matter," he said, "you may also trust me to preserve these affidavits intact; if not"——and he toyed with the documents in such a way as seemed to indicate that he would rather return them than give a receipt.

"I sign nothing," was his ultimatum.

Here's Another Charge.

"Well, Mr. Boody," said the reporter, "there is another charge against the Brooklyn Board of Health, which is of a serious nature. It is"——

"Put it in writing," interrupted Mr. Boody.

"But," persisted the reporter, "it grows out of and is incidental to the other charge."

"I shall not listen to it," said the Mayor. "If you have any charges to make bring them to me in writing."

The charge referred to is the permission granted by the Brooklyn health authorities to the wife and child of Edward Walsh, who were removed from 155 Prospect street to the pest-house in Flatbush two weeks ago, to return to their home last night.

To an "Evening World" reporter who saw Mrs. Walsh this morning, she said:

"Our little boy, Johnny, and our eleven-year-old daughter, Alice, were taken sick with small-pox two weeks ago. I accompanied them to the pest-house. Last Thursday Johnny died in the small-pox ward. I was with him until his death. We were all huddled together.

"The manner in which we were treated was simply frightful. There is no regard for human life there at all. I am glad that Alice and I were allowed to return home. Still, it seems strange to me that they should have let us go so soon."

The other tenants in the house are considerably excited and very nervous on account of Mrs. Walsh's and Alice's return.

This morning the one subject of conversation within a big radius of 155 Prospect street was the seeming recklessness of the Health Board in allowing persons that had so recently been in the very hot-beds of contagion go about mingling with whomever they chose.

It was this that "The Evening World" reporter had tried to convey to Mayor Boody, and to which he would not listen.

Is Intimidation Intended?

Another unavailing attempt was then made to at least find out whether Mr. Boody would arraign the whole Board of Health or whether he would only confine his attention to the four men whom "The Evening World" discovered to be directly and immediately guilty of neglect. They are:

DR. JOHN GRIFFIN, Brooklyn's Health Commissioner and the responsible head of the department upon which the fourth city of America must depend for proper protection from contagion and epidemic.

DR. R. C. BAKER, Sanitary Superintendent and Secretary of the Health Department.

Dr. CALLAHAN, Health Inspector, delivering his own or his superior's orders.

POLICE CAPTAIN EASON, of the Second Precinct, in which the quarantined tenement is located.

"I cannot say," was the Mayor's reply. "I shall first have to read the affidavits."

Mrs. Anna Koehler, whose affidavit headed the list of those published in yesterday's "Evening World," said this morning that Dr. O'Grady, of the Health Department, had called and reproached her for making a sworn statement of the charges.

"I told him," said Mrs. Koehler, "that what I had sworn to was true and that it was high time that the methods of the Brooklyn Health Department should be exposed."

One of the other tenants in the house said that Dr. O'Grady had yesterday prevailed upon Mrs. Dooley, who also lives in the house, not to allow her husband to come to New York to make an affidavit.

Glass-Blowers Must Be Tried Again.

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 16.—The jury which tried the heads of the Green Glass Blowers Association, Arrington, Troph and Marshall, has not been able to agree. They went out at 12.10 on Saturday afternoon. They stood six for conviction and six for acquittal until the end. A new trial will be had.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Unsettled and Dull and the Bears Afraid to Buy.

WALL STREET, Tuesday, May 16.—The suspension of the City of Melbourne Bank and advices from London that the markets there were still unsettled revived interest in the financial troubles in different parts of the world. There was a good deal of talk here about heavy exports of gold, but thus far the total amount engaged is only $1,000,000. Lazard Freres will ship it on the Majestic to-morrow.

The bears find difficulty in borrowing stocks and are more cautious about adding to their lines, as an organized effort to bring about a rally might easily entail upon them big losses.

Generally speaking, prices were ¼ to 1 per cent. higher in the early trading, but the improvement was afterwards lost in some instances.

Rock Island fell off 1½ to 69¾. Lake Shore 1⅝ to 118¾. Northern Pacific preferred 1 to 50 32, and sugar 1¼ to 80¼. New York Central was offered at ⅝ above the market for cash.

The National Cordage stocks opened up ¼ at 16¾ for the common, and 6 for the preferred at 55.

The sales of stocks up to noon were 120,000 shares.

To-Day's Stock Quotations.

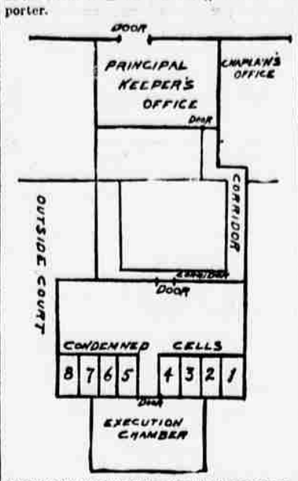
	Open.	High.	Low.
American Tob.	65¾	65¾	65¾
American Sugar Ref.	81	82½	80¾
American Sugar Ref. pref.	84	84	83¾
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	24⅝	25¼	24⅝
Canadian Pacific	76½	76½	75¾
Canada Southern	50	50¾	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	19¼	18¾
Chicago Gas	70⅝	71	70⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	82	82¼	80
Chicago & Northwest	105¼	106	105¼
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	67¾	68¼	67¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pref.	115¼	115¼	115¼
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific	70⅝	71¼	69¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	63¼	63¼	63¼
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	49¼	49¼	49¼
Col. & Hock. Valley	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
Col. & Hock. Coal	8¼	8¼	8¼
Colorado Fuel	40⅝	43	40⅝
Consolidated Gas	112	112¼	111¾
Del., Lack. & West.	137	137¾	136¾
Delaware & Hudson	122	122	122
Denver & Rio Grande pref.	47¾	48	47¾
Dis. & Cattle Feed	14	14¾	13¾
Edison Electric Ill.	111	111	111
Gen. Elec.	73¾	73	72¾
Green Bay & Winona	7¾	7¾	7¾
Illinois Central	95⅝	94¾	94¾
Iowa Central	3	3	3
Lake Shore	120⅝	120⅝	118¾
Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17
Lake Erie & Western pref.	69¾	69¾	69¾
Long Island	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Louisville & Nashville	66	66	65
Manhattan Consol	129¾	129	129¾
Mexican Central	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
Michigan Central	97	97	96
Missouri Pacific	36⅝	36¾	35⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas. pref.	20	20	20
National Cordage Co.	16¼	16¾	15
National Cordage Co. pref.	55	61	55
National Lead Co.	50¼	51	50¼
National Starch M.	15	15	15
New Jersey Central	106⅝	107	106⅝
New York Central	99¾	100¼	99¾
New York & Northern pref.	14¼	14¾	14¼
New York & New England	27¾	28¾	27¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	15	15	15
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pfd.	67	67	67
New York, Lake Erie & West.	18¾	18¾	17¾
New York, Lake Erie & West. pfd	54	58	58
N. Y., Susq. & West.	11	11	11
Northern Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾
Northern Pacific pfd.	52⅝	52¾	52
North American	5¾	5¾	5⅝
Ontario & West	14⅝	14¾	14¼
Phila. & Reading	23	23	22⅝
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pref.	50	50	50
Pitts. & West. pref.	35¼	35¾	35¼
Rich. & West Point Ter.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40¾	40
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	110	110	110
St. L. Southwestern	6¼	6¼	6¼
St. L. Southwestern pfd.	12	12	11¾
Southern Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾
Texas Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	13¾	13¾	13¾
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	11¾	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	29⅝	29¾	29¼
United States Rubber	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
United States Rubber pref.	80	80	80
Wabash pref.	17⅝	17	16⅝
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	83¾	83¾
Wis. Central	8	8	8

A full account of Wall street affairs will be found in "The Evening World's" sporting extra.

BODY NO. 2 IS FOUND.

Continued from First Page.

counsel for Pallister, received the news of the identification of the body found off Sing Sing as his client from an "Evening World" reporter.



SECTION OF PRISON CONTAINING DEATH CELLS.
Pallister occupied No. 2, Rohle No. 3, Osmond No. 4, Geoghegan No. 5, Carlyle Harris No. 8.

"Well, well; you don't say. Well, I'm glad of it. It takes a load off my mind. It knocks all my theories skyhigh, but if Pallister is dead, I'm glad they've found his body," ejaculated Major Purdy.

"Of course if Principal Keeper Connaughton and State Detective Jackson say it is the body of Pallister then it must be so. For what object would there be for any dishonesty in the matter? And they ought to know. Pallister was an easy man to identify. He was just covered all over with tattoo marks, and he served in Sing Sing under Connaughton several times. Connaughton must have learned his marks as a school boy learns geography. It was the same with Rohle. Rohle had a tremendous big scar on his face. He was easy to identify.

"No, I haven't any theory now about Rohle. I abandon them all. I can't imagine how Rohle got that bullet hole in the right side of the head. Men in danger of drowning don't kill themselves by shooting; they grab at straws. Then there was no motive that I can imagine for Pallister to kill Rohle. The boat would be safer with two than with one in it in that awful stormy night, and I believe that Rohle had no money whatever. It's a mysterious case.

"I must believe that the bodies found are those of Rohle and Pallister. It would be impossible to stake out bodies for this purpose, and it is too much of a coincidence for two of the correct description to float conveniently to Sing Sing.

"Besides to doubt is to involve Deputy Sheriff Burke, ex-Warden Brown, Connaughton, Jackson, the fishermen and a half dozen other citizens in a conspiracy to do what? To palm off bogus bodies for the escaped for no purpose whatever."

HOW HE ESCAPED.

The Story as Told by the Guards on Duty.

It was on the morning of April 21 that the public was startled by the report of the escape of the two condemned murderers, Rohle and Pallister, from Sing Sing Prison.

The two prisoners had been confined in their death cells, in company with Carlyle W. Harris, John L. Osmond and Michael Geoghegan, in what was supposed to be the most secure part of the great prison, hemmed in by bolts and bars, surrounded by high walls, and constantly guarded by watchful keepers within, whose orders were never to take their eyes from the convicts.

In addition to this, according to the prison regulations, the death-house was guarded without by a corps of watchers, as an additional safeguard to cut off any possibility of escape for the prisoners.

Yet, in the face of all these precautions, the two men succeeded in gaining their liberty, in exactly what manner may never be known, but the fact that it was successfully accomplished makes it one of the most daring and notable feats of jail-breaking ever recorded in the history of desperate criminals.

The two guards who were on duty inside the death-house on the night of April 29 were James W. Hulse and John W. Murphy, and from these two men alone has been learned the story of the desperate escape of the murderers. Thy could see very little of what was going on from the cells in which they had been locked up after they had been overpowered by the liberated prisoners.

Of the manner in which they escaped from the closely guarded prison yard the two guards know nothing at all, and so far as has been ascertained not a soul saw them after they had broken their way through the roof of the death-house.

A terrific storm was raging all that night. The wind howled and shrieked about the big buildings, and the rain beat down in torrents upon the roofs with a rumble and roar that deafened every other sound. It was just the night for such desperate work, and the two escaping murderers had everything in their favor.

Hulse, the first of the guards, went on duty in the death-house at 5.30 P. M., and he was to be joined there by Murphy at 9 P. M., after which both guards were to remain on watch until 5.30 A. M.

According to the story told by Hulse, about 7 o'clock Rohle complained to him that he had been sick all day and had had nothing to eat. He felt better and asked Hulse to warm a platter of meat and potatoes and some milk on the stove in the death-house.

Hulse was obliging and obeyed the request. When the supper was warmed Hulse opened the door of Rohle's cell and prepared to pass in the platters.

Quick as a flash Rohle threw a handful of pepper or some other substance in the astonished guard's eyes. Before Hulse could recover or cry out a hand grasped his throat with a clasp like iron.

He was forced backward into Rohle's cell and his revolver whipped away.

"It's your life or mine," hissed Rohle, as he placed the cold muzzle of the revolver against the guard's temple, "and at the first sound from you I will blow out your brains."

Rohle then took Hulse's keys and backed out of the cell, keeping the half-blinded guard covered with his revolver. The murdered then released Pallister, and the pair walked about the corridor after asking Osmond and Geoghegan if they wanted their liberty. They refused.

It was said that Harris was also offered freedom, but this was afterwards denied.

The two then lay in wait for Murphy, due at 9 P. M.

Murphy arrived on time. He knocked at the door. It swung open and was quickly closed behind him.

He turned to greet Hulse, but instead he found himself looking into the muzzle of a revolver held by Pallister. The latter was pale and determined.

He warned Murphy that an outcry on his part would mean instant death, and the guard sensibly accepted the situation.

Murphy was then placed in Pallister's cell and locked up.

Armed with an iron bar, the murderers broke their way through the roof and were soon at liberty. Exactly how they got away from the prison has not been learned.

The escape was not discovered until 5.40 the next morning. Hulse and Murphy remained locked in the cells all night.

As soon as the discovery was made the keepers were released and Warden Brown took steps to recapture the escaped murderers.

He telegraphed a brief statement of the escape with a description of the men to all the principal cities and started armed guards through Westchester and Rockland counties to track the men.

The orders issued to the guards were to shoot on sight. Both men were desperate and were well armed, they having taken the guards' revolvers.

A boat, which was stolen that night, was found on the west bank of the Hudson several days later.

It was then questioned whether the men had not succeeded in crossing the river despite the storm and made good their escape.

MURDERED A POLICEMAN.

The Crime for Which Pallister Was Condemned.

The murder of Probationary Policeman Adam Kane was the crime for which Thomas Pallister was sentenced to die in the electric chair.

No particularly revolting or brutal circumstances attended the murder. It was rather the result of a drunken, infuriated fit of passion.

Pallister and his victim were entire strangers to each other. Two minutes previous to the killing they had never met.

It was rather accident than design that Pallister did not kill Kane's cousin at the same time that he stabbed the officer. A slightly less deep cut and a slightly less vital spot pierced, was all that saved a double murder.

It was the night of April 30, 1892, Adam and Henry Kane stood at Sullivan and Grand streets. Adam was a policeman in his first or probationary year, and he was receiving congratulations on his appointment to the force.

Presently a little party of men came around the corner. There was a collision, some harsh words and then blows. Pallister was knocked down.

Scrambling to his feet, Pallister rushed into Ernest Rulcke's grocery store, and seizing a cheese-knife that lay conveniently handy on the counter, returned to the street.

With a hissed exclamation of "Now I've got you!" the furious man rushed into the crowd again. He dashed into the crowd with the weapon he had secured.

The little group separated quickly, but not quickly enough for Henry Kane to escape. He received several stab wounds in various parts of his body, while his cousin, the new policeman, was stabbed in the abdomen.

The two Kanes were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where Adam died in a few hours.

Pallister, who was a telegraph lineman, and lived at 39 Carmine street, was arrested. He was indicted May 5 and tried before Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions, his trial beginning Oct. 19, 1892, and occupying three days.

He was sentenced Nov. 4, 1892, to die in the electrical chair at Sing Sing during the week beginning Dec. 12.

Pallister was held in the Tombs Prison, however, on a stay of execution, pending an appeal of his case, which was finally decided against him.

AUTOPSY AND INQUEST.

The Doctors Declare the Pistol Shot Killed Pallister.

SING SING, N. Y., May 16.—Coroner Sutton, of Westchester County, reached the prison at 12.30 o'clock. He was accompanied by a half dozen resident of this place, who had been summoned as jurymen to the inquest.

Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, and Dr. Sheehan, of the village, who were to make the autopsy, were on hand, and the whole party were led by Principal Keeper Connaughton to the electrocution chamber, where the body lay on a slab.

The Coroner and Jury viewed the body, and then proceeded to take testimony while the two physicians were performing the autopsy.

The witnesses were Fishermen Bingle and Smith, Detective Jackson and Principal Keeper Connaughton.

There was no doubt in the mind of Dr. Irvine that the bullet wound under Pallister's left eye entered the brain and caused death.

The wound on the left wrist, which marked Pallister's attempt at suicide in the Tombs, was very plain, and the jurors paid particular attention to the tattoo marks, which made the identification positive.

The bullet-hole under the eye presented an ugly appearance.

Principal Keeper Connaughton said that after the autopsy the body would be placed in a coffin and buried in the prison cemetery.

After the identification was made to the jury's satisfaction, Detective Jackson telegraphed Warden Durston, who is in Auburn. He subsequently sent a telegram to Inspector McLaughlin, of New York, of the finding of the body.

The Coroner's jury was as follows: C. Lawless, I. M. Smith, George Wilson, J. Shea, C. Malnage, I. Sumner, James Wilson, M. Graham, John Coegan, P. Daly, A. L. Jarvis, P. J. Keenan, Daniel Wallace, J. Manning, C. Maleady.

The autopsy was completed at 1.30 o'clock.

Dr. Irvine said that the cause of death was a pistol shot wound in the head.

The bullet was 38-calibre, and had passed through the cheek, under the left eye. It lodged in the base of the brain, which was in a ragged condition.

In the opinion of the two physicians Pallister was dead before reaching the water.

The skull was found to be very thick, in fact thicker than Rohle's, but not as thick as Harris's.

The organs were in good condition, and the lungs were found to be inflated with air.

TO BE COLLECTOR IN ALASKA.

One New York Man Figures in the Appointment List To-Day.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

A. C. BAKER, of Arizona, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.

EDWARD L. HALL, of New Mexico, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico.

BENJAMIN P. MOORE, of New York, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, vice Edwin T. Hatch, removed.

WILLIAM H. PUGH, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Customs, vice S. V. Holliday, of Pennsylvania, resigned.

ROBERT M. COUSAR, of Tennessee, to be Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury, vice Alex. F. McMillan, of District of Columbia, resigned.

Secretary Carlisle to-day made the following appointment in the Treasury Department:

SAMUEL ROADS, JR., of Marblehead, Mass., Chief of the stationery Division, Treasury Department, vice A. L. Sturtevant, resigned by request.

Mr. Roads, jr., was born in 1853, has a reputation as an author, journalist and politician. He represented his district in the Massachusetts Legislature for seveel terms. At present he occupies the position of private secretary to Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts.

INVESTIGATING IMMIGRATION.

Senate Committee in Session at the Hotel Normandie.

The Senate Committee on Immigration met in the Normandie Hotel at 10.30 this morning.

The Committee is composed of Senators David P. Hill, of New York; Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; John R. McPherson, of New Jersey; Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; William M. Stewart, of Nevada; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; Watson C. Squire, of Washington; Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Fred. T. Dubois, of Idaho, and Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.

Of these Senators Hill, Faulkner, Chandler, Proctor, Dubois and Squire were present at this morning's meeting.

The object of the Committee's meeting is outlined in the resolution passed by the United States Senate that a committee be authorized to make inquiry into the condition and character of the immigrants coming to the United States for the purpose of supplying labor for the coal, iron and other mines of the country, and, further, to inquire whether the laws against the admission of laborers under contract are effectually enforced, and whether the immigration laws are economically administered.

The resolution further provides for an investigation of the workings of the new immigration law, and permits of the appointment of a sub-committee to take such testimony as may be necessary in furtherance of the investigation.

Senator Chandler moved that a sub-committee as provided for in the resolution be appointed.

Hood's Cures

MR. WM. ERICK.
West Duluth, Minn.

Saved From the Grave

SCROFULA IN FACE AND NECK—BLIND AT TIMES.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health—Gained 33 Pounds in Weight.

"I have been a very great sufferer from a serious case of scrofula. First, a bunch came in my neck, growing as big as a good sized apple and as hard as bone. After drawing it to a head the doctor lance it, and for two years it was

A RUNNING SORE.

Then we succeeded in healing it up, but the disease began to appear in my face, which would swell up and affect my eyes. Every morning they were so inflamed and swollen that I was blind. The swelling would subside in the middle of the afternoon, so that I could see a little. Well, I was in this condition for about a year. I went to every physician in my town, all of whom failed to help me and said nothing could be done to cure me. But I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had used a bottle and a half, the swelling in my face had entirely gone down. I kept on taking the medicine, and gained 33 pounds in weight.

I HAVE BEEN PERFECTLY CURED, am now in good health, and confidently say Hood's Sarsaparilla saved me from the grave. To-day I am looking as stout and hearty as ever in my life." WM. ERICK, West Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

The Best is Good Enough.

We all have pains and aches, but they needn't last long—not any longer than it takes to put on an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. But get the right plaster. There are others, and you don't want them; take our word for it; when you need a plaster you *need* it, and there's no time for experimenting and finding out mistakes then. Ask for

Allcock's Porous Plaster,

and see that you get it. If they say that some other *is* just as good, tell them that only the best *is* good enough for you. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is quick and sure, and acknowledged by the highest medical authorities and everybody else to be the best outside remedy for pains and aches of every description.

CHINESE ARE EXCITED.

Supreme Court Decision Brings Dismay to Mott Street.

Marshal Jacobus Says Unregistered Celestials Will Soon Go.

Tom Lee Assures His Countrymen that They Can Yet Register.

In view of the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of the Geary law, requiring Chinese to register before May 5, the opinion was expressed this morning by United States Marshal Jacobus and Deputy Collector Charles H. Wheelock, who have had charge of the registration in Mott, Pell and other streets in the Chinese quarter, that there is no other course for the United States officials than to deport all Chinamen who have not registered.

Tom Lee, Tuck High and other Chinese leaders said this morning that the Chinese would now register, and they seemed confident that would end the matter.

Mr. Jacobus and Mr. Wheelock, however, were of the opinion that the time of registration cannot be extended even by the President, and that unless Congress rescinds its action all unregistered Chinamen classed as laborers, which includes at least two-thirds of the Celestials in this country, must get out.

There is little possibility that Congress, even if in session, would come to the rescue of the Chinamen, and the Federal officials in this city seem to think that before Congress meets again America's almond-eyed visitors will be on the other side of the earth.

Marshal Jacobus anticipates no trouble in deporting the Chinese, and says that just as soon as he gets instructions from Washington Lee Joe, Wong Quan and Fong Tue Ting, the three Chinamen who were arrested for the trial of a test case, will be taken to San Francisco, delivered to the Collector of Internal Revenue in that city, and by him placed on a ship for China, with their passage paid.

The work of arresting unregistered Chinamen will be done by the eight marshals of the Collector's office, who are holding themselves in readiness for instructions from Washington. Mr. Wheelock estimates the number of Celestials in this city at 3,500, and there is supposed to be another thousand in Brooklyn.

In the Chinese quarter this morning the Celestials were more excited than Americans at election time. The substance of the decision of the Supreme Court was posted in front of 16 Mott street, and the excited throng gathered in front of it.

W. S. Charles, an Americanized Chinaman who runs a temperance billiard room at 17 Doyer street, was inclined to censure the Six Companies for deceiving the Chinamen.

He said those responsible for the refusal to obey the law were the merchants and leaders who are not laborers and therefore not required to register.

One Chinaman named May Bo declared he would return to China rather than register if he had a chance, and that when he got home he would get his countrymen to treat Americans as Chinese are treated here.

"We have money," he said, "and will have revenge when we get back to China."

CHINA WILL RETALIATE.

Missionary Reid Denounces the Exclusion Act as Unjust.

Rev. Gilbert Reid, who for ten years has been a missionary of the Presbyterian Church at Chi-Nan-Fu, North China, and who returned on a years visit to this country recently, expressed the opinion to an "Evening World" reporter to-day that in case the Government compels any Chinese to return to China the Emperor will promptly take steps of retaliation, but that this will be of little consequence in comparison with the fury of the populace which Americans and in fact all Caucasians will have to meet.

Rev. Mr. Reid's city address is 53 Fifth avenue. In China he wears the native costume and speaks the country's language. Contrary to the usual work of missionaries his time is devoted to the better classes and even among officials of the Government. Among his friends are the Prime Minister, Li Hung Chang, who was ranked by Gen. Grant along with Bismarck and Gladstone.

This acquaintance gives Mr. Reid better opportunities than almost any other American to judge the feeling of Chinese, and he says he can best describe it in the words of an officer of the Government, who told him before sailing that in case the Chinese of America are returned to their country, they will incite their countrymen to drive out all Americans, and that no efforts of the Emperor can prevent them from doing violence.

"Whether the Chinese Government will retaliate or not very much depends on the meaning of the word retaliation," said Mr. Reid. "If by it is meant a declaration of war or the total exclusion of all Americans from China, I hardly think such a result need be feared; but that China will enact certain measures restrictive and exclusive and so working to the detriment of all foreign interests in China is inevitable, unless China has less sense of honor and self-respect than I suppose her to have.

"A former Attorney-General has declared that for Congress to disregard a treaty is equal to a casus belli. Certainly the action of our Government is hostile rather than friendly, and China can hardly be expected to adopt conciliatory measures, and you may rest assured she will have sense enough to invent some very effective measure helpful to herself and injurious to foreigners.

"China already has shown her hand. Last Autumn she began to place certain restrictions on the commercial interests, not so much of Americans in this case as Great Britain.

"The English have two lines of steamships in China and the Chinese one. By an article in the American treaty of 1880 it was declared that the same fees or duties would be paid to American vessels for carrying Chinese Imperial rice or other cargo as to the Chinese vessels.

"As is well known, the same rights, favors and privileges accruing to one nation will be accorded to the citizens and subjects of another treaty-making power. Well, last Autumn the Chinese adopted a policy of allowing the Imperial rice and grain to go free on the Chinese vessels (under special permits), but charging the former fees for carrying on the English vessels. Lord Rosebery made a protest, resting his argument on the article in the American treaty, but was informed that the treaties with America had been abrogated.

"Then China has begun to make certain restrictive regulations for missionary work, both Roman Catholic and Protestant. She would naturally do this as a sequence to the riots raised against the missionary organizations in various parts of China.

"In its own sovereign right the Chinese Foreign Office, acting for the Emperor, has issued orders to all the provincial authorities to have a registry kept of the names, number and nationality of all missionaries, the number of converts, the property held and whether rented, leased or purchased, and how the deeds are worded, and in some places the names of the native helpers and preachers.

"If we now offend the Chinese Imperial Government we lose our hold on the particular agent which has granted favor and toleration to the Christian religion and missionary, and I have no doubt that these restrictive regulations will be increased.

"Let us suppose only Protestant missionaries are concerned. The Catholic church will also be a sufferer. Very unfortunately that church has sent on missionaries from this country, and so the Catholic laity do not feel the importance of the issue as much as the Protestant denominations.

"You see by most of the treaties it was stated that foreigners could live at the treaty ports; first numbering five and now twenty-two. In the French treaty of 1860 there was introduced in the Chinese version by the French fathers a clause stating that French priests could purchase property in all of the eighteen provinces. This clause was not found in the French version, and yet on the basis of that clause, indefinite as it is, the Catholic missionaries have gone into all parts of China and purchased property. By the favore l nation clause the missionaries from England and America, mostly Protestant, have secured the same privileges.

"Now if definite clauses in our treaties with China are carelessly violated, China can also violate the very indefinite clause in the French treaty of 1860, and proceed to do as she pleases in restricting missionary work. She may be favorable, but I hardly think she can help being a little narrow and exclusive in accordance with her ancient policy for hundreds of years.

"I especially objected to this legislation because it was unnecessary. China very courteously has granted the United States the right to restrict the immigration of Chinese laborers for a period of years. Receiving this courtesy, why should we have passed a law offensive to the Chinese Government, Emperor and mandarins, as well as Chinese laundrymen and coolies?

"If I were a Chinese mandarin I certainly would retaliate, and I guess China will now display some very energetic schemes for retaliation. My only hope as a missionary is that the merit and worth of our work will prove so conclusive and our personal friendship so strong that they will help and protect us. But this will be no credit to the United States as a nation and Government."

An Anti-Chinese Procession to Take Place in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—A thousand or more people assembled at Third and Market last night to celebrate the delivery of the Anti-Chinese decision. The chief addresses were by the anti-Chinese agitators, Dr. C. C. O'Donnell and Denis Kearney, but neither speaker succeeded in arousing a high degree of enthusiasm.

It was decided to hold a procession next Saturday night, and the Presidents of all the labor unions were named as a committee of arrangements.

Rev. Dr. Condit, the head of the Presbyterian Chinese Missions on the Pacific coast, who has been engaged in Chinese mission work for over twenty years, and has spent much of the time in South China, expressed himself gravely concerning the danger to Americans in China which would come from an attempt to enforce the provisions of the Geary act so far as to deport the Chinese now in the United States.

Two Deaths from Typhus, a New Case.

James Saulne, aged thirty-four years, of 137 Mott street, was found ill with typhus fever at the corner of Grand and Forsyth streets this morning and removed to North Brother Island. Charles Snell, aged fifty-five years, of 536 West Thirty-ninth street, admitted to Riverside Hospital on May 9, and Daniel McCue, aged forty-five years, of 1435 Avenue A, admitted May 11, died of typhus early this morning.

WORLD'S HOUSE AND HOME DAYS ARE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

HOUSE AND HOME ADS IN THE MORNING WORLD ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ARE REPEATED IN THE EVENING WORLD FREE.

MR. GUION'S GOOD ADVICE.

READ IT AND PROFIT BY IT; LIKELY IT APPLIES TO YOU.

It Is the Clear Cut, Ringing Statement of a Man of High Standing in the Community in Which He Has Lived for Many Years. It Is the Story of a Wretched, Miserable Existence Transformed Into a Life of Health and Happiness.

Here is the story of a man who suffered for years, whose life was made miserable. His trouble unfitted him for business. He sought relief, but could find none. At last he discovered that there was a place in this big city where his disease was successfully treated. He went there and got almost instant relief, and in four months he was thoroughly cured. He had catarrh of the head, throat and stomach—a common complaint with thousands upon thousands. Let them read his story and profit by it. Here it is in his own words:

MR. WILLIAM M. GUION.

"My name is William M. Guion, I live at number 66 South Third avenue in Mount Vernon. For years I suffered from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I sought relief, but found none until January 21, 1893. I placed myself under the treatment of Doctors McCoy and Snow. One by one they skilfully grappled with my diseases, and after four months' treatment their efforts were crowned with success.

"I AM THOROUGHLY CURED.

"Not only to show my gratitude to these physicians for rescuing me from a most wretched existence and restoring me my lost health, do I give this statement, but also for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers. Let me say to those afflicted: If your disease is curable place yourself in the hands of Doctors McCoy and Snow and you will be most certainly cured."

WHAT TREATMENT BY MAIL DOES.

If you live at a distance write for a symptom blank. We will diagnose your case and put you in the way of regaining your health for a small outlay, furnishing you all necessary medicines for your particular case.

A FREE TEST TO ALL WHO APPLY.

Doctors McCoy and Snow announce the greatest opportunity to the public that has ever been offered by any specialists in the medical world. This offer is in the form of a free test of their plan of treatment for the cure of catarrh and all other curable chronic diseases. All who apply in person at their offices will be examined, prescribed for and treated upon their first visit free of all charge. In addition to this, thorough consultation and advice will be given to all who apply, without a penny to pay. This offer of a thorough free test holds good for the month of May.

DOCTORS M'COY AND SNOW.

Offices: 5 East 42d street, near Grand Central Depot, and 853 Broadway, corner of 14th street, Domestic Sewing Machine Building, New York City. If you live at a distance write for a Symptom Blank. Address all letters to 5 East 42d street. Office hours—9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. daily. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DEFEATED, BUT DETERMINED.

Paterson's Infant Strikers Will Only Go Back Together.

But Their Places Have Been Filled, and the Mill Resumes Work.

PATERSON, N. J., May 16.—The strike at the Adams silk mill was practically ended to-day.

Four new quillers applied for work and were accepted. This furnished employment for forty-five broad silk weavers.

One of the two quillers employed on Saturday also returned to work to-day. She said the strikers intimidated her so that she was afraid to go to the mill yesterday.

Supt. Locket said he would see to it that no further intimidation took place.

When operations were resumed at the mill this afternoon there were only seventy idle operatives, and most of these will be at work to-morrow, two more quillers having been engaged.

With eight quillers at work the superintendent says the mill can go ahead with very little difficulty, and the idea of closing the establishment has been entirely abandoned.

The striking quillers—girls from thirteen to sixteen years old—did not put in an appearance at the mill to-day. One of them stated that there was no break in their ranks, and that they would seek employment elsewhere rather than return to work in the Adams mill. Even if the advance asked for were offered, then they would only return as a body and ask for the discharge of the "scabs," which is the term by which they angrily designate the girls who took their places.

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS.

Wealthy Real-Estate Dealer Samuels Tired of Ill-Health.

Philip Samuels, forty-two years old, married and living at 191 Henry street, shot himself in the head at his home at 9.15 o'clock this morning, death resulting instantly. Melancholia, superinduced by an aggravated attack of Bright's disease, was the cause of his self-murder.

Mr. Samuels was one of the most widely known real estate dealers on the east side and a man of considerable property, owning the house he occupied besides a block of real estate at Ludlow and Broome streets and in other sections of the east side.

He had been under the care of physicians for the past year, who were treating him for kidney trouble, and it was said recently that he might live a year, or possibly ten years. That seemed to cause him much dejection.

Samuels had a business engagement with one Levy at 9 o'clock this morning, and when the latter called he excused himself on the pretext of having a prior engagement and induced Levy to leave and call in fifteen minutes.

His wife was out of the house at the time, and Samuels then sent his seventeen-year-old daughter to the grocery on the corner on a trifling errand.

He then locked his little grandchild in a room.

Thus left alone, he pressed a 38-calibre revolver against his right temple, and when his daughter returned she found her father dead.

He had evidently stood before a mirror in the dining-room. The bullet went entirely through his head.

Mr. Samuels had been summoned as a juror in Part II. of the Superior Court, and spent nearly all day in the court-room yesterday waiting to be called.

Samuels was believed to be worth $75,000 in real estate and personal property. He was prominent in east side Masonic circles.

HIS WIFE IN MAN'S ATTIRE.

Stewart Got Two Black Eyes Defending Her from Insult on a Boat.

LONG ISLAND CITY, May 16.—Ida M. Stewart was arrested this morning at the Hunter's Point ferry-house for appearing in male attire.

She was accompanied by her husband, who had two black eyes. When locked up, she cried.

This morning she was arraigned before Justice Noble. The husband said that his wife had a mania to dress in male attire. He gave his name as Alexander Stewart.

He explained his black eyes by saying that, while he and his wife were on a ferry-boat, some toughs saw that his companion was a woman and insulted her, and he resented the insult. The result was that he was beaten. The case went over.

Boy Killed by a Fall.

John Lockwood