is of little importance. The Administration, with its power and patronage, of course make great progress in the effort to insure a second term. The Clarkson letter aided the President greatly, until at last his renomination appeared a foregone conclusion. It was found that nothing less than Blaine's candidacy could break it. Hence the 'Blaine-at-all-hazards' movement was started and rapidly undermined the President's strength.

"Mr. Blaine was asked to play a non-committal and perfectly regular part. All he was to do was to make no further utterance, but to stand on his Clarkson letter and not to spill the fat in the fire by in any way or shape reiterating his declension. Then when a sufficient number of anti-Harrison delegates were elected and the convention met he could repeat his refusal to accept, express an innocent surprise that his first refusal was not considered final, after 1888 fashion, and do his best to turn his vote to the other 'man from Maine,' ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, the probability being that the delegates would by that time have so committed themselves against a second term as not to regard it as expedient in their own interests, to turn back to Harrison."

"Does Mr. Reed know anything about this?"

"Why, of course he does. Have you not noticed that the jolly and quick-witted ex-Speaker has recently declared himself flat-footed against the President, without giving himself away by saying much about Blaine?

"Have you not also observed that not one word uttered by any of the politicians who conferred with Mr. Blaine in New York shows that the Secretary in any way, shape or manner hinted at an acceptance of the nomination? All they have claimed is that he would add no word, pro or con? to the Clarkson letter. Now if it were really the desire and intention of the Blaine boomers to nominate the Secretary, what conceivable reason could there be why he should not say frankly, 'Gentlemen, my health is so far improved that I no longer fear the strain of a campaign as I did when I wrote the Clarkson letter, and so if the Republican party wants me I am willing to be its candidate.' This would end the struggle, because all the strength Mr. Harrison now has left is the result of an industriously circulated report that Mr. Blaine positively will not accept. The pretense is that Mr. Blaine can only be induced to accept by a unanimous nomination, but this, it is known he cannot get. By allowing his name to be juggled with, however, Mr. Blaine helps Platt, Quay and the rest to pack the Convention against Harrison, and then it is expected that when Mr. Blaine refuses to run and is surprised that his Clarkson letter was not understood, he will have sufficient influence over the delegates to induce them to give him a candidate from his own State, to wit, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.'

"Are these intrigues likely to lead to a change in the Cabinet?"

"I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Blaine will retire from the Cabinet within a very short time. Indeed, knowing the President's brusqueness, I should not be surprised if a delay in Mr. Blaine's resignation would be followed by a movement on the part of the President that would compel the Secretary's retirement. I may add here that the conflicting elements united in the Platt anti-Harrison movement would not be at all likely to accept the candidacy of Mr. Blaine, if it were genuine, while they might be entirely satisfied with the nomination of ex-Speaker Reed."

"If the great object of the anti-Harrison men is to defeat the President's nomination could they not have united on Senator Sherman or some other strong candidate to accomplish it?"

"Not with any certainty of success. The influence of the Administration is great, and it needed some one of 'magnetism' among the machine leaders to wean them away from the source of power and patronage. Do you suppose such men as Clarkson, Dudley, Foraker and your shrewd townsman, Platt, want a President like Senator Sherman? As well might you offer them Judge Gresham. Some of those in the anti-Harrison crusade would never have dreamed of supporting Blaine, in fact, in view of the influences which they know would surround him and be all-powerful in his Administration. But they can all take Tom Reed and trust to their own ingenuity and resources to handle him in their own interest and profit. He is free and easy, with a wink of the other eye for loose methods and a cheery smile for all. His liberality as President would be unbounded. If any Force bill was to be practically applied, although not a law, he would have the courage and audacity to do any partisan act required of him. He would wipe out every grease-spot of Democracy from the public offices. He would whistle what he regards as the 'pious fraud of Civil Service' to the winds. Such a man would be acceptable to business politicians everywhere, and it is their belief that a hooran would be raised on his behalf, that he would make a rollicking campaign and that as a fresh and vigorous horse he would really make a far better run than Blaine, heavily handicapped by former associations and complications and by an uncertain condition of health which may prostrate him at any moment.

"Besides, I tell you Blaine does not want to run, will not run and is entirely content to lend himself to the desperate work of beating President Harrison, whom he thoroughly dislikes, by playing possum and laying low while Platt and his fellows do their work."

"What is the secret of Blaine's feeling against Harrison?"

"It is scarcely a secret. Mr. Blaine claims that Harrison is indebted to him for his elevation to his grandfather's seat, to which he had no earthly hope or expectation of succeeding. Mr. Blaine claims, and justly, that if he had not declined the nomination in 1884 none but himself would have had a chance of being a candidate. He claims, further, that Mr. Harrison would not have received the nomination if Mr. Blaine, had not approved it, and might have been defeated at the polls if Mr. Blaine had not returned home to save him. He insists that Harrison admitted all this by making him Secretary of State even before the Cabinet was decided upon. He believes that he should have been made the guide and director of the Harrison Administration and have received from it every honor and every consideration. Instead, he asserts that Harrison was jealous of him even at the moment he was compelled to make him Secretary of State; that he has sought to belittle him and his work ever since, and that he and his have never been welcome visitors at the White House."

"Is Blaine on good terms with ex-Speaker Reed?"

"Well, he would rather make Reed President, if he could, than any others who have been pitted against Harrison. I may add, however, that at one time Foraker, of Ohio, was thought of for the role now assigned to Reed, but it was feared that the Sherman and Harrison interests in Ohio combined might at the last moment spoil the game."

Watterson Says Blaine is a Wreck.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

"I saw Mr. Blaine last week and had a long talk with him. I have no hesitation in saying that he could never serve out his term if elected, even if he lived to be inaugurated. He is slowly dying at the top, as anybody can see who is admitted to his confidence. He is incapable of mental work. He cannot carry on a conversation without lamentable signs of mental decay. He flits from topic to topic. His lapse of memory is almost painful. He needs constant prompting as to names, dates and occurrences; and there are times when his struggles to collect himself are almost pitiable."—Henry Watterson.

ANTI-SNAPPERS NOT BOLTERS.

Messrs. Grace and Kernan on the Syracuse Convention.

Ex-Mayor Grace's delegation of May Convention Democrats arrived in their special train from Syracuse this morning at 8 o'clock. The ex-Mayor, ex-Secretary Fairchild, E. Ellery Anderson and Henry Gerlach remained behind for conference as to further action. With Frank D. Locke, of Buffalo, and William A. Beach, of Syracuse, the leaders of the Cleveland Movement in the western part of the state.

Messrs. Grace, Locke and Beach profess confidence that they have scored a Cleveland victory, and, as Mr. Grace puts it, "it will be a colder day June 21 for Senator Hill than it was for us that chill 22d of February."

Speaking of the work of the Convention, Mr. Grace said: "There can be but one opinion among Democrats—that the action of the Convention was the only proper course to take. Not only Mr. Cleveland's prospects were involved, but a principle. Our action was as much a protest against men as against methods.

"The Convention met for a purpose, and that purpose was carried out, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. It never was the intention to send a delegation to Chicago with its hands tied. There are no bosses in this movement, no creatures of the machine.

"Our delegates have a great responsibility. They represent 200,000 voters in this State who have a right, of which they had been deprived, to participate in the selection of their candidates. They now seek recognition at the hands of the National tribunal of the Democracy. The gentlemen who have been selected to represent our movement are men of ability and discretion, and I feel assured that our interests are safe in their hands.

"They will act as a unit in whatever action they take, and, whatever the outcome, we will support the nominee of the Convention. We are Democrats."

Ex-Railroad Commissioner John D. Kernan, of Utica, who was Chairman of the Convention, said:

"We are not bolters. Did we not indorse the regular Democratic nominees for Presidential electors? I don't think it was inconsistent to recognize the regularity of the nominations while maintaining that they were made by a sham convention. We do not dispute the regularity of the proceedings of the February convention, but we protest, because we were deprived of an opportunity to have a voice therein."

Mr. Kernan was one of those who favored sending an out and out contesting delegation to Chicago, but voted subsequently for the modified plan of a delegation with discretionary powers. It was asserted that the adoption of the milder course was a back-down by the leaders.

"That is not true," said Mr. Kernan. "We did not recede a step. If the delegates we selected are not contestants, what are they? They will go to Chicago to contest, and we merely told them to use their judgement as to the best way to do it."

The leaders consider that they made a very shrewd move in indorsing the regular nominees for Presidential electors. "Nobody can accuse us of being kickers and bolters now," said one.

"We are not bolters in any sense," he continued. "They didn't give us a chance to bolt the February convention, and we didn't bolt its nominations."

It was ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild who suggested the idea of indorsing the February Convention nominees for Presidential electors.

PLATT'S KNIFE FOR HARRISON.

The Ex-Senator's Reasons for Opposing a Second Term.

Ex-Senator Platt's caustic reply to the statements recently made by President Harrison to a correspondent of THE WORLD, in which the President declared that the action of the Minneapolis Convention would not be controlled by "individual disappointments," inferentially referring to Mr. Platt and Mr. Harrison's other opponents, is the chief topic of conversation at political head-quarters today.

The ex-Senator handles the President without gloves, and in his sarcastic criticism of the Harrison Administration says that the present chief Executive has become so accustomed to the exercise of power and to the homage that follows in the train of high authority that he regards it as little less than impious to suggest that he would better make way for another.

"In other words," says Mr. Platt, "the President cannot understand how a man can be a good citizen without offering up prayer night and morning for the re-election of Benjamin Harrison."

Mr. Platt then proceeds to point out that every noteworthy achievement of the Administration, the credit of which is unhesitatingly claimed by Mr. Harrison, was the work of some other man.

Says Mr. Platt: "It might be said, perhaps, that the credit of the achievements wrought by Republican statesmen belongs especially to the President on the ground that he gave them to the party. But did he?

"Certainly it was not Harrison who made Blaine. Nor did he make Thomas B. Reed, nor William McKinley, jr., nor John Sherman, nor Senator Allison, nor Aldrich, nor Frye, nor Hale.

"I guess, may be, he did make Noble, Miller and Wanamaker, and I shall not object to his having a fair credit which attaches to their illustrious careers."

While Mr. Platt acknowledges that Harrison's Administration has been a decent one, he says it is the height of presumption in anyone to declare that he is entitled to the office of President. The only persons who are supporting the President's claim for a renomination, according to Mr. Platt, are the office-holders, and he winds up his remarks by saying, with reference to the Civil Service Reform ideas of the Harrison Administration:

"I will suggest that, however proper it may be for a man who has a good thing to want to keep it, he might not to insist upon imposing himself as a candidate of single-minded and disinterested patriotism, nor ought he to peer too closely into the motives of others who are not so anxious about his personal interests as he is himself.

"If it is truly asserted, anything, the politicians think, it means work for the little band of followers of Mr. Platt and the Harrison delegates. The New York leader intends to be on the ground early and starts for Minneapolis to-morrow in H. H. Arnoux's private car on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Among his travelling companions will be Whitelaw Reid, of Ohio, Mitchelson and possibly some other Blaine Republicans.

Senator Hiscock, who has charge of the Harrison forces in this State, will start West about the same time. He does not propose to let the Blaine crowd get ahead of him. According to estimates made by William Barnes, jr., of the Republican State Committee, only eighteen of the New York delegates to Minneapolis can be regarded as Harrison men. The other fifty-four are all for Blaine first, last and all the time.

FLITTING OF THE CLEVELANDS.

The Ex-President and His Family Off for Buzzard's Bay.

While the Anti-Snappers were making the political pot boil and steam and splutter at Syracuse yesterday ex-President Grover Cleveland, with Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth, stole quietly away, and to-day they will begin their Summer outing at Mr. Cleveland's seaside home, Grey Gables, on the shores of Buzzard's Bay.

The family went away quietly, boarding Mr. Benedict's steam-yacht Oneida at pier 26 East River in the afternoon, and will remain on the seashore till after the Chicago Convention.

LIZZIE STAYED AWAY.

Miss Lawlor Ignored the Police Board's Summons.

Dailey's Trial By That Tribunal Postponed Until Saturday.

Charges Also to Be Preferred Against Sergt. A. W. McDonald.

The testimony given by Lizzie Lawlor in support of the charge of assault made by pretty Mamie Hannan against Roundsman Matthew F. Dailey, of the Delancey street squad, is likely to cause trouble to Sergt. Albert W. McDonald, who, Mamie and Miss Lawlor have both testified, was present when the alleged assault was committed.

Dailey's trial was set down for 11 o'clock this morning before Police Commissioner MacLean, and Lizzie Lawlor was subpœnaed as a witness. Lizzie is the important witness who was found by an EVENING WORLD reporter after the Delancey street police had reported that she couldn't be located.

Supt. Byrnes told an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning that he had directed Capt. Eakins, of the Delancey street station, to subpœna the Lawlor woman for to-day, and if she appeared to take her before the complaint clerk, and upon her affidavit formulate charges against Sergt. McDonald of conduct unbecoming an officer.

"So far as Roundsman Dailey is concerned," continued the Superintendent, "he has not been suspended, nor will he be unless the Police Commissioners see fit. The matter of suspension is entirely in their hands now."

When Dailey's case was called Capt. Eakins, Mrs. Hannan, Mamie Hannan, the complainant; Sergt. Gallagher, Dailey and his counsel, Emanuel M. Friend, were present, but the Lawlor woman was not.

Capt. Eakins said that he had served her with a subpœna yesterday in the presence of Assistant District-Attorney Macdona, but he did not know why she had not appeared.

Lawyer Friend made a lengthy argument for an adjournment of the police trial of the charges against Dailey on the ground that it might affect the case now pending before Police Justice Taintor.

Commissioner MacLean finally agreed to an adjournment until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and instructed Capt. Eakins to have the Lawlor woman present at that time.

There are three specifications in the charges made against Dailey before the Police Commissioners: First, that while on patrol duty he was absent from his district at 8 P. M. May 23, the night he arrested Mrs. Hannan; second, that about 7.30 P. M. May 23, he arrested Mrs. Annie Hannan without cause, and used vile language towards her; and third, that while in uniform, about 6 P. M. March 26, he was in a saloon in a back room drinking with Mamie Hannan and others, and that subsequently he accomplished her ruin by force.

Commissioner MacLean thought the first two specifications had no bearing upon the criminal case pending against Dailey, but Counsellor Friend insisted that the issues involved in them had been raised by Justice Taintor in the Police Court examination yesterday. He also wanted the trial of the more serious charge postponed until the Police Court case had been disposed of, but to this Commissioner MacLean would not consent.

"It makes no difference," he said, "what is done with the case in Police Court. I am here to preserve discipline in the Police Department."

Dailey was himself a complainant before Commissioner MacLean this morning. He charged Patrolman James Quirk, of the Delancey street squad, with not properly patrolling his beat on May 19.

The patrolman said that it was a rainy night and that he had gone into seclusion for a few moments. The roundsman was asked no questions.

Capt. Eakins waited until 11.30 for Lizzie Lawlor, and then, under instructions from Inspector Williams, went after her and also Sergt. McDonald, to bring both to Headquarters.

INDIANA'S GREAT FLOODS.

Causing Disaster on Every Hand—Loss of Lives and Property.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—The flood continues to increase in magnitude and disasters are reported on every hand. Several persons are reported drowned this morning. The indications now are that Indianapolis is about to experience the worst flood in her history.

Reports from points throughout the State tell of great havoc wrought by the waters.

At Markleville, the Michigan division of the Big Four has been washed out for a distance of 300 feet, and freight traffic has been almost entirely abandoned. Six hundred feet of the track is washed out at Jonesboro.

At Farmland a wreck occurred on the Big Four and trains were delayed several hours. A freight, running twenty miles an hour, divided and jumped the track. Elmer Apple, a fireman, was horribly mangled and Conductor King was slightly injured.

At Knightstown Blue River left its banks, and near Carthage, a few miles below, the C. W. & M. bridge was washed away, and the same happens a bridge north of Knightstown, over Fall Creek, went down.

At Kokomo Orris Snyder was drowned while trying to rescue his brother, who was being carried away by the swift waters.

At Hartford City the Mississinewa River is ten feet higher than ever before, and many bridges have been washed away.

ALL TRANSFERRED TO BRADY.

Health Board's Bureau of Plumbing Is Abolished.

The Health Board this morning adopted resolutions transferring to the Department of Buildings, created by the laws of 1892, all the books, papers and accounts heretofore in possession of the Bureau of Plumbing and Ventilation to the Health Department, which is abolished by the new laws.

A list of the employees of the old bureau, comprising one chief inspector, nine inspectors, three clerks and one office boy, was also transmitted to Commissioner Brady, the head of the new department, and the chances are that the majority of them will be retained by him, their services being considered valuable because of their wide experience.

The total salary roll of the fourteen employees foots up $25,800, and of this sum $15,087.50 was transferred to Commissioner Brady as the unexpended balance for the fiscal year. The new department went into existence this morning.

Dismissed the Charge of Clubbing.

Inspector Williams this morning investigated the complaint made by James Bloomfield, of 400 East Forty-eighth street, who said that Policeman Hickey, of the East Fifty-first street station, had clubbed him without cause Saturday night. After hearing both sides of the case, the Inspector refused to entertain the complaint. He said the officer was guilty of no wrong-doing.

Corvallis, Ore.—THE WORLD ALMANAC is a perfect storehouse of facts and information.—J. Burnett.

DEATH OF "MIDDIE" MORGAN.

A Famous Woman Writer on Horses and Cattle.

She Began Work as a "World" Reporter in 1869.

Maria Morgan, known as the foremost woman writer on topics connected with horses and cattle in the United States, died this morning in St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City.

Miss Morgan was one of the most peculiar characters in New York journalism. She was essentially a cattle expert, and was known to every prominent cattle breeder in the country. Her career was interesting, although not in the least sensational.

Born in County Cork, Ireland, Nov. 22, 1828, she was in her sixty-fourth year. Her father, Anthony Morgan, was what is known in Ireland as a landed proprietor, and was comparatively wealthy. She was the eldest daughter of a large family.

In her early youth she acquired a liking for the chase, and was a familiar figure in the hunts all over the south of Ireland. In 1865 the death of her father broke up the Morgan home. By his will the eldest son got most of the property, and the daughters had but a slender allowance.

Miss Morgan went to Rome with her youngest sister, Jane, to give the latter an opportunity of studying art. There she became acquainted with Victor Emanuel, who sent her to Ireland to buy saddle horses for him. She was so successful in this mission that on her return to Rome he presented her with a diamond star and a gold watch bearing his monogram.

In May, 1869, she came to the United States, with letters of introduction to Henry J. Raymond and Horace Greeley. Mr. Raymond, however, died before she reached New York, and her letter to Horace Greeley was of no avail. For a time she was employed in the Sixteenth House, and in August of that year she got her first newspaper assignment to write letters about the Saratoga races for THE WORLD.

Later she became connected with the Times, with which newspaper she remained until her death.

She was also a contributor to such papers as the Horseman and Breeder's Gazette.

Miss Morgan was tall and of slender build. Last year she got a bad fall, which made her permanently lame. She was afflicted with dropsy in recent years, and this eventually caused her death. She lived in Metuchen, N. J. Her sister Jane resides on Staten Island and a nephew lives in the West.

It is said that Miss Morgan, through fortunate investments, had accumulated a very comfortable fortune.

FIRE ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Flames Drove Out the Occupants of the House No. 612.

For half an hour, shortly after midnight this morning, the occupants of the big brownstone house, 612 Fifth avenue, were in a state of panic, caused by the breaking out of a fire in the front basement.

Mrs. Helen E. Chadwick, a widow, occupies the house with her parents and her son, and a few rooms are rented to lodgers. They were all aroused about 1.40 o'clock by a policeman pounding on the front door. The officer finally knocked in a panel. The hallways were filled with smoke and it was with difficulty that the occupants made their way through the open door.

Two of the inmates got out through the rear windows. They were Alexander, Mrs. Chadwick's son, and Mr. Bingham, a lodger. Both escaped safely.

The flames did not reach beyond the front hallway on the first floor. The property damaged was the personal wardrobe of Mrs. Chadwick, some costly bric-a-brac, vases, lace curtains, &c., and probably $2,000 will amply cover her loss. The house was damaged not more than $600.

No explanation has yet been found as to the origin of the flames. The house, No. 612, has caught fire three or four times within the past five years, and about a year ago, fire started in the same place and burned up through the walls in a similar manner. Mrs. Chadwick was not then the occupant.

THE GRANT FUND COMPLETED.

A Little Over $500,000 Has Been Collected for the Monument.

Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Grant Monument Association, announces that the whole of the $500,000 fund for building the monument to Gen. Grant has been raised with $700 to spare, and that the work will be pushed to completion.

The whole fund was contributed by citizens of New York City, except $22,000.

Gen. Porter adds that this report does not include the sums in the public contribution boxes, and that some of the special committees have not yet reported, but that a little more money could be advantageously used, and in fact, is required to cover contingencies, to provide for an increase of the cost of labor on the granite work, to properly decorate the interior of the mausoleum, and aid in the general embellishment of the structure.

POTTER'S CHURCH SUED AGAIN.

This Time Building Contractors Secure a Judgment for $384.

Another judgment has been entered against the Baptist Tabernacle, at second avenue and Eighth street, this time in favor of Jeans & Taylor, builders, of 103 South Fifth avenue, for tearing down an old building adjoining the Tabernacle and removing the debris.

This is the third judgment for unpaid bills that has been entered against Rev. D. C. Potter's church. There was a coal bill, then a butcher's bill and now a carpenter's bill of $384, and it is claimed by Jeans & Taylor that Rev. Mr. Potter himself owes them $1,050 borrowed money, for which he gave notes bearing his indorsement.

JUDGE DUGRO'S NEW HOTEL.

The Savoy to Be Thrown Open for Inspection Next Monday.

Judge Dugro's new hotel, the Savoy, at the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, will be opened for inspection and for the reception of guests next Monday afternoon. Although the hotel is in an unfinished condition, a number of guests are now occupying rooms, and our leading citizens have engaged suits for the end of the present week.

Another Exit for the Roof Garden.

Arrangements were completed yesterday whereby an additional exit was made from the roof garden of the Madison Square Garden to the street. This was effected through the courtesy of Mr. T. H. French, who has consented to allow the large stone staircase leading from the roof into the Garden theatre and opening on Madison avenue to be used by those who desire to descend through that medium, instead of going down the Twenty-sixth street entrance or by the elevators, thus avoiding all possibility of a crowd. Now there are two large exits and half a dozen entrances.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN

The Spring bicycle meet of the Manhattan Athletic Club, scheduled for the 8th of June, has been abandoned, it being the intention of the Club to make the Fall meet on Aug. 27 a great success.

The date of the Riverside Wheelmen's great meet is July 9.

The Kings County Wheelmen showed up well in the Mulberry-Irvington race.

The Hudson County Wheelmen will run out a run schedule this month.

The Bedford Wheelmen are riding in large numbers these days.

The Amity Wheelmen will hold a road run Sunday.

The Montauk Wheelmen will entertain their friends the last of the present month.

The Lenox Wheelmen are pushing forward in popularity. New members are being admitted to their ranks regularly.

THE AIR FULL OF BULLETS.

Highbinders Make Fatal War in a Sacramento Street.

Two Chinamen Killed—White Residents in imminent Danger.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE WORLD.]

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 1.—About 11 o'clock last night a highbinder war broke out in the Chinese quarters, not fifty yards from the main business part of the city.

Shots were exchanged across the street in rapid succession, and the air was full of flying bullets.

An electric car filled with passengers happened to be on the track between the contending parties and a storm of bullets whistled through the car about the heads of the passengers, who clambered out as rapidly as possible. The conductor and gripman put on the brakes and abandoned their posts in haste.

When the battle was over two Chinamen were found dead and another wounded through the thigh. A number of others were wounded and probably several more were killed, but if so they have been concealed by their friends. One party did its shooting from a balcony.

One man, a peaceable Chinese cigar-maker, who had a wife and two children, was shot and killed while in his own place of business. The police have arrested seven China men, all of whom were armed with large pistols, and several of the weapons had recently been discharged.

There is great indignation among the white citizens over the affair.

REACHING FOR LENOX AVENUE.

The Broadway Syndicate Proposes to Build a Cable Road on It.

The powerful syndicate which controls more than half of the surface railway lines in the city now announces through President John D. Crimmins a scheme to gridiron beautiful Lenox avenue with a cable railroad. This cable road is to run from Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth street up to Harlem River.

Mr. Crimmins claims that when the Sixth Avenue Street Railway was chartered many years ago it was given a franchise for all of Sixth avenue, from Carmine street to Harlem River; that the right still remains intact, and that the syndicate or lessee for 999 years of the Sixth avenue line may go on and build a road in Lenox avenue, which is the continuation of Sixth avenue above Central Park, without going to the trouble of obtaining the consent of property owners, nor to the expense of buying a new franchise at public auction.

A year ago, when the Sixth Avenue Company suggested doing this, Commissioner Gilroy refused a permit to build the road on the ground that the franchise had lapsed for nonuser.

But this syndicate has overcome many obstacles to its plans, and Lenox avenue residents are growing anxious and wondering what they can do to resist its might.

PASTOR NICOLAI HAS VANISHED.

His Whereabouts Since Last Friday an Unsolved Mystery.

Friends of Rev. Nathaniel Nicolai, of the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, have been searching for him since last Friday, unsuccessfully, and they fear that he has committed suicide, as the result on his sensitive mind of the dissensions engendered between the old and the younger elements in his congregation.

Pastor Nicolai is a young bachelor. He favored festivals, musical and other entertainments, short sermons, elaborate music, sociables and the like. So did the young folks. The old parishioners, however, thought such things undignified, and preferred charges.

The Elizabeth Presbytery was to try him yesterday, but he disappeared Friday and cannot be found. There were charges of a failure to account besides the charge of heresy, but nobody believes the former.

The hearing was adjourned till June 14, and the search for the lost pastor will be prosecuted vigorously by friends and foes alike.

OPENING THE FREE BATHS.

One May Be Ready To-Morrow, and All Before June 10.

Supt. John Clute, of the Public Free Baths, announced this morning that the first of the floating baths will be opened at the Battery to-morrow, if it can be gotten in position in time. By Saturday Mr. Clute expects to have the baths at the foot of West Fiftieth, Market, East Fifth and East Fifty-first streets ready for use.

All the other baths will be opened before June 10. There will be fifteen of them, located as last year, with the exception of that at the foot of East Nineteenth street, which was at Eighteenth street, and the one at East Twenty-eighth street, formerly at Thirty-seventh street.

There will also be baths at Duane, Horatio, Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth streets on the West side, and Grand, Fifty-first, Ninetieth, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets on the east side.

Forty-seven men and thirty-two women have been employed to run the baths. There is an appropriation of $30,000 for salaries, and $18,000 for maintenance. Last year the free baths were patronized by nearly three and a half million people.

Funds for Justice Kelly's Family.

Mayor Grant this morning received $100 from the Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association, of 221 East Thirty-eighth street, for the family of the late Police Justice John E. Kelly. Justice Kelly died poor, and the Tammany Hall leaders are raising a fund for his family.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by Typhoid Fever, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R.

Hood's Pillsacure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Silk Undershirts and Drawers, $2.32 ea. Shirt sizes, 34 to 44 in. Drawers, 30 to 40 in.

BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS & DRAWERS, .34 ea.

PERCALE SHIRTS, Open back and front, 3 collars and 1 pair of cuffs to each shirt, choice patterns, .99.

Special Values in MEN'S AND BOYS' Outing Shirts, In Crepe Cloth, Botany, Cheviot, Madras and all the latest weaves; sizes 14 to 18, 79c. to 4.79.

Boys' sizes, 12 to 14, 39c. to 1.64.

MORE GRANITE MEN STRIKE.

Pavers Think They Have Scored a Point at Concord.

News was received from Concord, N. H., this morning that the employees of the New England Granite Works in that city, numbering about four hundred, had gone on strike. Their bill of prices expired by limitation yesterday and the bosses refused to renew the contracts before the 1st of next January. The strike was the result.

The striking pavers of this city claim that this scores for them a point in their war with the granite bosses.

It was said this morning that "Long" Phillip, the German union pave, who was laying new stone for Contractor Kelly on Third avenue, had been induced by the Union to quit work. This was confirmed by Inspector Dougherty.

At the strike headquarters it was said that but one Union paver is at work in the city to-day.

Inspector Dougherty, who with other inspectors at various places is watching the work very closely, said that a good deal of the work which had been done on Third avenue was faulty and would have to be torn up and done over again. He should insist that the work come up to the contractors' specifications in every particular.

The contractors' position seems now to be a passive one. They say they will take no steps to weaken the cause of the strikers, nor will they try to effect a peaceable settlement, but simply await developments.

A meeting has been arranged for to-day between the joint Strike Committee and Richard Croker. The various phases of the strike will then be discussed.

ATTACKED THE COAL TRUST.

The Reading Combine Enjoined by New Jersey's Chancellor.

The first move towards the legal demolition of the big Reading Railroad Coal Combine has been taken by Attorney-General Stockton, of New Jersey, upon whose motion Chancellor McGill has granted a temporary injunction restraining the operation of the Central Railroad of New Jersey under its lease to the Reading. The news was announced exclusively in yesterday's Sporting Extra of THE EVENING WORLD. The writ of injunction is returnable before the Chancellor at Trenton June 13.

The moving papers allege that the Combine is a conspiracy, under the common law, to increase the price of coal, a necessity of life. It is said that the delay has been caused by the necessity of securing evidence of an actual advance of price by the Combine to prove the existence of a conspiracy.

YOUNG EMERSON IS FOUND.

Now Under Medical Treatment at His Mother's Plainfield Home.

Howard L. Emerson, the young lawyer of 115 Broadway, who disappeared April 28, has returned to his mother's home, on Central avenue, Plainfield. After his disappearance there were rumors that his accounts were not straight. Clients of his law firm clamored for an accounting, and his partner, A. B. Carrington, said that Emerson had overdrawn his account $1,000.

Soon his family began to receive telegrams from him, each sent from a new city, showing that he was flitting all over the country. The last one came from Philadelphia on Monday, and his brother, Carroll Emerson, hastened thither, and finding him took him home. He is under medical care, and is said to be delirious, but information is refused at the house.

THE BARONDESS PETITION.

More Than 50,000 Persons Sign a Request for His Pardon.

The Cloakmakers' Union Headquarters at 201 Broome street are thronged to-day by people anxious to sign the petition asking Gov. Flower to pardon Joseph Barondess, who is now in the Tombs awaiting removal to Sing Sing to serve his sentence for demanding money as a condition for ending a strike.

The petition is in charge of four women, Misses Dora Goldman, Rachel Finkelstein, Rachel Feldberg and Marie Wile. It is said that more than 50,000 names have already been signed to the petition.

Lawyer John W. Goff will go to Albany tonight and present the papers to Gov. Flower to-morrow. Mr. Goff will be accompanied by a committee from the labor unions. District-Attorney Nicoll, as stated in yesterday's EVENING WORLD, favors Executive clemency to Barondess.

The Jersey Queen of the World.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 1.—The phenomenal Jersey cow, Signals Lilly Flag, owned by Moore & Matthews, of this city, has broken the record, having furnished cream for 1,029 pounds 13 ounces of butter, with four days more to end her year test. She is now the Jersey Queen of the world.

Reported Revolution in Honduras.

The steamship Miranda, which arrived at this port this morning from Central American ports, reports that a revolution has broken out in Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

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CUMISKY BEHIND THE BARS.

Accused of Stealing Large Sums from the Post-Office.

Matthew T. G. Cumisky, the clerk in the Customs Department of the Post-Office charged with appropriating over $2,500 belonging to the Government, and for whose arrest a warrant was issued yesterday after he had drawn his salary at the Sub-Treasury and disappeared, is a prisoner to-day in Brooklyn.

Cumisky was arrested on Congress street, Brooklyn, at 6.45 o'clock last evening by United States Marshal De Motte and locked up over night in the new Federal building.

Cumisky was appointed a clerk in class A at the custom-house in 1888, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

Collector Magone took a fancy to him and gave him special work so that Cumisky occupied a desk in the Collector's private office.

After six months of this work Cumisky was sent to the Post-Office, under Inspector Wilson, who has charge of the double job. Suspicion recently fell upon Cumisky, and an examination of about half of his accounts showed apparent stealings amounting to $2,000.

His arrest was to have been deferred until the examination was concluded, but when Deputy Collector Wilson Berryman, who has charge of the division to which Cumisky belonged, saw Cumisky filling out the vouchers for his pay yesterday he was thought best to issue the warrant for his arrest.

Inspector John T. Cross went to Cumisky's home, at 127 Congress street, and learned that he had gone to the ball game. He then notified Marshal De Motte, and when Cumisky returned home he was identified by Inspector Cross and Chief Clerk John E. Burke and placed under arrest.

Deputy Collector Berryman said this morning that Cumisky's shortage could hardly exceed $3,000.

The Collector of the Port is responsible for whatever has been stolen from Uncle Sam by clerks in the Collector's jurisdiction, and the arrest of Cumisky may cause more stringent rules to be enforced in regard to dutiable letters.

Cumisky's business was to notify parties for whom goods were received on which duty was imposed, and to collect those duties. Under the customs rules he was supposed to make daily reports of the amount of money received to Deputy Collector Berryman, who would then make a return to Auditor Stanwood, who is Secretary Blaine's nephew.

It is said that any irregularity under this system ought to have been detected immediately.

Cumisky is thirty-two years old. It is said that he claimed to have a conservatory at his home at Rutherford, N. J., which paid him $3,000 a year. He lived at Rutherford he lived with his wife and two children at 127 Congress street, Brooklyn.

Having been arrested in Brooklyn he is entitled to an examination in that district, but an application will be made in the Federal Court to have him removed to this district.

FOR MRS. CARSON'S MURDER.

William Kerrigan Arrested After a Year Had Passed.

William Kerrigan, who was arrested in Johnson avenue, Jersey City, yesterday on suspicion of the murder of Mrs. John Carson in May, 1891, was sent to the County Jail by Justice O'Donnell to-day to await the action of the Public Prosecutor.

Kerrigan and his wife came down from Newburg, N. Y., to visit the Carsons at 167 Steuben street on the day alleged. In a row Mrs. Carson's throat was cut from ear to ear by a blow with a broken pitcher. Kerrigan escaped, but Carson was tried for the murder of his wife, but was acquitted.

Witnesses testified that Mrs. Carson said Kerrigan had struck her. Mrs. Kerrigan declared that Carson struck the fatal blow.

Kerrigan says that he was so drunk at the time he never has had any recollection of what took place.

Ex-Assemblyman Bathe Dead.

The death of ex-Assemblyman Christopher Bathe, who for years has been a court attendant in Supreme Court, Chambers, is reported to-day. He died at his home, 409 West Thirty-second street, after an illness of several months. He was a member of the County Democracy organization in the Fifteenth District.

Finn-Becker Trial Put Off.

The trial of William A. Finn and Edward Becker, the indicted agents of the Gerry Society who are charged with blackmail, was set down for to-day before Judge Fitzgerald, in the court of General Sessions, but, owing to other engagements of Prosecutor Macdona and Lawyer Jerome, the case went over indefinitely. It was said it will probably be tried next week.

Killed Quinn with a Fist Blow.

John Lahey waived examination to-day on the charge of having caused the death of Patrick Quinn, who died in the Jersey City Hospital yesterday. He knocked Quinn down and Quinn's head struck a stone and was fractured. It appears to have been self-defense on Lahey's part.

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