have been engaged. Dr. McGlynn will probably deliver an address on the occasion.

The Working Women's Society will hold a meeting in room 21 Cooper Union this evening. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, of the State Board of Charities, and Dr. Emily Blackwell will address the meeting.

The clothing cutters have had their wages reduced from $20 to $16 per week and their hours of work increased from fifty-six to sixty a week. They will call a special meeting to see what they will do about it.

Delegates of the Food Producers' Section having reported that the brewing firms of F. & M. Schaefer and Joseph Everard are using scab malt from Milwaukee, a committee of three from that section is engaged in investigating the matter.

To-morrow evening delegates from each organization attached to the Central Labor Union will meet in Lincoln Hall for the purpose of arranging for the engagement next summer of union places only for labor picnics, festivals and other gatherings.

The Waiters' Unions having complained that they have not had the moral support of secret organizations in their fight against the park and ballroom proprietors, the Food Producers' Section will request local assemblies of the Knights of Labor to bring the matter before their district assemblies.

Delegate George Boyle, from the Reading strikers, last evening addressed the Food Producers' Section, giving the causes of the strike and asking for the aid of all the organizations represented. The section assured Mr. Boyle it would do all in its power to aid the Reading men, and appointed a committee composed of Julius Weiner, John Lehr, D. Brown, Wm. Hussey and Joseph P. Boyle to aid the committees from the other sections in getting up a big concert for the benefit of the strikers.

An Earthquake Shock in New Jersey.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PATERSON, Feb. 2.—Two distinct earthquake shocks are reported to have been felt at Riverside, a suburb of Paterson, at about 11 o'clock last night. The first lasted nearly half a minute, and there was a cessation of vibration for five minutes, when the second began.

Buncoed by a Pittsburg Business Man.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—G. W. Barnett, a well-known business man, has been arrested, charged with buncoing William Murdoch out of $10,000.

New Orleans Races Postponed.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Owing to heavy rains this morning, the races announced are postponed until to-morrow. The entries and bets stand.

3 O'CLOCK Edition.

STAMP THEM OUT!

Albany Statesmen Take the "Evening World's" Advice.

Tammany's Strong Bill Against All Kinds of Evil "Combines."

Senator Cantor Presented the Measure to the Upper House and Mr. McKenna Brought It to the Attention of the Assemblymen — Indications that It Will be Rushed Along as Speedily as Possible—What the Bill Would Accomplish.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—THE EVENING WORLD'S crusade against combinations which gamble in life's necessities has aroused the Legislature to such a degree that a dozen or more are drawing bills to stamp out these gross outrages.

In addition to the strong measures already presented in the upper House by Senator Langbein and in the Assembly by Mr. Finn, Senator Cantor in the Senate to-day introduced a bill which is more sweeping than the others in its provisions.

It was drawn by Gen. Roger A. Pryor, President George H. Forster, of the Board of Aldermen; R. E. Deyo, T. C. Crane and W. W. Cook, the committee appointed by Tammany Hall to draft as stringent a measure as possible.

The bill is entitled, "An act to suppress trusts, monopolies, and promote free competition in trade." It prohibits in every possible form the creation or maintenance of any trust or combination by which prices for commodities entering into consumption shall be fixed, regulated or controlled. It prohibits also any agreement as to the price to be charged for any commodity, or any agreement not to sell below a certain standard of value. The penalties provided for violation of the act are very severe. The bill provides that:

Any contract or agreement in violation of any provision of the preceding sections of this act shall be absolutely void, and not enforceable either in law or equity.

Any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual, company or corporation transacting business contrary to any provision of the preceding sections of this act shall not be liable for the price or payment of such article or commodity, and may plead this act as a defense to any suit for such price or payment.

Any person or officer or agent of any company or corporation who shall violate any provision of the preceding sections of this act, or who shall directly or indirectly make or enter into or execute or carry out any of the contracts or agreements above mentioned, or shall be or become a party or privy thereto in any manner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of $5,000 or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Any corporation created or organized by or under the laws of this State which shall violate any provision of the preceding sections of this act shall thereby forfeit its corporate rights and franchises, and its corporate existence shall thereupon cease and determine; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, of his own motion and without leave or order of any court or judge, to institute an action in behalf of the people for the forfeiture of such rights and franchises and the dissolution of such corporate existence.

It shall be unlawful for any corporation created or organized under or pursuant to the laws of any other State or country, which shall have violated any provision of the preceding sections of this act, to transact business or to prosecute or maintain suits in this State, and all the acts and contracts in this State of such corporation so offending shall be void and of no effect; and any officer or agent of such corporation having so violated any provision in the preceding sections of this act who, knowing of such violation, shall act or transact business in this State for or on behalf of such corporation shall be guilty of a misdemean