IT'S A DEATH TRAP.

Government Experts Say the Ellis Island Building Is Unsafe.

Improperly Constructed of Poor Materials.

A High Wind Would Wreck It and Imperil Many Lives.

The new Government Immigration Building on Ellis Island has been condemned by expert Government architects, who declared that its construction is a fraud and that it is in danger of falling to pieces.

The experts have made a careful investigation of the structure, which cost the people $440,000, or nearly $400,000 more than the original estimates made by Secretary Windom called for.

ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT DEPOT.

The testimony of the experts referred to was given yesterday before the Joint Immigration committees of the Senate and House in Washington, which were appointed some time ago to investigate the character of the work and materials in the Ellis Island building.

The revelations which they made were startling, and disclosed a state of affairs much worse than had ever been suspected. One of the experts was James Neilson, who had made a thorough inspection of every part of the structure, a work which occupied him several days.

"As an architect," Mr. Neilson tells the Committee, "I would unhesitatingly condemn the whole building, from foundation to roof. It is defective and flimsy throughout, and in its present condition cannot be regarded as safe."

This positive statement, in view of the fact that the building has only been occupied since January last, astonished most of the members of the Joint Committee.

Mr. Neilson went on to specify further in detail the condition of the structure as he had found it. One evidence of its faulty construction was the poor and cheap material that had been employed by the contractors. The foundation of the building, he said, was of a makeshift character, and that part which rested upon wooden piles was particularly insecure. Some of the piles were likely to decay very soon, and, in his opinion, the life of such a foundation could not be more than ten years, and probably it would not last more than five.

The roof was not strongly enough supported; was in a bad and leaky condition, and its present condition was extremely unsafe.

As a remedy for the defects in the foundation he would suggest that the entire floor of the main building be taken up, the wooden piles sawed off and masonry be placed upon them, thus practically building a new foundation. The roof he also thought would have to be entirely replaced. With a new roof and new foundation he believed that the building could be made to last for thirty years, but hardly longer than that.

The cost of these repairs he estimated at $150,000, but he stated that he would be glad to have the privilege of reproducing all the buildings on the island for $400,000.

"It was a building," he declared, "that the Government should never have accepted, as it clearly did not come up to the specifications. The omissions amounted in all to about $3,700 in value and included a floor in the basement, hinges, boiler-plates and speaking-tubes."

With the aid of a miniature model of one end of the main building Expert Neilson showed the Committee where it was weak owing to lack of support and insecure foundations, and made it plain how a heavy wind or a mass of snow upon the roof might easily cause a collapse which, under ordinary circumstances, could not fail to produce a terrible catastrophe and great loss of life.

The testimony of Mr. Neilson was corroborated in nearly every point by John L. Parsons, a Washington architect, who also made an inspection of the buildings on Ellis Island. He agreed that the present condition of the main building was dangerous and imperiled the lives of the immigrants. In May last the Joint Immigration Committees said of the Ellis Island structure:

"We suggest that immediate repairs and strengthening of the main support to the upper floor of the main building at Ellis Island be made in the interest of humanity, otherwise the building will not last until the end of the present investigation, and it will be attended by a great loss of life and destruction of property."

PARK CONTRACT BIDS.

Estimates for Work in Central and Mount Morris Parks.

The Park Commissioners met this afternoon to award contracts for improving the Plaza at One Hundred and Tenth street and Fifth avenue and for the building of a music-stand and the construction of a railing around Mount Morris Park.

For the work of improving the Plaza at One Hundred and Tenth street and Fifth avenue the bid of F. Thellman, jr., $7,740, is the lowest. Other bids were: Terence E. Smith, $8,160. A. E. Moran, $8,192.50; William Kidney, $8,575, and Joseph Moore, $9,085.

For constructing a granite coping and furnishing granite posts for a railing around Mount Morris Park, the bid of Stephen Ruddy, $10,556.80, was the lowest. Others were: Joseph Moore, $10,908.80; William Kidney, $11,201.58, and Terence A. Smith, $11,369.

For the construction of an iron railing around Mount Morris Park the lowest bid was $7,678.30, made by M. J. Drummond. The other bidders were: J. W. Fiske, $8,572.49; Manhattan Supply Company, $9,276.64; C. Cockran, $9,872.10; Terence A. Smith, $9,934.78, and Joseph Moore, $10,185.50.

John E. McGuire was the lowest bidder for the contract for building a music stand in Mount Morris Park. His bid was $3,200. Teller & Rennie bid $3,491; James McGovern, $3,841; Leonard G. Provason, $5,300, and Joseph Moore, $7,000.

EACH ONE AN ORATOR.

Elocutionists Read Papers at Each Other in Convention.

The National Convention of Public Readers and Teachers of Elocution at Columbia College began the fourth day's proceedings at 9 o'clock this morning by listening to a paper on "Practical Methods of Teaching Reading," by J. Scott Clark, of Syracuse, N. Y. A lengthy discussion of the paper, opened by J. P. Stephen, of Montreal, followed.

Readings by Miss Gwyneth S. King, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Ki De Louie, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Elizabeth Mansfield Irving, of Toledo, O., together with a paper on "Steps to the Artistic," by Byron W. King, of Pittsburg, Pa., concluded the morning session.

To Tour Great Britain on Bicycles.

Fourteen American bicyclists sailed on the steamship State of Nevada this morning to make a tour of Scotland, England and Ireland on their wheels. They were: Sturgis Coffin, Charles Jenny, Charles M. Lane, William G. Nash, J. C. Packard, B. S. Sanford, Fred Stearns, John Taylor, Nelson and Edgar Wrightington, of Brookline, Mass., and Fred T. Lockwood, Joseph R. Noyes, Samuel Scoville, jr., and W. H. Scoville, of Stamford, Conn.

School Days Over for the Summer.

The closing exercises of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 37 took place at 9.30 o'clock this morning. Miss MacKean is the Principal.

A PRIEST'S UNSEEMLY WORDS.

Abuse of Parnell and Parnellites Nearly Causes a Riot.

Cholera's March in Russia—Cable News of the Day.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DUBLIN, June 30.—Archbishop Walsh has written a circular letter to the Catholic clergy stating that language directly calculated to incite to turbulence has been addressed to the people, and declaring that it is the plain duty of the clergy to use their best efforts to preserve the tranquillity of the country.

Simultaneously with the appearance of this circular letter there appears a speech by Father Behan, delivered at a meeting of anti-Parnellites. Father Behan says that Parnell was a curse to the country. God thrust him down to the grave, where his bones are now rotting.

That the Parnellites did homage to lasciviousness. Every man living a loose life, every drunkard, every man who liked to beat his wife was a Parnellite. Every virtuous man belonged to the National Federation.

When Father Behan was delivering this speech his Parnellite hearers hooted and jeered him. This excited the priest, who, in angry tones, cried: "When we are your masters we will crush you."

This statement added fuel to the fire of the Parnellite rage, and an indescribable uproar followed. Father Behan asked the anti-Parnellites to throw the Parnellites out of the meeting room. None of the anti-Parnellites ventured to carry out this request, whereupon Father Behan said he would call the police and have the Parnellites bludgeoned.

A voice in the crowd here exclaimed: "The day for that is over." This caused hearty cheering.

When the meeting dispersed the presence of the police was the only thing that prevented fighting.

The Dublin *Independent* (Parnellite) says that if any layman used such language as did Father Behan he would be horsewhipped. The people, it adds, have endured these priestly indecencies too long and will put a speedy end to them if Archbishop Walsh does not.

PARNELLITES RAISE A RIOT.

Dr. Tanner Assaulted and Robbed—Police Charge with Drawn Swords.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DUBLIN, June 30.—Dr. Tanner, protected by one hundred policemen, attempted to-day to address a political meeting at Tuam, nineteen miles northeast of Galway.

The Parnellites seized upon the speaker's platform before the Tannerites arrived, and when the latter reached the place of meeting they found the enemy in full possession. Dr. Tanner made determined efforts to get upon the platform, but each time he tried he was knocked down. Finally the platform was pulled down and Dr. Tanner was caught beneath it.

This was the signal for a free fight and the situation became so dangerous that the police were compelled to charge and disperse the mob with drawn swords.

During the melee some enterprising thief in the crowd relieved Dr. Tanner of a £5 note, a gold chain and a valuable jewel. Though Dr. Tanner was severely handled, his injuries are not serious.

CHOLERA STILL MARCHING ON.

Quarantine Fails to Stop the Plague's Advance in Russia.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 30.—The *Times's* Vienna correspondent says: "A week's quarantine of travellers from Uzunada and Astayer through Balaishem has failed to stop the spread of cholera. Fresh cases are reported daily within the Russian frontier.

"Gen. Fischer, the head of the sanitary Commission, has ordered that all food entering the country be analyzed. A large quantity has already been destroyed as suspicious."

The St. Petersburg correspondent says: "All goods traffic from Baku over the Transcaucasian Railway is suspended, and a three-day's quarantine is imposed on passenger trains at a station nine miles from Baku.

"It is proposed to sprinkle the streets of Baku with petroleum as a disinfectant. The Government has ordered that druggists in all cholera districts shall sell disinfectants at cost price. No further official reports in regard to cholera are published."

ODESSA, June 30.—It is reported here that cholera has reached Tiflis. The report has not been confirmed.

90,000 Persons Affected by a Lock-out in Leicester.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 30.—As the result of a dispute in regard to the question of boy labor, the Shoemakers' Federation of Leicester has decreed upon a lockout. It is estimated that 90,000 persons will be affected. The Mayor and other prominent and influential persons are trying to arrange a compromise.

Tennyson Loves Gladstone, but Hates His Irish Policy.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 30.—The *Times* says that Lord Tennyson has written the following to a correspondent under date of June 28: "Sir: I love Gladstone, but hate his Irish policy."

A Woman Arrested for Predicting More Fires in Paris.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 30.—The *Chronicle's* Paris correspondent says: "Deputy Chavoix, having overheard a woman expressing approval of yesterday's large fire, questioned her, eliciting a boast that there would be other fires. The woman was arrested and the police hope to discover accomplices."

Freedom of the City Refused to Bismarck at Munich.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 30.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that the Town Council of Munich has rejected a proposal to confer the freedom of the city upon Prince Bismarck.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in a German Celluloid Factory.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BERLIN, June 30.—A boiler in a celluloid factory at Niederlischen, Prussia, exploded to-day, wrecking part of the factory. Herr Geisler, the owner of the factory, was killed, and his son-in-law, Lieut. Klein, and five workmen were seriously injured.

Marriage of a Boston Belle to a British Captain.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 30.—At St. Saviour's Church, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, this afternoon, occurred the marriage of Miss Lilian, daughter of H. Sidney Everett, of Boston, Mass., and Capt. Charles Harry Fenwick, second son of the late Charles Fenwick, High Firs, Hertfordshire, and Hunstanton Lodge, Norfolk.

Miss Everett was attended by her two sisters, Miss Hildagarde and Miss Sybil Everett.

The officiating clergymen were Revs. C. J. Burland and Barry Cole.

FRANCES CLEVELAND CLUB.

Women Organize to Promote the Ex-President's Election.

Peace Restored Between Annexed District Democratic Factions.

There is a prospect that women will take a decided and influential part in the political campaign that has just opened, and their clubs are already being formed. When the cloud of battle lifted in 1890 and the Republicans found that they had received a rebuff at the polls more emphatic than had ever been given a political party, ex-Speaker Reed explained it laconically by the phrase, "The women did it."

His meaning was that the women found, when they went shopping, that the newly passed McKinley bill had raised prices for the goods for the children's wearing apparel, for their own gowns, for the table and the use of the household. Then they went home and influenced their husbands, fathers and sons so that the result was a majority in the nation of more than 1,000,000 votes against the Republican Congressmen who had passed the McKinley bill.

Women cannot vote, but they can argue, and each woman has only one less vote than each man stump-speaker or campaign worker.

The first women's campaign club in New York to organize is the Frances Cleveland Influence Club No. 1. This was the outcome of an enthusiastic gathering of beautiful and intellectual women at the house of Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, 115 West Ninety-sixth street, with Mrs. Ormsby, who was a Republican till McKinleyism converted her to tariff reform, as President; Sarah E. Fuller, Secretary, and Mme. Clara Hammond Lanza as head of the Executive Committee.

These women are not agitators with "bees in their bonnets." Mrs. Ormsby has an international reputation. It was she who was sent by Mrs. Potter Palmer to enlist the interest of the women of Italy, in the Chicago World's Fair. She is a member of Sorosis, as is also Miss Fuller.

"It is the duty of every woman to make the work of those who labor for the home as light as possible," said Mrs. Ormsby. "I know of no better way than by cutting down the household expenses, and I know of no better way to do that than by cutting down the prices of necessary articles. Let us not cut off the comforts, but fight for a lower tariff, which means lower prices."

Mrs. E. J. Cadwallader and Mrs. Elizabeth Remington led in three cheers for Mrs. Ormsby that were given with a will.

The following letter was prepared, and the Influence Club will carry on its work by argument:

Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

DEAR MADAM: It gives me great pleasure, as representative of that great body of women of Democratic sympathies, to inform you that a Frances Cleveland Influence Club has just been formed by the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of New York Democrats.

We have taken the liberty of using your name for the first of the many influence clubs which, we trust, will spring up throughout the country, and which, after Nov. 8, will confirm the judgment of that Republican leader regarding 1890, that "the women did it."

We feel that this campaign is to lift the burden of taxation from the homes of the land, and we, as home defenders, desire a part in the struggle.

Yours respectfully, MARY FROST ORMSBY,
President Frances Cleveland Influence Club No. 1.

PEACE IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

The lately warring factions of Democracy in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District have struck hands, and by formal resolutions have pledged their respective organizations to fight together in this campaign for the candidates nominated at Chicago.

The first step was taken by the anti-Tammany people's organization, which last Fall, by uniting with the Republicans in the local strife, elected Louis J. Heintz Annexed District Commissioner and sent a Republican to the Assembly. Commissioner Heintz presided at a pleasing meeting at Urbach's Hall, Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth street, this week, at which resolutions were adopted unanimously burying the hatchet.

Fire Commissioner Purroy called a special meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee of the district for last night. It was largely attended, and speeches were made by ex-Assemblyman Stephen J. O'Hare, Assemblyman Sulzer, Assistant District-Attorneys Charles E. Simms, jr., and John F. McIntyre, John P. Dunn, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Macy Seabold, Coroner John B. Shea and others. The olive branch from Commissioner Heintz's powerful organization was gratefully accepted, and harmony resolutions were passed indorsing the Chicago ticket and platform heartily, and pledging with the other faction in the warfare against the common enemy.

"That ought to insure two Democratic Assemblymen and a rousing Cleveland majority in the two Assembly Districts that will take the place of the Twenty-fourth in this rapidly growing section under new apportionment," said an influential Annexed District Democrat.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett, of the Republican State Executive Committee, is located, with the State Campaign Bureau, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chairman Hackett's election is the result of the newly established harmony between ex-Senators Platt and Miller.

Among the callers at the headquarters have been ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall; Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller, Collector Hendricks, Bernard Elglin and Jacob Hess.

Secretary Elkins and Senator Teller, of Colorado, were in town last night, both on a political peace mission, though neither would talk about it.

HELD FOR BIGAMY.

Mrs. Gardner-D'Autreville's Case Goes to the Grand Jury.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

LONG ISLAND CITY, June 30.—Mrs. Emma Gardner-D'Autreville, of Astoria, who is accused of having a plurality of husbands, was held for the Grand Jury to-day by Justice Manley. D'Autreville, upon whose complaint the woman was arrested, wanted to withdraw from the case, but Justice Manley would not allow him to do so.

The complaint alleges that Mrs. Gardner deserted her husband Jan. 15, 1889, and was married to D'Autreville, and that she has lived alternately with her two husbands ever since.

She was arrested on D'Autreville's complaint.

Dr. MacArthur's Leavetaking Celebration.

When the ocean racer Fuerst Bismarck left her dock this morning she was accompanied by the little steamer Bay Queen, on whose deck were 200 people, who sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "Bless Be the Tie that Binds," and "Auld Lang Syne. Baynes Sixty-ninth Regiment band played and there was cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

It was a bon-voyage excursion in honor of the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church, who left for a two months' vacation over the sea.

Young Mr. Anderson is Missing.

A general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters for John Anderson, a member of the firm of Peterson & Anderson, blacksmiths, at 543 West Fortieth street. Mr. Anderson has been missing since Tuesday from his home, 405 West Forty-sixth street. He left then to make collections. Mr. Anderson is thirty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, stout, of light complexion, has brown hair, blue eyes and light mustache, with a large scar on his forehead. His wife fears he has met with foul play.

Struck by a Tornado.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CARMI, Ill., June 30.—The severest storm that has ever visited this section struck Carmi late last night. Stewart's drug store and the opera-house were unroofed, the sheds attached to Williams's livery stable were destroyed, plate-glass store windows were demolished and trees were torn up by the roots.

THE THIRD PARTY'S CHANCES.

Mr. Springer Finds They May Involve the Balance of Power.

Chairman Taubeneck's Glowing Hopes for Gresham's Candidacy.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHICAGO, June 30.—Congressman Springer is at the Palmer House on his way to his Summer home at Traverse Bay.

"The result of the People's party Convention at Omaha may cut a considerable figure in the November election," said Mr. Springer. "In many of the States of the South and West the new party will have so strong a following that the electoral ticket may be lost to both the Republicans and Democrats.

"In fact, in some of the States where the Democrats are in a hopeless minority, they will not put up an electoral ticket, but will put the People's party electors on the regular Democratic ticket, in hopes that they may thereby prevent the Republican electors from getting a majority of the votes cast. If this can be done in enough States, there will be no doubt as to the result of the election and as to who will sit in the White House after March 4.

"The new People's party is not the old Farmers' Alliance alone. It is a coalition of the Farmers' Alliance, the old Labor party, and members of various other parties, such as the Greenbackers, the Grangers and the Independents. In Pennsylvania, the followres of Mr. Powderly, to the number of 100,000, will vote for the nominee of the Omaha Convention, and as most of these will be taken from the ranks of the Republicans, Pennsylvania may go Democratic.

"It requires a majority of the votes of the Electoral College to make a candidate President, and if the People's party can get a balance of power and keep both the Republicans and Democrats from having a majority the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives. As the present house is Democratic, Grover Cleveland, of course, would be the man elected.

"The vote in the House of Representatives, in case the Electoral College failed to select, would be by States and not by the representation in Congress. Each State would have one vote, and the way that vote would be cast would be determined by the complexion of the representation. A State that has twenty representatives in Congress, nine of them Republicans and eleven Democrats, would cast its vote for the Democratic nominee. As something like thirty of the forty-four States are Democratic, looked at from this standpoint there could, of course, be but one result.

"The law provides that in case the Electoral College fails to select the House shall ballot on the names of the three men who received the highest number of votes. This would prevent the choice of a rank outsider. In the Senate, where the Vice-President is elected, in such an event as I have named, each Senator casts one vote. The result of the election, in case the People's party should get a balance of power, would be therefore: President, Grover Cleveland; Vice-President, Whitelaw Reid."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Chairman H. E. Taubeneck, of the National Executive Committee of the People's party, left here last night for Omaha, to attend the Convention to assemble there Saturday next.

As to the probable nominee of the Convention he said:

"That I cannot state positively. The tide has been towards Gresham, and, in my opinion, he will be our nominee, provided he can be induced to accept with a strong man from the South for Vice-President.

"I have received letters from Arkansas saying that if Gresham is nominated he will carry that State by 30,000. The same news came from Colorado and Montana, from Washington and from California. Mr. Rankin, of Terre Haute, our Treasurer, writes that he has received letters saying that if Gresham is nominated he (Rankin) can draw on some writers for $500 for campaign expenses, others for $100 and a great number for $50.

"Texas favors Gresham, so do Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania. He is perfectly satisfactory to the silver men from the West. From a private letter I understand Weaver is for him and will make the nominating speech. In regard to second place on the ticket, there have been a number of names mentioned, but so far from the correspondence I have received, all is at sea."

NOW LUTZ TAKES IT BACK.

He Denies that He Said He Paid Money for Police Protection.

Charles W. Lutz, the real estate agent, of 173 Third avenue, who was arrested yesterday by Police Capt. Schultz on a bench warrant and arraigned before Judge Martine at the General Sessions, on indictments charging Lutz with leasing the houses 229 and 231 West Sixteenth street as disorderly houses, was seen this morning by an EVENING WORLD reporter. Asked whether there was any truth in the statement that Lutz had raised the rent of the tenants of these houses $7 on the ground that he was compelled to do so, because he had to pay a high price for police protection, Mr. Lutz answered:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I never raised the tenants' rent, and therefore, of course, never had occasion to assign any such reason for raising it.

"As for Capt. Schultz getting indignant, as has been claimed, over my alleged charge of buying police protection, I know nothing at all about it. He acted very gentlemanly towards me and never mentioned anything about this subject. I think he will bear me out in this."

Mr. Lutz was yesterday held in $2,000 bail in the Court of General Sessions.

JERSEY GUARDSMEN'S CAMP.

Second Brigade to Be on Duty at Seagirt July 9.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

SEAGIRT, N. J., June 30.—Preparations are being made for the encampment of the Second Brigade, which will begin July 9 and continue one week. Gen. Donnelly has decided to pay off the troops while in camp and make every possible provision for the men during their encampment.

The Essex Troop, of Newark, has accepted the invitation of Gen. Sewell to spend a week in camp. The military ball will be held Thursday evening, July 14, at the Monmouth House, Spring Lake.

Epidemic of Scarlet Fever in London—2,330 Cases Reported.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 30.—A scarlet fever epidemic prevails in London. Already 3,200 cases have been reported.

Rejoicing in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—There arrived here to-day, after eight years' absence, the son of a well-known banker, who has been lost to his family and friends by reason of the drink habit, and who during that period has drifted all over the country, most of the time as a common tramp. Arrest and admonishment, pleading and contempt of the world, alike have failed to reclaim him; but to-day he arrived from Point of Pines, near Boston, a well and self-respecting man, the treatment at that well-known resort having cured him, as he says, "clear through and for keeps." It is hoped and thought that there will be a good many tickets bought for Boston in the immediate future by men of Indianapolis who have suffered from drink.

PLUNGED OFF A HIGH WALL.

A Young Woman Attempts Suicide at Morningside Park.

She Leaped from the Parapet, but Was Not Fatally Hurt.

Susan Fisher, twenty years old, a servant in James McKiernan's family at 309 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, made a desperate effort to end her life this morning by jumping from the parapet in Morningside Park at One Hundred and Seventeenth street.

There was a single eye-witness to the girl's fearful leap. This was Peter Kuhn, a squatter who was weeding his garden at One Hundred and Eighteenth street, just off the Park. He saw the young woman climb the long flight of stone steps from One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and walk along the edge of the high stone wall, until she reached the iron-railed inclosure, called "the bay," at One Hundred and Seventeenth street. It was then about 6 o'clock.

Miss Fisher stood a few moments leaning on her arms looking down, and then deliberately clambered over the top rail and plunged headlong down the parapet wall. Kuhn shouted to her, but she paid no heed to his outcries.

The desperate girl had undoubtedly intended to throw herself far enough from the walled embankment to clear the walk below, but she miscalculated the distance and fell limp and senseless on her left side in the centre of the footpath. She fell a distance of forty feet.

Kuhn hurriedly notified Policeman McDonald, of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station, who went to the girl's assistance. She had then revived sufficiently to tell her name and give her address.

An ambulance was called and she was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where Dr. Henson found that she had sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, beside a severe contusion of the left side of her face. Had she cleared the walk, as she had intended, the girl would have fallen 100 feet on a jagged surface of granite, and death would certainly have followed instantly.

She lapsed into semi-unconsciousness from shock after reaching the hospital, but revived in a few hours. She refused to give any reason for her suicidal attempt.

Policeman McDonald notified her employer, Mr. McKiernan, who at once communicated with the girl's aunt, Mrs. Herty, of 234 West Thirty-seventh street.

Mrs. McKiernan said the girl had been employed in the family about four months and had never appeared very bright. During the past week she had grown morose and despondent, and had shown symptoms of an irrational mind.

Susan arose this morning about 5 o'clock, much earlier than usual, and left the house. The family knew nothing of her departure until Policeman McDonald called, about 6.30 o'clock, and told them of the girl's attempted suicide.

When the family examined her room they found that Susan had donned her best apparel. No letters of any kind were found in her room that might have explained that rash act.

THIEF WALLACE TO SING SING.

Sentenced to Fourteen Years and Ten Months in Prison.

James Wallace, the flat-thief, who has been robbing flats in various parts of the city on a wholesale scale during the past ten months, was to-day sentenced to fourteen years and ten months in State prison by Judge Martine in Part I. General Sessions.

Wallace last week pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny in the first degree.

When the clerk called his name this morning he stepped lightly up to the bar from the prisoners' pen and faced Judge Martine. He wore a natty light-colored suit, and he appeared entirely indifferent to his surroundings. His young wife, who, until Wallace was arrested, had not dreamed that he was a thief, was in the court-room, but went out when his name was called.

Wallace told Judge Martine he had nothing to say, and the latter passed sentence upon him. He said that Wallace was one of the most deep-dyed criminals who had ever come before him. He was a criminal who had never made any attempt to reform, but whose determination was to victimize the people of this community. Up to the present time sixty-six complaints had been received by the police against him for burglarizing flats, and the sooner the community was relieved of such a character the better.

Judge Martine complimented Detective Sergts. McCauley and O'Brien for arresting Wallace, and then imposed the above sentence.

Wallace is a well-known ex-convict and crook. Under the name of Albert Scanlan in March, 1887, he was sentenced to five years in State Prison for robbing a flat. Nearly a year ago, after his release, he began to rob flats again, and after he had served eight four indictments were found against him. The indictment on which he was sentenced was for stealing $1,200 worth of jewelry from the flat of Mrs. Lillie Lawrence, at 176 East Seventy-first street. Some other flats that Wallace robbed were:

Thomas Parker, 312 West Eighteenth street, who was robbed on Jan. 29.

H. C. Lawrence, 176 East Seventy-first street, who was robbed on May 26.

Mrs. Palmer, R. M. Smith.

Andrew D. Gonnaon, 2141 Seventh avenue, robbed on May 14.

Henry L. Brown, 134 St. Nicholas avenue, robbed on May 6.

F. P. Bassett, 111 West Sixty-eighth street, robbed on April 8.

James F. Lind, 130 West Thirty-fourth street, robbed on April 4.

Mrs. Kate C. Montgomery, 118 West Eighty-third street, robbed on March 23.

F. Pierson, 181 West Eighty-seventh street, robbed on May 28. Philip Weindel, of 450 East Eighty-fourth street.

F. Pierson, 25 West Eighty-fourth street, robbed on May 24.

C. C. Corkin, 204 St. Nicholas avenue, robbed on May 25.

L. Hollgood, 201 West Eightieth street, robbed on May 14.

J. W. Vaughan and Theresa Konsand, of 408 East Eighty-third street.

PLEVNA'S HEROES STRANDED.

Six Score Supers of South Beach's Show Clamor for Money.

A committee from the employees of the late South Beach Amusement Company, which presented the "Fall of Plevna" at that resort, visited THE EVENING WORLD office to-day to relate their woes.

Thomas Dunworth, captain of the supernumeries, was the spokesman. He said that when the show collapsed last Saturday the 120 supers, ballers and other minor employees were not paid, their back salaries amounting to about $2,000, and that N. E. Behrens, who held a mortgage on the establishment, had foreclosed.

They say that they have been unable to get their money, and that most of the employees are stranded at South Beach without a penny.

They thought they had made an arrangement with Mr. Behrens, whereby they could re-open the show and collect their back salaries from the proceeds. They borrowed money and advertised the reopening of the show in to-day's paper. Now they find that they misunderstood Mr. Behrens and that they cannot resume the performances, and they are in an awful quandary.

BIG SEIZURE OF JEWELRY.

Customs Inspectors Take $5,000 Worth from One Family.

They Were Passengers on the Teutonic, and the Women Brought It Ashore.

On the long counter in the seizure room at the Custom House was exhibited this morning a costly assortment of gold and silver jewelry, which was seized by Custom House Inspectors T. J. Donohue, Thomas Brown and John Parrott, from a family of cabin passengers, named Bain, who arrived on the White Star steamship Teutonic yesterday.

John Bain, the head of the family, was accompanied on the voyage from Liverpool by his wife, three daughters and a son.

The Teutonic reached her pier at the foot of West Tenth street, about 4 P. M. The Bains were among the first to land. They were very well dressed and appeared to be very respectable people. As soon as they crossed the plank the ladies of the party hurried to the end of the pier, where a carriage was awaiting them. They entered it, and were driven rapidly away.

John Bain and his nineteen-year-old son remained on the pier to look after their luggage.

Inspector Donohue noticed that the young man's trousers pockets bulged out in a very unusual fashion. Quietly tapping him on the shoulder the Inspector said, "I want to see you for a few minutes," and took him to the examination-room. There he turned the young man's pockets inside out, and was dazzled for a moment by his find. Young Bain had no less than fourteen gold and silver watches in his pockets, worth at least $1,000.

Meanwhile, the elder Bain had noticed that his son was in the custody of Inspector Donohue, and made as if to leave the pier, but Inspectors Brown and Parrott politely restrained him, and then he also was searched. A gold watch and two chains was all the property found on him.

Neither father nor son would tell to what hotel the rest of the family had gone, and the Inspectors were debating as to the steps to take to trace them when a runner for Robert's Adelphi Hotel at Ninth avenue and West Twenty-third street arrived on the pier asking for the Bains. He had an express wagon to take their luggage to the hotel.

The inspectors quietly nabbed him, and he told them that the women were at the hotel, and had sent him to the pier for the baggage. When he found that the Bains were detained he wanted to go back, but Inspector Brown kept him at the pier while Inspectors Donohue and Parrott went to the hotel, and without announcing themselves entered the suit of rooms occupied by the women, and found that they had changed their travelling costumes for loose silken wrappers, and did not look near so stout as when they had left the ship. The dressing-cases and tables in the room were strewn with every description of jewelry, both in gold and silver.

There were watches, pins, cuff-buttons, chains, lockets, earrings, finger-rings, breast-pins and necklaces. The jewelry had been transported in stout bags, which the women had evidently strapped about their persons, underneath their garments.

The women became nervous and frightened and begged the Inspectors not to arrest them. The mother, a handsome woman about forty-five years old, begged them, if they had to arrest any one, to let her girls go free and take her.

The Inspectors calmed them by telling them they did not intend to arrest any one. They merely wanted the jewelry. They got it, the women helping them to pack it up again in the bags in which it was brought ashore.

Returning then to the pier, the Inspectors allowed Mr. Bain and his son to go, and they left in a hurry.

Bain, the Inspectors say, is a jeweller. He came from Glasgow, Scotland, and intends going into business in Pittsburg, Pa. This morning at the Custom-House the appraisers were valuing the seized property which is worth at least $5,000.

At the White Star dock Bain still has a quantity of household goods which are as yet unappraised. He called at the Barge Office this morning and paid Inspector Roberts $10, the duty on $54 worth of jewelry which he declared yesterday. He also offered to pay the duty on the goods that were seized.

The articles seized by the inspectors were:

Six diamond rings, 44 silver scarf pins, 1 diamond brooch, 3 diamond scarf pins, 130 charms and chains, 78 pairs of diamond earrings, 68 charms, 97 brooches, 18 gold watches, 129 silver watches, 52 gold and silver collar-buttons, 18 lockets, 19 silver rings, 12 gold rings, 8 silver thimbles, 1 silver necklace and charm, 4 coin-holders, 1 pair of imitation diamond earrings, 2 pocket-knives, one chain and locket, 46 small gold rings and 4 razors.

Bain would not talk to an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning further than to say that he had not intended to evade paying duty on his goods, but he made no effort to explain why his family had worn it on their persons.

HONORS FOR 74'S PUPILS.

Commencement-Day Exercises at the East Sixty-third Street School.

The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 74, in East Sixty-third street, John Walsh, Principal, were held this morning at the school, in the presence of a large gathering of the friends of the pupils. School Inspector George H. Toop presided, and Trustees Jere Fitzpatrick and Louis M. Hornthal occupied seats on the platform. The room was prettily and beautifully decorated with the National colors and growing plants.

The exercises consisted of singing, recitations and instrumental music by the pupils. Inspector Toop presented the prizes and diplomas to the graduates, forty-one in number.

The gold medal for mathematics was awarded to Alexander Lion, who obtained 192 marks out of a possible 200. Honorable mention was made of Nicholas Betjeman and George F. Lyons. The silver medal for highest marks in the principal's examination was awarded to Arthur W. Gluck.

Liquor-Dealer Grefe Fails.

Bernard H. Grefe, a liquor-dealer at 14 James Slip, made an assignment to-day to Henry Knope, of 57 Himrod street, Brooklyn, with preferences to the estate of Diederick Westhof and Albert Halm, of Brooklyn, for $1,050 each.

Judge Dugro Off to Europe.

Judge P. Henry Dugro and wife sailed for Europe to-day on the Fuerst Bismarck.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN

The Manhattan Athletic Club is making preparations for a big cycle meet Aug. 20.

It is estimated that Berlo, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, has won prizes to the value of $1,500 so far this season.

R. J. Mecready has established a new quarter-mile record on the Frame track in Ireland. He rode the quarter in 31 4-5s.

Capt. Monahan of the Manhattan Bicycle Club has completed arrangements for the annual tour, which will be through the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts, starting Aug. 6.

The English road records have received another cut at the hands of H. A. Holbein, so well known at this kind of work. On June 13, on the North Road, he started to lower the twelve and twenty-four hour tricycle records. The attempt was wholly successful. At the twenty-fourth hour he finished fresh, having covered 340 miles, 39¼ miles better than the previous record.

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2.50	Styles	for	1.48.
4.50	"	"	2.48.
5.00	"	"	2.98.
6.50	"	"	3.98.
7.50	"	"	4.98.

Finer Styles at a Corresponding Reduction.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

TO SHUT UP LEAGUE SHOPS.

Employers Threaten a Lockout of Ten Thousand Men.

Possible Extension to Many Trades of the Housesmiths' Strike.

The Executive Committee of the Iron League met at 143 Centre street this morning, ostensibly for the purpose of taking some step of a retaliatory nature against the Housesmiths' Union for tying up the jobs of Cornell Bros. Tuesday and Wednesday.

The first matter discussed, according to Secretary Ells, was the shutting down of all the shops belonging to the League.

No definite action was taken, however, but in the event of further annoyance from the strikers the League may, the members say, decide to do so.

Another matter considered was the feasibility of purchasing and handling all the brick used on jobs by non-union employees in order that the effect of the tie-ups ordered by Master Workman Hicks might be counteracted. No decision was reached in this matter either, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Cornell declared that the strikes ordered on his jobs were not of as great moment as the strikers seemed to imagine. The strikers, however, aver that his work is at a standstill and that it will be impossible to proceed until an amicable adjustment of the difficulties is reached.

The situation to-day is unchanged. The League and the strikers occupy the same determinddd stands as yesterday, and no effort looking to a settlement has been made.

Should the employers' idea of buying and handling their own brick be put into execution, the strikers say the probabilities are that the action will widen the existing breach, and eventually drag other trades into the struggle.

"The bosses," says Master Workman Hicks, "will naturally feel hurt at the usurpation of what they consider their rights by the League, inasmuch as they have, heretofore, secured their material and had it handled by parties agreeable to the trades.

"Again, the union bricklayers may refuse to work with scab material, and in that event their relations with the bosses must necessarily become strained.

"Such a move on the part of the League would greatly complicate matters and involve other trades and manufacturers."

Regarding the closing of the shops, the strikers say that such a move will only be made when the League finds it impossible through the action of the strikers to keep them open. There are probably 10,000 men in