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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1893. PRICE ONE CENT.

In the Cleveland Workshop

Written by ARTHUR BRISBANE
Illustrated by T. DE THULSTRUP

Sunday's World

LAST EDITION.

BEFORE THE COURT.

Manufacturers Appeal for Protection from Labor.

"Who Seeks Equity Must Have Clean Hands," Said the Justice.

He Intimated that No Injunction Would Be Granted.

This is an important day to both the Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the striked-out garment-cutters in their fight against each other for supremacy. It rests now with Supreme Court Justice Barrett to declare which side shall come forth victorious out of the battle. It seems to be conceded that upon his decision in the injunction proceedings to restrain the Cutters from issuing boycotting circulars, hinges the result of the long fight. Before the argument, President Zacharias said in court that the Executive Committee of the United Garment-Workers had ordered a strike of cutters in the employ of Strauss & Freeman, 707 Broadway, to go into effect in this afternoon, for making coats for Myers & Wallach, of the Association. The tailors working for Strauss & Freeman will shortly inaugurate the great tailors' strike by refusing to do any more work for the firm until the firm pays a fine to the United Garment-Workers, and signs a strict union agreement for cutters and tailors regarding working hours and shop conditions.

There was an enforced cheerfulness on the faces of the leaders of the manufacturers and of the cutters when they entered Supreme Court Chambers shortly before 11 o'clock this morning.

President Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, who had also been made a party defendant by the four firms, who were admitted by an oversight from the first injunction order granted a week ago, and who afterwards obtained a supplementary order from Justice Lawrence, also returnable today, was likewise in court this morning, looking chipper and hopeful.

In addition to the immediate parties to the suit and their lawyers, there were many representative men of manufacturing interests of all kinds and of labor unions of every industrial denomination.

HOW TO CLEAN THE STREETS.

Mayor Gilroy and His Aides Canvassing the Subject.

In response to Mayor Gilroy's circular the heads of departments whom he invited to a conference met in his office at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

The notice stated that the object of the meeting was to consult on the best means of putting the city in a good sanitary condition in anticipation of the heated term, and in order to be prepared to fight cholera if it should arrive.

There were present President Charles G. Wilson and Medical Health Commissioner Dr. Cyrus Edson, representing the Health Department; President Jas. J. Martin and Sup. Byrnes, representing Police Department; President J. Sargeant Cram, representing the Dock Department; President S. Howland Robbins, representing the Fire Department; Commissioner Brennan, of the Street Cleaning Department, and Assistant Corporation Counsel D. J. Dean, representing the Law Department.

The Mayor's idea was that Mr. Brennan was to look after the cleanliness of the streets, the Fire Department to assist him in flushing them where necessary; the Dock Department to care for the sanitary condition of the water front, while the Health and Police Departments were to see to it that the laws and ordinances affecting the public health were strictly enforced, and the Law Department was to furnish the legal advice.

BRENNAN'S DEFENSE.

Snow and Sinking Fund Commission Caused Dirty Streets.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennan was busily engaged to-day with Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, preparing his answer to the charges of neglect and incompetency brought against him by the City Club.

Mr. Brennan was served with a copy of the charges yesterday. He has until next Wednesday, when the hearing will take place, to make his reply.

From a reliable source it was learned what Mr. Brennan's defense will be. To the charge that he failed to clean the streets he will plead, it is said, that there was snow on the ground, and so much of it that he had not, and could not get, carts enough to remove it. Part of the time, it will be claimed, the dumps were frozen, the snow service was paralyzed, and it was, therefore, impossible to take garbage to sea.

In consequence, it will be claimed, the collection of ashes, refuse, barrels and boxes was irregular, causing the material to accumulate in the streets.

Failure to enforce the block system, according to the same authority, it will be claimed, was due to delay in mapping out the districts and the sections to be allotted to each sweeper; while failure to impound trucks left over night and Sundays in the streets, in violation of the law, will, it is said, be excused on the ground that the Sinking Fund Commissioners did not, until recently, provide a place for the storage of trucks and carts.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—To Lease, from 10 to 30 years, building at northeast corner of Ann st. and Park Row; forty feet on Park Row, sixty feet on Ann st. Possession May 1. Address S. S. C., room 81, Pulitzer Building.

TO HEAD OFF GEBHARD.

The Superintendent of His Ranch Racing to California.

Dr. Aby Fears Freddie Means to Wrest Possession From Him.

They Have Had a Dispute Over Settlement of Accounts.

Dr. C. W. Aby, since 1888 the Superintendent and Manager of Fred Gebhard's Guenoc ranch and stock farm in Lake County, Cal., who, since December last, has been staying here at the St. James Hotel, on Broadway, hurriedly packed his trunks early this morning and took the 9 o'clock Lackawanna train for California.

His abrupt departure was caused by a remark inadvertently made late last night by Fred Hoey, an intimate friend of Mr. Gebhard, to the effect that Mr. Gebhard was going to leave for California to-day by the first available train.

Dr. Aby's rush to leave for the West was still further accelerated by the information he received from a private source, that Mr. Gebhard had come into possession of many of the papers relating to the ranch, including the power of attorney given by Mr. Gebhard to Dr. Aby when he made the latter Superintendent of the property.

Since his appointment in 1888 Dr. Aby has never had a full settlement of his accounts with Mr. Gebhard, he says. Last December he came to New York for the purpose of securing one. He claimed that Mr. Gebhard was indebted to him for services and expenses to the extent of several thousand dollars. The accounts were quite complicated from their having been so long unadjusted.

Mr. Gebhard did not agree as to the full amount due Aby, and repeated conferences failed to effect a settlement.

When Dr. Aby heard that Mr. Gebhard intended to visit California, he at once reached the conclusion that Freddie was trying to overreach him in some way, and so he decided to hustle back, get possession of the ranch and hold it until he succeeded in forcing a satisfactory settlement.

He left in the belief that Mr. Gebhard had also started for the West.

Mr. Gebhard's many friends say that the difference between him and Aby is solely due to a misunderstanding, and points to Mr. Gebhard's always prompt adjustment of whatever contracts he makes as proof that he has right on his side in the present case.

Whether Mr. Gebhard also started for California this morning is not definitely known yet.

At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Nelison, 100 Fifth avenue, it was stated that Mr. Gebhard had decided to go to California, and then that he had reconsidered his plans and finally determined not to go. Dr. Aby's friends think this statement of a change of plans has been given out as a blind.

When Mrs. Langtry, of Jersey Lily fame, visited California in 1888, Mr. Gebhard happened to be in San Francisco. Both were much pleased with the climate and the opportunities for investment in land, and both bought large adjoining ranches in Lake County. Dr. Aby was appointed superintendent of both ranches, Mrs. Langtry naming hers the Langtry Ranch and Mr. Gebhard his the Guenoc.

Both ranches were well stocked, Mrs. Langtry sending over the best bred Jerseys, pigs, chickens and sheep obtainable in England.

Mr. Gebhard devoted the greater part of his place to raising thoroughbred stock, and with such highly bred stallions as St. Saviour and Greenback as sires and a band of the finest blooded brood mares, soon took a prominent place in the list of California breeders. The Guenoc Ranch is now valued at $100,000, and the stock on it at an equal figure.

Mrs. Langtry grew tired of her ranch and seemingly forgot all about it. Aby gave up his position as superintendent of her ranch, and everything went to rack and ruin. The Berkshire pigs strayed away, the choice chickens and sheep were made into fricassees and mutton chops, and the valuable Jerseys were absorbed by a cohort of neighboring ranchers short on cows.

FOR A NEW HOMESTEAD STRIKE.

Plans Said to Be Already Under Way at the Carnegie Plant.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—A discovery at the Homestead mills of the Carnegie Steel Company of preparations for another strike has created a sensation of very large proportions.

Within the past three days information has come to the ears of the officials that a combine of the iron-clad variety was being formed among the employees, and that the subject of a general strike on July 1 was being vigorously agitated.

The reorganization of the lodges is going on in the mill and all employees with permanent jobs are being solicited to become members.

The strike now under consideration is proposed on a new plan. There is to be no resort to physical force and no fighting.

It was rumored among the men at the mill yesterday that the leaders in the new movement are to be discharged unless they abandon their scheme of organization.

MARTIAL LAW IN CHILI.

Its Proclamation Announced in London—No Definite News.

LONDON, April 5.—It is stated on the alleged authority of advices from Chili that martial law has been proclaimed in that Republic.

Definite information is awaited.

Said He Threw a Paving Stone.

Charles De Forest, 205 South Fifth street, was held for trial in the Ewen Street Court, Williamsburg, to-day on a charge of assaulting John P. Stengler, 1117 Flushing avenue. He is accused of picking up a paving stone and striking Stengler on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

More Broadway Cable Laid.

A preliminary cable was placed by the Broadway Railroad Company in the Broadway conduit, from Thirty-sixth street to Houston street, at 3 o'clock this morning. The cable weighed forty tons, was four miles in length, and was drawn through the conduit by means of a lighter cable attached to the grip of the tool car.

CONSOLIDATION FAILS

"Greater New York" Bill Adversely Reported in the Senate.

Aspinall's Motion to Disagree Lost, 11 Yeas to 13 Nays.

The Assembly Bill Snubbed on the Motion of a Brooklyn Member.

ALBANY, April 5.—When the Cities Committee reported adversely Senator Aspinall's bill, providing for submitting to a vote of the cities interested the proposition to consolidate the cities at the mouth of the Hudson, Senator Aspinall moved to disagree.

The Mayor of Brooklyn had expressed himself in favor of the bill, he said, but the two Democratic Brooklyn Senators were opposing it. What did the Democratic machine mean by this attitude? The citizens of Brooklyn, regardless of party, wanted to be allowed to vote on the question, and they should be allowed to do so.

Senator McCarren said that the advocates of the bill were real estate speculators who wanted to bring grist to their mill by wiping Brooklyn from the map. If any considerable number of Brooklyn people were in favor of the bill he and Senator McCarty would be in favor of it.

Senator McCarty said that at first he had been disposed to favor the bill, but he had found that many of the citizens who had favored the bill before the Committee were now against it. There had been no public meetings in favor of it; only private conferences.

Senator McClelland said that there was no sentiment in favor of consolidation. Westchester was against it.

He knew because he was one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject. The men who favored the bill were schemers.

Senator Aspinall repelled the insinuation that only schemers were behind the bill. He read a list of prominent men in Brooklyn who favored the measure.

Senator Erwin said that the people of New York and Brooklyn were making a mistake in allowing politics to enter into this question. It would be better for both cities to consolidate, but the bosses feared that their power might be lessened and therefore the bill must be killed.

Senator Aspinall's motion to disagree was lost by a vote of 11 to 13, Coggeshall and Derby (Reps.) voting with the Democrats. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Aspinall, Donaldson, Edwards, Emerson, Erwin, Hunter, Mullin, O'Connor, Parsons, Saxton, Van Gorder.

Nays—Ahearn, Cantor, Coggeshall, Cunningham, Endres, Derby, McCarty, McCarren, McClelland, Nichols, Osborne, Parker, Plunkitt.

In the Assembly the Cities Committee reported favorably Assemblyman Webster's bill for a greater New York, but on motion of Mr. Cahill, of Brooklyn, the bill was recommitted without discussion.

APRIL 20 IS THE DAY.

Assembly Agrees to the Senate's Time for Adjournment.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Assembly has adopted a concurrent resolution fixing April 20 as the date for the final adjournment of the Legislature.

This is the date fixed by the caucus of Democratic Senators yesterday.

NEW YORK FIREMAN'S PAY.

Bill to Increase It Rescued from an Assembly Committee.

ALBANY, April 5.—In Assembly today Mr. McManus moved to discharge the Cities' Committee from further consideration of his bill increasing the salary of the uniformed Fire Department of New York. He presented a petition signed by 25,000 names and representing more than $25,000,000 in taxable property.

The motion was carried by a vote of ayes, 58; noes, 52, and the bill was placed on the order of second reading.

TURNED THE GAS ON TWICE.

Mrs. Plunket's Two Attempts to Commit Suicide Fail.

Justice Grady in Jefferson Market Court to-day committed Mrs. Alice Plunket, of 217 West Thirty-seventh street, to jail for safe keeping.

Mrs. Plunket has been living on the second floor with her husband for some time.

The husband is manager in a clothing store, and the couple are said to live unhappily.

Mrs. Plunket is said to be of an exceedingly jealous disposition, keeping her husband constantly annoyed.

Last night at 9 o'clock Mrs. Murzbach, the wife of the owner, had occasion to go upstairs where the couple have rooms, when her attention was attracted by a strong smell of gas.

She called her husband, and the two succeeded in arousing Mrs. Plunket, who was lying on the bed with the gas turned on.

She claimed that it was purely an accident in leaving the gas turned on.

An hour later Mrs. Murzbach went up again and still noticed the smell of escaping gas.

Policeman Gallagher, of the West Thirty-seventh street station, was called. He placed Mrs. Plunket under arrest and took charge of six letters which she had written to her friends in anticipation of death.

The letters were addressed to H. S. Osgood, Francis Farr, whom she called her brother, George B. Church and F. L. Osgood, all of Norwich, Conn., Oscar Palmer, of Norwich Falls, James McKenna, of Washington, and P. P. Sherwood, care of the London Theatre, Galveston, Tex.

Will Raid Mount Kisco.

Commissioner Daly, when he starts on his second raid in the Croton Water-Shed district on Friday, will visit Mount Kisco again. He received information to-day that the Kisco River, a tributary of the city's water supply, is used as a drain for a half dozen houses and stables along its banks. William Odell, it is said, has a covered ditch or sewer from his stable which empties into the stream.

BUCHANAN'S SKILL.

Compounded Drugs So Cleverly as to Deceive Dr. McIntyre.

District-Attorney Nicoll So Explains His Testimony.

Alleged Wife-Poisoner's Lawyers More Confident Than Ever.

When the trial of the alleged wife-poisoner, Dr. Buchanan, was resumed before Recorder Smyth in Part III. of the General Sessions to-day, both he and his array of counsel appeared more confident than ever.

William I. O'Sullivan, the doctor-lawyer, who conducted the cross-examination to-day, had had an opportunity to go over the direct testimony of Dr. McIntyre yesterday very carefully, and expected to make the few points which were scored in Buchanan's favor still more strong, and bring out clearly before the jury, the fact that a physician of Dr. McIntyre's long experience, after attending the patient almost continuously for two days before her death, would not be likely to be mistaken in a diagnosis which was of such importance.

Lawyer Brooke feels that the defense has greatly strengthened its case and he hoped the testimony of Dr. Watson, who will follow Dr. McIntyre, would develop more points in favor of his client.

Dr. Watson was called into consultation during Mrs. Buchanan's illness, and also attended the autopsy, which was made when her body was exhumed some two months after her death.

Buchanan's Crafty Skill.

On the other hand, District-Attorney Nicoll, Mr. Weldman and Mr. Osborne, of the prosecution, declare that they have lost no ground, but that the testimony of Dr. McIntyre simply shows that Buchanan had compounded his drugs so carefully as to deceive even the most experienced practitioners, and that there is nothing surprising in the fact that they were mistaken in their diagnosis of the case.

Recorder Smyth took his place on the bench at 11.10 A. M., and the eighteenth day of the trial was begun. The defense at once proceeded with the cross-examination of Dr. McIntyre, Lawyer O'Sullivan asking the questions.

Dr. McIntyre said that he had known Dr. Buchanan several years, as long, in fact, as he had lived in the neighborhood of West Eleventh street. He had treated Buchanan's mother and his child, but he could not say whether he had ever treated Mrs. Buchanan before he was called in last April.

The witness said he was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and had been in practice for nineteen years. He then described again the symptoms exhibited by Mrs. Buchanan when he was summoned to attend her on April 20 last, and stated that in his opinion the patient was then suffering only from hysteria.

Lawyer O'Sullivan then read a long definition of hysteria abounding in Latin words and a rhetorical flourish, which made the District-Attorney laugh. Dr. McIntyre was asked if the definition corresponded with his idea of hysteria, and Mr. Nicoll said he thought the question was an absurd one.

Mr. Brooke objected to such remarks, and asked the Recorder to rebuke the District Attorney, which he did very mildly. Dr. McIntyre finally said that the definition corresponded to his idea of hysteria. He did not remember having been called to attend Mrs. Buchanan a year previous to her fatal illness for miscarriage.

Attacks of hysteria, the witness said, were frequently attended by brain lesions, and in Mrs. Buchanan's case this was evidenced by the extreme pains in her head which she suffered. Such lesions occurred often without any premonition.

"Is this coma a symptom of about twenty-six different diseases?" asked Lawyer O'Sullivan.

"It is a symptom of a great many," was the reply. "I don't know the exact number."

"And isn't the first thing a physician would do under such circumstances to try and rouse the patient?"

"I believe it is. That's my practice."

Dr. McIntyre said that the respirations of the patient were about twelve to fourteen a minute. He also admitted that the number of respirations a minute were often used as a means of distinguishing between different kinds of coma. He had never had but two cases of opium coma in his practice, and those occurred so long ago that he did not remember what the rate of respiration was. He had never heard of a case of opium coma, however, when the respiration was as high as twelve to fourteen per minute.

"What is the condition of the skin of a patient suffering from opium poisoning?"

"It is cold and moist and of a bluish tinge."

"What was it in Mrs. Buchanan's case?"

"Her skin was hot and dry and her face was very much flushed."

"Is the face ever flushed in opium-poisoning?"

"I never have seen such a case. Possibly it may be in some instances."

Lawyer O'Sullivan wanted to know what a full dose of chloral was, and Dr. McIntyre said he had been taught that up to one dram was a safe dose. He had only given Mrs. Buchanan about eight grains to the dose.

The witness had no recollection of going to the mantel and tasting the medicine in a bottle, as Nurse Childs had testified. He thought he might have done so on this occasion, however, considering the trying circumstances, although he did not make a practice of tasting the medicines of his patients every day when he visited them.

Did She Take Two or Three Doses?

It would not have been dangerous in the doctor's opinion if Mrs. Buchanan had taken two or three doses at once.

When the witness visited the patient at 7 P. M. on Friday evening he found her in the comatose condition described. The nurse told him that she had been in that condition for several hours. She had fallen asleep as soon as the medicine had been given to her.

"You say that you aroused her by slapping her face with a wet towel and with the hand. Did you ever know of a patient suffering from opium poisoning aroused by flagellation after being asleep several hours in a state of coma?" asked the lawyer.

"I don't know anything about it. I have had no experience."

Dr. McIntyre then went over his differential diagnosis made with Dr. Watson, and described how he had rejected the theory of an idiosyncrasy for chloral, on account of Dr. Buchanan's statement that his wife was accustomed to take chloral at the advice of Dr. Janeway, and afterwards the supposition of uræmia and embolism, and finally settled upon cerebral hemorrhage as the explanation of Mrs. Buchanan's condition.

This, he said, was further strengthened by the statement of Dr. Buchanan, who, when asked for his wife's family history, said she had told him that her father had died of apoplexy.

The reason why Dr. McIntyre said he did not treat her for cerebral apoplexy was that she was in no condition to take medicine, and the case was regarded as a hopeless one at that time. As Buchanan was a doctor, he said, it would have been ridiculous to administer medicines, as is often done for effect in other cases.

"Dr. Buchanan seemed to be greatly affected by his wife's illness and was much broken up," said the witness.

"What was the condition of Mrs. Buchanan's eyes?"

"The pupils were normal with the right one slightly dilated."

The next morning the patient had a high fever and her skin was very dry and hot. The temperature was taken and found to be 105. In opium narcosis or coma the temperature, the witness said, was normal or subnormal. As to the effects of chloral poisoning he could not testify.

"With the degree of coma from which Mrs. Buchanan was suffering," said he, "we would expect to have a pin-head pupil, breathing very irregular, and a moist, cool skin, if it was a case of opium poisoning."

There Were Opium Symptoms.

"Was there one simple symptom of opium poisoning in Mrs. Buchanan's condition as you found it on the morning of April 23, 1892?" asked Lawyer O'Sullivan.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness promptly.

"What was that?"

"Coma."

The witness went on to explain that while coma was a characteristic of opium poisoning, as well as stertorous breathing and other symptoms, in Mrs. Buchanan's case it was in their differentiation in other respects that compelled him to reject opium poisoning.

Cerebral apoplexy, he said, might be caused in many ways, but in Mrs. Buchanan's case it seemed probable that it was caused by the bursting of a small blood vessel in the brain.

"Is there any doubt in your mind, doctor, that Mrs. Buchanan did not die of opium narcosis?" inquired the cross-examiner.

"From a clinical standpoint," said Dr. McIntyre, after some hesitation, "that is from what I observed at the bedside, there is not. I mean that there was no indication of opium poisoning."

The witness said that the District-Attorney had submitted some questions to him some time last year, which he had answered in writing. Lawyer O'Sullivan asked Mr. Nicoll for the original quest ns and answers, but the prosecutor said he did not remember anything about them.

Dr. McIntyre, however, had preserved a copy of them and had it with him. He read it to the jury. It merely contained a history of Mrs. Buchanan's case made up of the observations of Drs. McIntyre and Watson. It corresponded very nearly to the description of the case given by the witness on the direct examination.

In this document it was stated that Mrs. Buchanan's case was a very clearly marked one of cerebral hemorrhage, and was not one of narcotic or other poisoning, and gave the reasons in detail for this conclusion. The paper was signed by Dr. Watson and Dr. McIntyre, and was dated May 21, 1892.

"Has anything transpired to change your opinion of the cause of Mrs. Buchanan's death as stated in the certificate you gave?"

"No, not in the way of legal evidence. I don't suppose I am to be governed by newspaper talk or gossip, am I, Judge?" he replied, appealing to the Recorder.

"Certainly not," said the magistrate.

Dr. McIntyre afterwards said that in the absence of the pathological report and the chemical report he knew of absolutely nothing that had come before the court which could change his opinion.

This completed the cross-examination of the witness, when District-Attorney Nicoll took him in hand again.

Dr. McIntyre admitted that he had made some additions to the paper which he had sent to the District-Attorney's office in answer to the questions, and he was allowed to read them. The changes from the original were very slight.

One of them was in answer to the question whether the symptoms were inconsistent with narcotic poisoning. The witness said they were inconsistent with any one poison so far as he knew.

Juror No. 2 asked if the symptoms were inconsistent with two or more poisons or combined poisons.

Mr. O'Sullivan objected, but the question was allowed and Dr. McIntyre replied that he did not know what the effects of combined poisons were, as he was not an expert in that matter.

"Do you know what atropine is?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"It is the alkaloid of belladonna."

"Do you know what effect atropine would have in obscuring the symptoms of morphine poisoning?"

"No, I cannot say that I could."

"Have you treated a case of atropine and morphine poisoning together?"

Killed by Comb'ned Poisons.

Mr. Brooke objected to this question, but Mr. Nicoll replied that the prosecution intended to prove that the unfortunate woman was killed by a combination of morphine and atropine, the latter obscuring the characteristic symptoms of the first, and that besides this it would be shown that her body contained not only large quantities of morphine as well as atropine.

The witness said he never had such a case. He also said that while morphine alone diminished the pulse, atropine accelerated it when taken alone.

Morphine contracted the pupils of the eyes while atropine dilated them, and while morphine produced a low temperature and moist skin, atropine poisoning was followed by high temperature and a flushed oily skin.

"Doesn't atropine, when given in cases of morphine poisoning, an agonize the morphine to such an extent that the patient could not possibly die of narcotism?" asked Lawyer O'Sullivan.

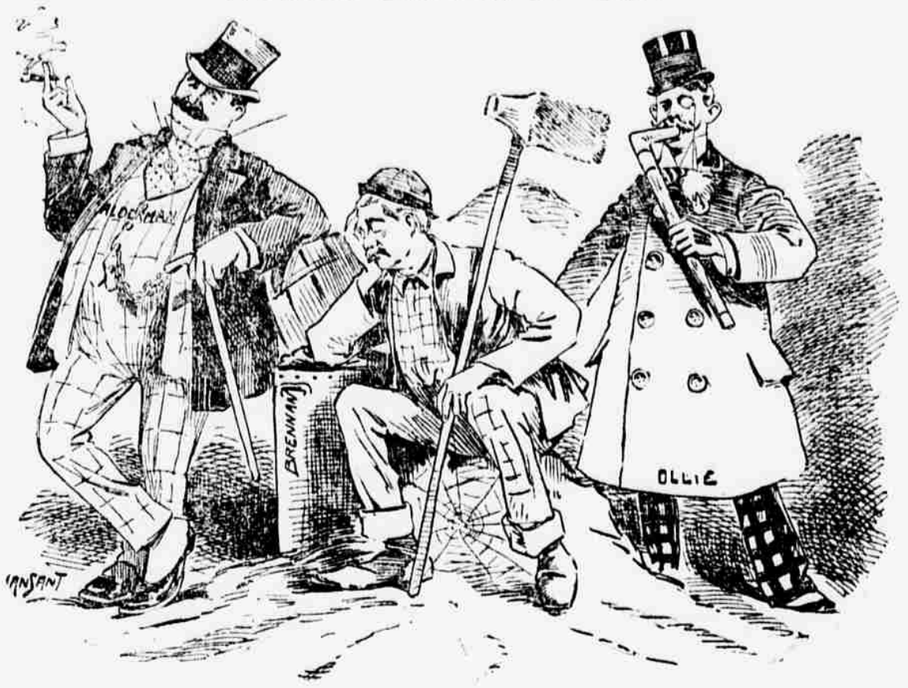
"I don't regard myself as competent to answer that question," replied the witness.

Recess

$63 for a Fractured Wrist.

New Haven, Conn.—F. G. Haynes, 181 Munson st., got $63 from The N. Y. Sunday Press for a fractured wrist which disabled him 9 weeks.*

WHICH SHALL IT BE?



Who will keep the city clean?
Thomas Brennan, Ollie Teall,
Or our Alderman so leal—

Bosses, chappies, or machine?
Some one ought to, and to us it
'S all the same, so some one does it.

EWING, MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

And Crittenden to Be Consul-General at the City of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

James S. Ewing, of Illinois, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium.

Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri, to be Consul-General of the United States at the City of Mexico.

Louis C. Hughes, of Arizona, to be Governor of Arizona.

William T. Thornton, of New Mexico, to be Governor of New Mexico.

William M. Maize, of Ohio, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Columbus, O.

James S. Ewing, of Illinois, nominated to be Minister to Belgium, is a law partner and cousin of Vice-President Stevenson. He is about fifty years of age, lives in Bloomington and is one of the old Ewing family of Kentucky.

Thomas T. Crittenden, to be Consul General at Mexico, is an ex-Governor of Missouri, an ex-Congressman, a Union veteran and a lawyer. He is fifty-five years old. During his term as Governor he caused the pursuit and destruction of the noted James brothers, outlaws.

FOR MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

It Is Understood the President Will Nominate Gen. E. S. Bragg.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is understood that the nomination of Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be Minister to Brazil, will be sent to the Senate this week.

Gen. Bragg was an unsuccessful candidate recently for the United States Senate from Wisconsin and was prominently mentioned for the position of Commissioner of Pensions.

TRYING TO AROUSE LOCKE.

Indians Around Antlers, Tex., Disarmed by Scouting Parties.

PARIS, Tex., April 5.—It was learned here at midnight that the militia had scouts scouring the country around Antlers yesterday, going to every Indian citizen's house and taking his guns, pistols and ammunition from him.

The purpose of this, it is thought, is to get Locke to make an offensive movement.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OUSTED.

United States Company Gets the New York & New England Franchise.

President Thomas C. Platt, of the United States Express Company, to-day confirmed the report that his Company had superceded the American Express Company in operating the express franchise over the New York and New England Railroad.

The contract between the United States Company and the New York and New England went into effect night before last, but the American Express Company officials claim that they have a contract with the New York and New England which has not yet expired.

Mr. Platt is a director in the New York and New England Company.

THE MILLER A TOTAL WRECK.

It was said at the offices of the Mallory line this morning that the steamer, Lucy P. Miller, which struck on the Southeast Reef, of Petit Manan, in the fog yesterday, would in all probability be a total wreck.

The agents said that the wrecked vessel carried no passengers except perhaps a few sailors or fishermen returning to their homes in the Maritime provinces.

The Lucy P. Miller left this port on Saturday last for St. John, N. B., with a full general cargo. She was built by Birely, Hillman & Streaker in 1878, and registered 419 tons. Her other dimensions were: Length, 152 feet, breadth of beam, 27 feet, and depth, 20 1-2 feet.

Anti-Conspiracy Bill Beaten.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Anti-Conspiracy bill (labor) has been beaten in Assembly, and a motion to reconsider has been lost.

"Admiral."
A cigarette highly appreciated by all lovers of a good smoke. This brand is not made by the trust. *.*

60 PEOPLE PROBABLY DROWNED.

Pleasure Steamer Belonging to the Sultan Foundered on Sunday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Vienna, April 5.—The Steamer used by the Sultan, in connection with the palace, for his own pleasure and to convey guests and members of his household, foundered on Sunday.

It is believed that sixty persons, on board at the time, perished by drowning, and that a splendid service of silver plate, used in the Imperial dining-room on the steamer, went down with the vessel.

Details of the calamity are lacking.

EMIN MURDERED AGAIN.

Apparently Authentic Report that He Was Slain by Fierce Africans.

BERLIN, April 5.—A special despatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from Kampala, Uganda, dated Dec. 14, 1892, reports that two apparently authentic statements had been received to the effect that Emin Pasha, the celebrated explorer, had been murdered by the fierce Manyemas on the banks of the Ituri River in the month of March, 1892.

The writer of the despatch states that he does not think the reports wholly convincing as to the fate of Emin.

Norwegian Brig Mustang Sunk by a British Steamer—Crew Saved.

LONDON, April 5.—The British ship Errol, Capt. McMillan, from Portland, Ore., via Queenstown, for Ipswich, has anchored in the Downs with her jibboom gone and her bows slightly damaged.

She was in collision with the Norwegian brig Mustang, Capt. Birkland, from Santa Cruz, Cuba, for Rotterdam. The accident occurred off Beachy Head on Monday morning.

Eighteen minutes after the collision the Mustang sank. Her officers and crew barely escaped to the Errol, saving nothing.

"Squire Abingdon's" Estate All Goes to His Mother.

LONDON, April 5.—The entire property of George Abingdon Baird, the noted sporting man, better known as "Squire Abingdon," is left to his mother for her lifetime, and upon her death is to be shared among the cousins of the deceased.

Nothing whatever is bequeathed to the persons with whom the deceased sporting man was on terms of intimate association.

French Panama Concession Extended for Twenty Months.

PARIS, April 5.—M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced at a Cabinet meeting to-day that the Republic of Colombia had extended for a period of twenty months the concession to the Panama Canal Company for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

MAGGIE TRIES SUICIDE AGAIN.

Second Time in Ten Days that Miss Zenner Has Made the Attempt.

Maggie Zenner, aged twenty-eight, of 694 Second avenue, was held by Justice Meade, in the Yorkville court this morning, in $300 bail on a charge of attempting suicide.

Her attempt was the second she has made within ten days.

Maggie came into notice on April 25, 1891, when she jumped into the East River at the foot of Twenty-sixth street.

She then took to drink and was sent to Bellevue four times in succession suffering from alcoholism.

On Aug. 2, 1892, she got into a quarrel with one Hulda Lauer, whom she stabbed. For this Justice Kilbreth held her in $500 bail, but she got off easily.

Last night she swallowed a decoction of paregoric and carbolic acid, but with no serious results.

Annie Cowan and Mollie Dalton, both of whom lived at 94 Second avenue, where Maggie resided, have committed suicide within a short time.

Rapid Transit
is being solved. The cigarette question was settled by the introduction of Old Dominion. Photograph in each package. *.*

LAST EDITION.

M'LEOD'S SUCCESSOR.

Voorhees, Late of N. Y. Central, May Be Reading's Chief.

Though Inside Parties Are Pushing Wanamaker for the Place.

McLeod's Resignation Surprises Wall Street—Effect on Stocks.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—There is no end to the gossip caused by the resignation by Mr. McLeod of the Presidency and the Receivership of the Reading System.

A number of efforts were made last night to see Mr. McLeod at his home at the Aldine Hotel, but in each case the cards or messages sent up by the reporters were returned with the message that Mr. McLeod "could see no one." It was rumored that he had left for Boston on the 8.30 o'clock train.

Judge Paxson, one of the receivers, refused to make any statement.

Thomas Dolan said: "There has been no trouble of any kind, and the resignation was made for just the reason stated in Mr. McLeod's note, namely: Mr. McLeod's belief that needed financial assistance would not be accorded to the Company so long as he should continue to occupy the position of President and receiver.

"The bondholders see that a great amount of money has been spent on the road, but they do not know, as I do, that the money has been spent wisely. I look upon the resignation as a great loss to the Company, for Mr. McLeod has worked harder for it than any other man will. It was the ambition of his life to build up the Company, but he is tired of constant attacks upon him and the opposition of security holders."

It was stated late last night that First Vice-President Voorhees, of the Reading, would certainly be considered as a successor to Mr. McLeod. Mr. Voorhees came to the Reading recently from the New York Central. He is a practical railroad man, and said to be thoroughly competent for the position.

It is also said that Thomas Dolan, who recently resigned from the directory, while he would like to become Mr. McLeod's successor, is quietly working for Mr. Wanamaker, and it is intimated that one of his motives in resigning was that he might be more free to work for him.

Men who are and have been for a long time on close terms with Mr. McLeod say with almost positive assurance that he is to retain the Presidency of the Boston and Maine and of the New York and New England, to which positions he has been elected recently. Whether this system would operate in future under its traffic agreements with the Reading, or whether it would antagonize the new interests controlling that road, was a question which brought out widely different opinions.

An official of the Company said last night that with New York and London antagonizing his enterprises, Mr. McLeod has had a hopeless fight on hand ever since he bid against the Drexel-Vanderbilt-Morgan syndicate for the Old Colony Railway. To this official's mind the battle hinged on the Old Colony's short stretch of track, and while he thought the Reading had overstepped itself in its ambition to control the road, yet, if it had been able to control it, the greatest trunk line in America would have had McLeod as its executive head.

If the opinion of the best posted brokers and their customers here were condensed they would go to show that the heavy New York pool having forced McLeod out, would name his successor. In the Union League a group of well-known financiers received the news early in the evening, and when this point had been agreed upon the names of three men were suggested. They were John Wanamaker, John Lowber Welsh and George C. Thomas.

The resignation of A. A. McLeod as President and receiver of the Reading was a great surprise to Wall street.

There have been rumors to that effect off and on of late, but no one expected the announcement so soon.

Mr. McLeod's retirement I looked upon as a victory for the bondholders. His action will probably enable those who have large interests in the Reading Company to raise all the capital needed to get the Company out of its financial entanglements, leading bankers having been unwilling to advance large sums while Mr. McLeod remained at the head of the corporation.

At least this was the view entertained by the Street this morning, and it was reflected in a jump in the stock from 23½ last night to 24⅝. At the advance the bears sold freely and a reaction to 23¾ ensued.

Mr. McLeod is still President of the Boston and Maine and New York and New England roads. The former stock is not dealt in here, but the latter dropped ¾ per cent., to 31⅝. It is thought that McLeod's latest move will hasten the consummation of the movement to put these properties under the control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

CARGO WILL BE SAVED.

The Bark Enos Soule Not Badly Damaged.

The bark Enos Soule, which was struck by the North German Lloyd steamer Aller, outward bound, yesterday, and which was run aground in the shoal water at the southeast end of Governor's Island to prevent her sinking, is not so badly damaged as was at first supposed.

Most of her valuable cargo of tea, coffee and fireworks will be saved. The wrecking boats were alongside all day and temporary repairs previous to floating the vessel were being made.