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SPORTING EDITION
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EVENING WORLD
THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

MONDAY—THE WORLD'S HALF-RATE SITUATION DAYS—SATURDAY.

The EVENING EDITION World.

14,756
"Wants" published last week in THE WORLD.
SNAP SHOTS
"Wants" published same week of last year,
14,004.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1891. PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION.

WAS HE THERE?

Joseph Barondess Charged with Plotting the Jamaica Riot.

He Says He Was in Newark When the Police Say He Was Giving Out Vitriol.

The Witness Against Him Said to Be Locked Up at Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Greenbaum Says Her Child Was Accidentally Spattered with Vitriol.

Twelve Prisoners Turned Over To-Day to Queens County Authorities.

Twelve members of Operators and Cloakmakers' Union No. 1 were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning as the result of what Inspector Byrnes says was a diabolical plot to ruin the stock and wreck the establishment of Herman Greenbaum, a non-union cloak contractor, at Jamaica, L. I.

Monday's EVENING WORLD fully detailed the raid made on Greenbaum's shop by twenty-seven men and the consequent happenings.

Frank Reingold, of 132 Broome street, was arrested by the Brooklyn police, and was fully identified by Greenbaum as the man who threw the vitriol on the Greenbaum child. He is now confined in the lockup at Jamaica, and will be examined in court to-morrow.

Since Reingold's arrest Greenbaum has professed to be fearful for his own safety, and yesterday he went before Justice Hendrickson in Jamaica and swore out warrants for several New York cloakmakers, whom he charged with assaulting his little son Willie and wrecking his shop, machines and furniture.

The warrants were filled out in the names of John Doe Richard Roe, &c., the real names of the alleged assailants being unknown to Greenbaum.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MEN.

With Deputy Sheriff Benjamin A. Ashmead, Greenbaum came to this city and went directly to Police Headquarters. Inspector Byrnes at once detailed Detectives Heidelberg, McCauley, Wooldridge, McGinnis and Lyman, who took Deputy Sheriff Ashmead and Greenbaum to a hall over a saloon at 285 Bowery, where about forty striking cloakmakers were holding a meeting.

Greenbaum promptly picked out eleven men whom he identified as having been at his shop Monday, and whom, he says, participated in the riot, and they were hustled off to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up for the night in a room together.

The men offered no resistance whatever to the detectives.

Jacob Barondess, of 139 Essex street, the leader of the cloakmakers, who was also at the meeting, was also arrested and locked up in a cell in the Mercer street station house.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs this morning they gave these names and addresses:

DAVID BLOOM, 30 Henry street.
LOUIS MACKLIN, 35 Norfolk street.
ISRAEL TURCHES, 43 Henry street.
ABRAHAM ARNZE, 34 Attorney street.
PERITZ GOLDSTEIN, 245 Broome street.
PHILIP ROSENBERG, 68 Suffolk street.
WOLF TURKEN, 110 Forsyth street.
SAMUEL SCHEURER, 173 Rivington street.
BERWITZ EPSTEIN, 3 Attorney street.
JOSEPH BARONDESS, 139 Essex street.
JULIUS LEFF, 90 Essex street.
JOSEPH BILOTSKI, 90 Henry street.

Justice Kilbreth directed Greenbaum to identify the men, one by one. He declared that all of them had participated in the affair at his shop, with the exception of Barondess.

BARONDESS IMPLICATED.

"Your Honor," put in Detective Heidelberg, "we have another witness who will appear later against Barondess, and swear that he was the ringleader in the whole affair, although he was not present."

Justice Kilbreth then addressed the prisoners: "You are charged with assault committed at this man's place in the town of Jamaica. I shall therefore turn you over to the Deputy Sheriff from that place, to be taken before the magistrate there."

The prisoners were not represented by counsel, and made no attempt to plead to the charge.

With the exception of Barondess, the prisoners were all handcuffed and taken to the James Slip Ferry by Deputy Sheriff Ashmead and Detectives Heidelberg, O'Brien, Murray, Perazzo, Mitchell, McCauley, McGinnis and Lyman, of Inspector Byrnes's staff.

Detective Wooldridge took charge of Barondess, who was accompanied to Jamaica by Attorney "Joe" Moss, of Howe & Hummel's law firm, whom the cloakmakers have retained as counsel.

At Hunter's Point, Inspector Byrnes's men were relieved by Queens County deputy sheriffs, who were under charge of Deputy Sheriff Ashmead.

On arrival at Jamaica the prisoners were locked up in the Town Hall Prison. They did not seem at all worried. They marched to the jail singing, and kept the music going all the afternoon.

To an EVENING WORLD reporter Detective Heidelberg said:

THE POLICE ACCUSE BARONDESS.

"Inspector Byrnes has positive proof that Barondess is at the bottom of this whole affair. He has a witness, now locked up at Headquarters, who will swear that he saw Barondess give the money to the man who purchased the vitriol, and also saw the man give the vitriol to Barondess.

"This was all done at a meeting of cloakmakers, at 285 Bowery, Saturday night, when the assault and raid on Greenbaum was planned by Barondess.

"This witness's first name is 'Joe,' but I don't know what his last name is. Before night we expect to have arrested three or four more of the twenty-seven men who were at Greenbaum's place last Monday."

Inspector Byrnes is also authority for the statement that Barondess personally selected all the men who were at Greenbaum's, and that the plans were made by him Saturday night in the very same room where the twelve men were arrested last night.

WHAT BYRNES SAYS HE WAS TOLD.

According to Inspector Byrnes, his informant claims that Barondess said to his men:

"You must break up the business, even if you have to kill Greenbaum."

Inspector Byrnes also says that Barondess went to Greenbaum Monday afternoon and offered to pay him for all the damage he had sustained if he would drop the matter; and when Greenbaum would not listen to him, Barondess, according to the Inspector, threatened to kill Greenbaum.

BARONDESS'S OWN STORY.

To an EVENING WORLD reporter, while on his way to Jamaica this morning, Leader Barondess said:

"The charge that I have ever bought any vitriol, or advised any one to throw vitriol, is absolutely false.

"I have always warned all the boys against violating the law, and I tried my best even to keep them from going on strike.

CLAIMS AN ALIBI.

"I can prove by the Newark police that I was in that city Saturday night, attending a ball of the United Hatpakers of Essex County at the same time that Inspector Byrnes says I was at a meeting at 285 Bowery.

"I stayed in Newark until early Sunday morning, and even a non-union contractor named Gelbhardt, who has a shop on Hay street, will bear me out in this statement.

"I was one of the directors of the ball, and did not get back to the city here until long after 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

"By 5 o'clock I was in bed and asleep, and stayed there until 8.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

"Greenbaum himself will say that I was not at his house when this trouble occurred. We have always been friends and he told me when I went to see him that he did not want to do anything more about the matter if he could get pay for his goods that were spoiled.

"Any one who says that I ever threatened to kill Greenbaum is a liar. I have always been his friend.

CHARGES A MANUFACTURERS' CONSPIRACY.

"The whole amount of it is this: the manufacturers have tried to break up the union and get rid of me by arresting me.

"It is a shame for America that I should be arrested for defending the rights of workingmen.

"You say it is a free country, but you have a Siberia right here in the Tombs."

Ex-Judge Henry J. Gildersleeve was also at the Tombs when the prisoners were turned over to Deputy Sheriff Ashmead.

He said that he had been retained by Blumenthal Bros., Fischel Bros. and Benjamin and Caspary, the firms for whom Greenbaum does work, and would prosecute the case to the very end.

"We have been working this case up for some time, and these fellows will feel worse than they do now before we are through with them.

"They will be arraigned with Reingold, the other man, before Justice Hendrickson, at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and will probably be held for the action of the Queens County Grand Jury, which is now in session.

"We have several witnesses who are employees of Greenbaum and will appear when we want them."

WAS VITRIOL THROWN?

Herman Greenbaum, the complainant against the prisoners, said this morning that his little boy was suffering very much when he left home last night. He had not heard from him to-day.

"When the strikers entered my shop," said Greenbaum, "some of them began breaking the sewing machines, and one of them picked up Willie by one leg and poured vitriol on him. He then threw the boy back on the table, and his mother picked him up and ran into the kitchen with him. This man had another bottle, which I smashed when he came into the room. He threw more vitriol after my wife as she ran out of the room."

UNION MEN SAY THERE WAS NO VITRIOL.

Walking Delegate Morris Cohen of the Cloakmakers' Union, gives this version of the affair:

"A number of men, some of whom were members of our union, went to Greenbaum's workshop, and while there became engaged in a fight with some of Greenbaum's employees, in the course of which Mr. Greenbaum's four-year-old child fell from a table against a stove, causing it to be slightly burned.

"Mr. Greenbaum himself will verify this statement, and will also bear me out in my assertion that there was no vitriol used, let alone thrown. I know that if these men had the money it would go for rent or bread far more quickly than towards the purchase of vitriol."

ORDERS TO THE UNION.

Before his arrest Barondess himself issued this general order to the members of the Union.

"To the members of the Operators and Cloakmakers' Union No. 1: Owing to the false reports that have been spread about the misconduct of members of this union, and which cast reflection on the entire union, it becomes my duty to issue the following order:

"Every member of the Union who is caught in the act of throwing vitriol, or using any weapon of assault, or upon whose person at any time vitriol or weapons are found, will be expelled from the Union at once."

The crime of vitriol throwing is punishable in this State under the section of the code relating to assault in the second degree, unless murder or maiming is committed.

In the case of assault in the second degree the penalty is imprisonment for from two to five years and a fine not to exceed $1,000.

In the case of maiming, from three to fifteen years would be the penalty, and if murderous intent is shown the charge would be assault in the first degree with a more severe penalty.

In the case of Morris Marx, who killed Annie Jakowsky, at 22 Attorney street, Dec. 23, 1886, by throwing vitriol upon her, the prisoner was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Recorder Smyth.

BYRNES INCITES THE CAPTAINS.

Acting Sup't. Byrnes had all the captains at Police Headquarters, this morning for the purpose of instructing them in reference to the strike among the cloakmakers.

He told the captains to make every effort to frustrate the plans and objects of the Union men, and in his speech to them said:

"I want you to exercise renewed vigilance in reporting the strikers and the outrageous depredations which they are practising on the cloakmakers in such a cruel way.

"When these men enter houses and throw vitriol upon persons I intend to deal with them as I would with murderers."

He further told the captains that if any cloakmaker in this city came to their stationhouses and asked protection they should detail policemen to escort such persons to and from their houses and workshops.

SPATTERED BY VITRIOL.

Mrs. Greenbaum States That Her Child Was Not Purposely Burned.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

JAMAICA, L. I., March 11.—The statement by Herman Greenbaum that one of the rioters who sacked his shop seized his four-year-old son, Willie, and, holding him up by one leg, poured vitriol over him, is not borne out by the story Mrs. Greenbaum told an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning.

Mrs. Greenbaum says she was standing outside the house, near the front window, when the mob entered and saw all that was done.

"My child," said she, "was sitting on a table playing when the intruders began their work of destruction.

They first demolished the machines, then the chairs, and finally the table on which Willie sat. One of them picked the boy up and threw him under the table, with great force. I don't know whether he took hold of him by the leg or the arm.

"Then I saw one of the men throw vitriol over the work lying on the benches, and some of the fluid fell on the boy's hand and face."

The child's left hand and the skin behind the ear was badly burned.

Dr. P. M. Wood, who attended the little one, gave it as his opinion that the burns were caused by vitriol and not by fire, as was claimed by the leader of the cloakmakers, who said that the child was injured by falling against the stove.

There appears to be no doubt that vitriol was poured over the floor and a lot of material lying on the benches. But in this particular also Greenbaum's story seems to be exaggerated.

The unfinished cloaks, which he said were ruined, look like a job lot of misfits. Not a piece was made up and no two pieces were alike.

Mrs. Greenbaum explained that the rest, which were not so badly damaged, had been sent to New York. The goods which she exhibited look as if they had been soaked in vitriol. They were so thoroughly saturated that they fell apart when held up in the hand.

Greenbaum moved here from New York ten days ago. He lived there at 107 Rivington street.

BARONDESS WAS IN NEWARK.

His Whereabouts Accounted for During All of Last Saturday Night.

AN EVENING WORLD reporter visited Newark this forenoon to ascertain if Barondess's statement that he was in that city at the time he was alleged to have been plotting the conspiracy against Greenbaum in a hall in this city.

The reporter learned that a ball had been arranged to be given in aid of the striking cloakmakers of this city, under the auspices of the Newark Hatters' Union.

A delegation of the striking cloakmakers from New York, with Joseph Barondess at their head and a band, arrived on the train that left New York at 8 o'clock.

The delegation marched to Seifert's Hall, where the ball was to be held, and when the ball was opened Barondess made a speech of half an hour's length, which was reported in the Newark Sunday papers.

Barondess remained at the barr till it was closed at, midnight, and was seen by all of the 300 people present, including Charles Seifert, proprietor of the hall.

After the ball broke up, Barondess remained with his friends, the delegation returning to New York on the 3.16 train Sunday morning.

Scores of the members of the Hatters' Union are ready to swear to Barondess's continuous presence in Newark from 8.30 Saturday evening till 3.15 Sunday morning.

BYRNES'S REPORT PUT IN.

Orders for Arrests in the Police Bribery Fund Case.

Major Grant has received no report from the Board of Police Commissioners regarding their action concerning the raising of a fund to corrupt the Legislature and secure the passage of an act raising patrolmen's salaries.

The Commissioners have announced that they directed Acting Superintendent Byrnes to take the necessary measures to cause the arrest and conviction of any members of the force who may have participated in the attempt to improperly influence legislators, and also cause such members to be arraigned before the Board on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer.

The Police Board's resolution is as follows:

"The Superintendent having reported in relation to alleged conditions by members of the police force for the purpose of effecting legislation for the increase of their salaries:

"*Resolved*, That the Superintendent be and is hereby directed to take the necessary measures to cause the arrest and conviction of any member of the force who may have participated in an attempt to improperly influence or secure legislation for such purpose, and also cause such member or members to be arraigned before the Board on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer."

What this action was based on is not known, for the meeting of the Commissioners was a secret one and they refuse to divulge the report of Chief Inspector Byrnes, which should be a public record as part of the minutes of the meeting.

The Chief Inspector is equally reticent and will not say what his investigation of the charges revealed or who of the members of force are involved and are liable to arrest and indictment.

It is said that Mr. Byrnes has suggested, however, that other than members of the force may be arrested for advising or assisting in the raising of the fund.

SUICIDE OF JUDGE ROCKHILL.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

BORDENTOWN, N. Y., March 11.—Justice Samuel N. Rockhill, a very prominent citizen here, committed suicide shortly after midnight this morning in his library. He was found dead on the floor, having shot himself through the head.

No motive can be assigned for his act. His domestic and business relations are known to have been pleasant, and it is thought he must have been temporarily deranged.

Judge Rockhill was prominent in Odd Fellow and G. A. R. circles. He was about sixty years old and wealthy.

Insane and Wounded.

Daniel Shea, of 34 Madison street, was found insane this morning in James street, with a lacerated wound on his head and arm, and was taken to Chambers Street Hospital.

Condensed Cablegrams.

M. Renan, the distinguished French author, who has been seriously ailing, is much better.

A special parcel of Ceylon tea sold yesterday, after spirited bidding at the London Commercial Salesroom, for 80d per pound.

SIMMONS'S JURY DISAGREES.

After Being Out All Night Ask to be Discharged.

Judge Benedict Refuses the Request and Says the Evidence Is Conclusive.

The fact that the jury upon whom depended the fate of James A. Simmons, the wealthy contractor charged with aiding Gen. Peter J. Claassen in wrecking the Sixth National Bank had been deliberating all night was sufficient to draw a large crowd this morning in the United States Circuit Court room.

The corridors were filled long before the doors were opened, and speculation was rife as to what the verdict in the case would be.

The jury consulted from 10.30 o'clock last night till eight o'clock this morning, in jury-room 121, under the guardianship of Marshall George Holmes. At 8 o'clock they started for the Astor House, where they had a good breakfast and seemed loath to return.

They got back to their quarters at 9 o'clock, and were again shut away from the eyes of the curious.

James A. Simmons was a guest at the Astor House all night. He occupied suit 334 in company with United States Marshal Jacobus, Clerk Thorton and Lawyer Hess.

Simmons came down to breakfast about 8.30 and Marshal Jacobus brought him to the Federal Building at 10.30 o'clock.

Judge Benedict arrived in the court-room at 11 o'clock and opened the regular term of the Circuit Court but nothing was heard from the Simmons jury.

The prevailing opinion was that the jury would be unable to reach a definite verdict, and that they would disagree.

The fact that at 9.45 last night the jury had Judge Benedict repeat that portion of his charge which referred to the $622,000 bonds and the charge of embezzlement in count one of the indictment led many to think that the jury would be overwhelmed by the vast amount of evidence introduced in this trial and cause their disagreement.

At 11.40 o'clock Judge Benedict had a short consultation with District-Attorney Mott and Clerk Thornton.

As a result the jury seats were cleared and an officer went to inform the jurors that Judge Benedict was ready to hear what they had to say. After the jury had been posted Judge Benedict said:

"Gentlemen, I have received your communication, in which you ask to be discharged from further consideration of this case. I can see no reason for such action on your part, as the evidence in this case is conclusive."

Lawyer Newcombe immediately arose and took an exception to the Judge making such a statement to the jury.

The Judge would not listen, and ordered the jury back to their room.

One of the jurymen arose to say something, but no attention was paid to him by the Court.

Lawyer Newcombe said: "Well, this is the toughest thing I have ever seen done."

As the jury filed out they wore a look of displeasure.

JACK M'AULIFFE IN COURT.

Hearing on the Charge of Maintaining a Pool-Room.

Pugilist Jack McAuliffe, his brother Cornelius and six others, John Mahoney, Herman Franklin, Henry Grant Lewis, William Anderson, Daniel Fingleton and William Leopold, arrested last week in the raid on McAuliffe's Brooklyn poolroom, were before Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court this morning.

Policeman Balfe testified that he went to 353 Fulton street Feb. 28, and found the room crowded.

"There were blackboards on the wall, covered with names of horses running at Guttenburg and the odds that were offered. I purchased a ticket from Mahoney, one of the prisoners, who was behind the desk."

Photographs of the blackboard were identified by the witness.

"Have you got the ticket that you purchased?" asked the District-Attorney.

"Not the first one," responded the witness. "It was a winner and I cashed it."

A roar of laughter filled the court-room.

The ticket the witness cashed was on Dr. Bill;" he received $10 to $2 for a place.

March 3 Balfe went to the place again accompanied by another officer. They compared watches and they were set exactly alike. Witness then went to Guttenberg.

"It was arranged that I should time the fourth race," he said, "and it was started at exactly 3.21.45 P. M., and the race took 2 minutes 9¾ seconds. After I returned to Brooklyn, I compared my watch with the other officer's watch and they varied only two seconds."

Officer Parrett testified to having visited the pool-room March 6, and to comparing his watch with Balfe's. He remained there, while Balfe went to Guttenburg. The witness bought a ticket on Macbeth II. in the fourth race. He purchased his ticket at 2.34 o'clock, and three tickets were sold after that.

According to Parrett's testimony he purchased his ticket after the time Balfe swears the race was started.

"Did you ask for the odds?" asked Mr. Ridgway.

"There were no odds given on the horse," the witness answered.

Police Captain Campbell said that he saw McAuliffe Feb. 28, who told him he had started a commission business, charging five cents on each order. He believed it was perfectly legitimate. The Captain consulted Supt. Campbell, and they decided on a plan for raiding the place.

March 5 the raid occurred. When the Captain entered the place the business was in full blast; he saw some of the prisoners working, while others seemed to be interested, but were not actually employed at that moment.

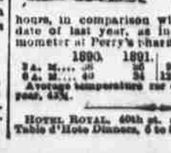
District-Attorney Ridgway said that no offense had been proven against Fingleton, Anderson, Franklin and Cornelius McAuliffe, and he was willing they should be released.

Judge Walsh agreed and these men were discharged.

District-Attorney Ridgway said he had not decided whether the others had committed a felony by violating the Ives Pool law, or were simply guilty of a misdemeanor in keeping a place for registering bets. He would be ready Saturday morning to fix a day for trial.

Jack McAuliffe, Mahoney, Lewis and Leopold were released on bail until that time.

Fair and Warmer.



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11. — *Weather indications.*

For Eastern New York: Fair, warmer; southerly winds; light rain Thursday.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's pharmacy:

	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.
3 A. M.	36	30	3 A. M.	42	40
6 A. M.	39	34	12 M.	44	47

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 43¾.

HOTEL ROYAL, 60th st. and 6th ave. Superior Table d'Hote Dinners, 5 to 8 P. M., One Dollar.

TUNNEL VENTILATION.

Description of the Great Railway Subway Under the River Mersey.

Amply Lighted and Ventilated by Monster Fans.

All the New Haven Railroad Directors Under Bonds to the Coroner.

That there is no adequate basis for the denial by the New York Central Railroad officials of the feasibility of lighting and ventilating the Fourth Avenue Tunnel, has been demonstrated by the EVENING WORLD in the publication and explanation of the manner in which these objects are accomplished in the railway tunnel at St. Louis.

Further evidence that long tunnels can be ventilated and lighted effectively, when the authorities in charge desire to accomplish such ends, is found in the following description of the famous tunnel under the River Mersey, from Liverpool to Birkenhead, in England.

In a paper on "The Mersey Railway," read before the Institution of Civil Engineers by Francis Cox, M. Inst. C. E., and printed in *Engineering*, a description of the methods of ventilating the celebrated tunnel under the Mersey River is given.

This tunnel was built with the object of effecting railway communication between Liverpool on the Lancashire and Birkenhead on the Cheshire shore of the River Mersey and the railway systems on each side of the river.

The authorized railways of the company represent a total length of 5¼ miles of double line on the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The railway was opened to public traffic Feb. 1, 1886, a little over six years from the starting of the preliminary work.

When work on the tunnel was begun two shafts were sunk, one at Liverpool 15 feet in diameter and about 170 feet in depth, and one at Birkenhead, 17 feet 6 inches in diameter and of similar depth. The distance between quay walls on the two banks of the estuary of the River Mersey, at the points between which the tunnel passed under, was 1,320 yards, the distance between the pumping shafts being 1,770 yards.

From each shaft a drainage heading was driven under the river towards the centre. The drainage arrangements resulted in the tunnel itself being remarkably dry. On the occasion of the opening the tunnel was lighted by gas, and thousands of visitors walked through from end to end, without so much as seeing a drop of water, the only complaint being that it was slightly dusty.

The river tunnel is 26 feet in width, and, where in rock, is lined and inverted with brickwork in cement 2 feet 3 inches in thickness. The minimum amount of cover between the extrados of the arch and the bed of the river is about 30 feet, and the depth of water above at high tide is 100 feet.

The tunnel was carried out by means of a heading driven through at all speed, and numerous break-ups, so that at one time work was proceeding from twenty-four faces, the whole being well drained. Additional shafts were sunk both at Birkenhead and Liverpool for winding purposes, and these were closed upon the completion of the works.

The land tunnels are of similar dimensions internally to those of the river tunnel.

The Hamilton street and James street stations were excavated in the solid rock, and being near the river were necessarily at great depth. The rails at James street are 90 feet, and at Hamilton Square 100 feet below the level of the booking halls. The stations are 400 feet long by 50 feet wide by 23 feet high, arched with brickwork in cement, 2 feet 3 inches in thickness, and lined to a height of 12 feet above platform level, with white glazed bricks, the subways being lined in like manner.

In both stations there are three lifts, each arranged to accommodate 100 passengers at a time. The time occupied on the vertical journey is about forty-five seconds, so that a train load of 300 passengers can be brought from platform level to the surface in one minute.

Mr. Cox says: "The ventilation of the tunnel and stations had been the subject of much consideration. The principle laid down was that fresh air should enter at the stations and "split" each way into the tunnel. By this means the atmosphere on the platform was maintained in a condition of purity. The air had then to travel towards a point midway between the stations, whence it was extracted from the tunnel by ventilating fans.

"The air-drift was connected by means of sliding doors with the tunnel and the stations so that the air could be extracted from any point desired. The fans were constructed on somewhat similar lines to those of the well-known Guibal fans, excepting that an important alteration had been made in the shutter.

"The fans were four in number, two of them 40 feet in diameter by 12 feet wide, and two 30 feet in diameter by 10 feet wide, one of each size being erected at Liverpool and at Birkenhead respectively.

"For the purpose of ventilation, the tunnel was divided into four sections, one of the above fans being allotted to each; but two fans at Liverpool and one fan at Shoreroad, Birkenhead, could at any moment, through the medium of doors in the air-headings and passages, be made to do each other's duty as well as their own, and by this means any complete stoppage in the ventilation of the tunnel was rendered impossible.

"The thirty-foot fan erected at Liverpool ventilated the James street station and the section lying between the said station and the terminus. This fan exhausted about 120,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

"The forty-foot fan erected in Liverpool ventilated the section of the tunnel lying between James street station and the centre of the river. This fan exhausted about 120,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

"The forty-foot fan at Shore road did similar duty to the forty-foot fan working at Liverpool, and ventilated the section lying betwixt the middle of the river and the Hamilton Square Station at Birkenhead. The air exhausted by this ventilator was also about 120,000 cubic feet per minute.

"The fourth fan of 30 feet diameter, exhausting nearly 200,000 cubic feet of air per minute, was erected in Hamilton street, nearly midway betwixt Hamilton Square station and Borough road station. The total yield of the four fans amounts to 580,000 cubic feet of air per minute, or about one-seventh part of the total cubic capacity of the tunnel."

DIRECTOR MILLER IS DEAD.

All the Other New Haven Road Officials Have Given Bail.

Director George H. Miller, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company, has passed beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities charged with fixing the responsibility and the blame for the death of Helen T. Supple and the five other victims of the accident in the Fourth Avenue Tunnel, Feb. 20. Mr. Miller died at his home, 39 Fifth avenue, late last night. His illness had been previously reported at the Coroner's office.

All the other directors of the implicated road have appeared before Coroner Levy and have given bonds in the penal sum of $25,000 each for appearance when wanted in any subsequent proceedings upon the verdict of the Coroner's jury which held them responsible for the six deaths referred to.

Secretary Bishop and several others of the road's officials were served by Coroner Levy with subpœnas to appear before the Grand Jury, whose function it is to take the next step in the investigation.

As soon as the minutes of the testimony at the inquest can be completed and transcribed by the Coroner's stenographer, the whole will be submitted to the District-Attorney, who will in turn present the evidence to the Grand Jury. The evidence will cover more than 1,000 typewritten pages.

WRECKED IRVING'S SALOON.

A Woman Claiming to Be His Wife Smashes the Windows.

Jim Irving, ex-Assemblyman and ex-dive-keeper, was complainant in Yorkville Police Court this morning against a woman whom he called Annie Tucker, but who called herself Annie Irving and said she had been married to Irving since 1867.

The charge against the woman was disorderly conduct in smashing the windows of Irving's saloon.

Irving told the Judge that he had been very much annoyed of late by Annie, and that last night she went to his saloon, and because he would not submit to her extortions she smashed the saloon windows with bricks and stones.

Annie said that Irving, who was her lawful husband, would not support her, and that he had finally driven her to desperation when she made a last appeal to him last night.

Irving denied her statement and said he was living with his lawful wife at 436 East Eighty-seventh street.

To this Annie replied that all the furniture in Irving's house belonged to her. Judge Murray dismissed the case after warning the woman not to annoy Irving any more.

Mr. Irving represented the Sixteenth Assembly District in the Assembly for five years, and was afterwards famous as the keeper of the Empire Garden, at Thirty-first street and Sixth avenue.

Since serving his term in the penitentiary for brutal assault upon his barkeeper in the "Empire," Irving has become the owner of a saloon at 443 Third avenue. He is now seventy years of age and wears a wig. He has lost the sight of one eye.

Their After-Theatre Wrangle.

Max Oppenheimer and Emanuel Musket were in Essex Market Court to-day, charged with mutual assault. They quarrelled in Amberg's Theatre last night and came to blows on the street after the show was over. The Court thought they had punished each other sufficiently and discharged them.

The Public Can't See the Wedding.

Arrangements for the wedding of Miss Claire Coudert and the Marquis de Chouseul at the Cathedral to-morrow are nearly completed.

Mr. Charles Coudert announces that only persons holding cards of invitation will be admitted to the Cathedral.

Villard Gone to Germany.

Henry Villard sailed for Germany to-day on the Lahn. The departure of Mr. Villard caused much speculation in Wall street.

Woodhouse & Co. Assign.

Daniel A. Woodhouse, Thomas V. Foster and James G. Burchell, composing the firm of D. A. Woodhouse & Co., dealers in fire department, railway and mill supplies at 12 Barclay street, made an assignment to-day to Samuel K. Brown without preferences.

Run Down by a Truck.

Ten-year-old Joseph Kiesner of 106 Baxter street, was taken to Gouverneur Hospital this morning with several ribs fractured, which he received by being run over by a horse and truck while he was attempting to cross the street.

"THE EVENING WORLD'S" PICTURE SALE.

(ONE CENT EACH.)

I.
YACHT RACE.

PALMER CHOSEN IN ILLINOIS.

The Long Struggle Over the U. S. Senatorship Is Ended.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—The long contest is over and Gen. John M. Palmer is to-day named as the new United States Senator from Illinois.

The choice was made on the 154th joint ballot.

Nothing else was expected after yesterday's agreement that Moore and Cockrell, of the Farmers' Alliance representatives, should cast their votes with those of the 101 Democrats, thus giving Gen. Palmer the necessary 102.

The Democratic members of the Legislature are justly elated over their firm stand and final victory, and the whole State, regardless of party, will be at least glad that the struggle is over.

Though seventy-one years of age, Gen. Palmer is to-day one of the intellectual and political giants of the West, and were he ten years younger he would be a great Presidential possibility.

He is a Kentuckian by birth and began life as a peddler of wooden clocks.

A democrat in his earlier manhood, and casting his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for Congress, he became later a leading Republican. In 1870, however, opposing Grant's renomination, he went back to the Democrat fold by way of the Greeley movement.

A chance acquaintance with Douglas picked up at an inn where he happened to be the "little giant's" bed-fellow led the young clock-peddler to look to a different life and his entrance upon law practice and politics followed.

Singularly enough Douglas's first great political defeat was administered by Palmer, when the latter engineered Lyman Trumbull's election to the Senate.

Gen. Palmer was urged to become a United States Senator in 1867, but he made no effort and John A. Logan was elected. Gen. Palmer was chosen Governor of Illinois as a Republican in 1868.

He has an enviable military record, aside from his civil career.

KILLED A LITTLE BOY.

Driver and Conductor of Car No. 116 Arrested.

Francis Barde and Charles Schultz, driver and conductor of a Second avenue car, were arrested and this morning charged with causing the death of Willie Fitz two and a half years old by running over him last evening at Seventy-fifth street. Coroner Schultze says there will be a thorough investigation.

Barde gave bonds in $2,500 before Coroner Schultz pending the inquest.

The number of the street car was 116. Conductor Schultz was paroled.

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Amer. Sugar Ref.	75¾	76⅛	75
Amer. Sugar Ref. pfd.	85¾	85¾	85¾
American Cotton Oil	21	21	21
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	35¾	35⅞	34¾
Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
Chicago Gas	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	77⅞	77⅞	76⅞
Chicago & Northwest	103	103	103
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	55¾	54⅞	53¾
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pacific	65⅞	66⅛	65⅛
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	59⅞	60¼	59⅞
Colorado Coal & Iron	36⅞	39	36⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	133	134⅞	133
Delaware & Hudson	130⅞	132	130⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pfd.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
Do. & Cattle Feed	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pfd.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Illinois Central	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Lake Shore	109	109¼	109
Louisville and Nashville	72⅞	73⅛	72⅞
Manhattan Consol.	101	101⅞	101⅞
Mich. L. S. and Western	80	80	80
Missouri Pacific	68¾	68⅞	65¾
Mobile and Ohio	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
National Lead Trust	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
New Central Coal	10	10	10
New Jersey Central	115⅞	116⅛	115⅞
New York & New England	33	33⅞	33
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	13	13	12
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 2d pfd.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
N. Y., Lake Erie & West. pfd.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
Northern Pacific	12	12⅞	12
North American	11⅞	12	11⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Ontario & West	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Or. Railway & Navigation	70	70	70
Oregon Improvement	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Oregon Short Line	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Pacific Mail	37	37⅞	37
Philadelphia & Reading	22	22⅞	22
Pitts. & West Point Ter.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Silver Certificates	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Southern Pacific	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Texas Land	15	15⅛	15
Texas Pacific	13	13	13
Tenn. Coal & Iron	35	35⅞	35
Union Pacific	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
Wabash, preferred	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Western Union Telegraph	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞

A full account of Wall street affairs will be found in THE EVENING WORLD Sporting Extra.

LAST EDITION.

ALBANY DEADLOCK BROKEN.

A Compromise Reached After the Senate's All-Night Session.

Jones Napped in the Chair and Senators on the Sofa.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate at 4 o'clock this morning, agreed to a compromise on the pending dispute which allows the Lieutenant-Governor to name a chairman for one day, instead of for two days, as he now has the power of doing under the rules.

The Senate may also, by vote, revoke the appointment and elect another chairman.

An immediate adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator Ives had suggested the successful measure of compromise much earlier in the session, but it was Senator Fassett himself who finally came to recommend its acceptance.

The time in the Chamber from midnight until about half-past two this morning passed wearily enough.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones dozed and nodded in his chair and Senators were strewn about in various picturesque attitudes. Those who had been fortunate and thoughtful enough to precempt the sofas had the best of it. The others had to nap as best they could in their chairs.

Those who didn't care to sleep amused themselves by playing pranks on those who did, or by making motions which, while extremely pertinent, were not of recognized value in legislation. A gang of waterboys even went through the pockets of several sound sleepers and reaped a goodly harvest of watches, keys and small change.

At 2.30 Senator Fassett found that he was becoming afflicted with the prevalent drowsiness, and he, by a motion, which was carried by a big majority, got the call of the House suspended.

The minority then kept up an alternation of motions to adjourn or to order another call, the latter being finally carried.

Fassett wanted a recess, but