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FAIR

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893. PRICE ONE CENT.

The Unknown Dead of New York---Read The Sunday World.

LAST EDITION

MITCHELL IS HERE.

The English Pugilist a Passenger on the Teutonic.

Declares He Will Not Fight Corbett at Coney Island.

If the American Champion Insists the Match May Be Broken.

Charley Mitchell, the British pugilist, between whom and Jim Corbett negotiations are pending for an encounter with gloves, was a passenger on the Teutonic, which reached her dock soon after 10 o'clock to-day. He was accompanied by Jack McAuliffe, America's light-weight champion, and Harry Darrin, the English sprinter, who is training Mitchell.

Mitchell and McAuliffe occupied stateroom three and were registered on the saloon list as C. Emms and J. Emms.

Nobody was at the dock to welcome Mitchell except Billy Madden, Jerry Mahoney, McAuliffe's friend and backer, boarded the Teutonic at Quarantine this morning.

On the saloon deck, only a few feet away from the pugilistic party, were the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Lord Lyon Playfair, K. C. B., of the English Ministry.

Mitchell was neatly attired in a dark blue suit with a white flannel shirt and white tie, in the centre of which blazed a diamond horseshoe.

He was toying with a glass of champagne in the saloon when "The Evening World" reporter found him.

The most important things the English boxer said were:

"I shall give the Columbian Athletic Club, of Chicago, the preference in this affair, even if it does not offer the highest purse.

"As for the Crescent City Athletic Club, of New Orleans, I wish to say that I signed the very first articles of agreement ever drawn by any club for the contest with Charley Noel, President of the Crescent City.

"That was in March last, before I sailed, and at that time the Crescent City A. C. was the only recognised athletic club in this country where an affair of the kind could be pulled off.

"And I will say now that I would take Charley Noel's word above that of any other man. If he were to say he would offer a certain purse I believe he would keep his word if he had to organize a new club.

"The articles I signed with Noel were binding on me only in the event that he offered as large a purse as any other organization and, of course, if he secured Corbett's signature.

"The Coney Island Athletic Club doesn't apparently consider me a factor in this affair, but they'll find out I'm a good bit of a factor before they get through.

"I received articles from O'Malley, of the Columbian Athletic Club, this Summer. They were sent to Brighton, and I went down from London and signed them and mailed them back to him. I don't know O'Malley, but I shall give his club the preference.

"I never heard a word from the Coney Island people until five weeks ago, and that was three weeks after I signed the Columbian Club's articles.

"I never heard officially of Corbett's signing with them for a $40,000 purse, and I never had a cablegram from Howe & Hummel, my lawyers here, that they had agreed for me to accept such an offer from the Coney Island Club.

"Howe & Hummel do not make my matches for me. They are my solicitors in a general way, and I said I would stand by anything they did.

"I expect to meet Corbett, and want to meet him, and if I get beaten, why, it's all right. I shall not ask him to appear at my benefit.

"If I find the Coney Island Club is the only available club where the bout can occur, of course I shall appear there, but I will not be dictated to by Corbett or Brady."

"I don't recognise Brady at all in this matter. He is only Corbett's mouthpiece. He has struck a piece of dumb luck in getting hold of Corbett and running a show. Let him stick to his 'Gentleman Jack.'

"I do not wish to insult him; in fact, I don't believe you can, but he is lucky to be with a good man. The speeches I have read that Corbett has made from the stage convince me that he doesn't need anybody to talk for him."

Madden took Mitchell aside for a moment and had a private conversation. To one of the party Mitchell expressed himself to the effect that if Corbett persisted in saying he would appear only at Coney Island, why he (Mitchell) would refuse to meet there just as hard.

Mitchell's language and manner bespeak a repetition of the fatiguingly long discussion as to the whereabouts of the contest grounds that characterized the negotiations prior to his departure from here last Spring. His professed preference for the Columbian A. C. is regarded by pugilistic experts as all folly. The State authorities have put a veto upon O'Malley and his Club. Indictments are out for O'Malley and several fighters who have already contested there.

As to Charley Noel and the Crescent City A. C., every sporting man in New York has a high regard for him, but they feel confident he cannot get the cash to make a decent purse.

Bob Fitzsimmons has a mortgage on the club house where he fought Hall. It was given to him because Noel and his associates were unable to pay him the full amount of the winner's end of the Fitz-Hall $40,000 purse. The place has been advertised for sale next month by the sheriff to satisfy Fitzsimmons's judgments and executions.

Corbett, as champion of the world, is entitled to dictate to a marked extent. He wishes to be assured that he will get his cash after he has won it. New Orleans cannot give him that assurance.

It is just as well to be prepared to hear eventually that the match will never take place. That it will not be the fault of Corbett, however, is the opinion of the fairest minds in the sporting world.

Mitchell will stop at the Gedney House. He intends to go to the Fair and then to pass a month in the Adirondacks, after which he will train. Where he will prepare himself he does not say.

Dr. Parkhurst, looked bronzed and serene. His eyes sparkled when he told the reporter, "Although I came over with the fighters, I did not interview them, yet I became imbued with a fighting inclination. In ring parlance, I am in training for a big 'go' at vice and corruption in this city, and I shall start in the contest in excellent trim for a long fight. My plan of battle is as yet my secret."

Lord Playfair, who is in favor of Home Rule, said he thought it would ultimately pass the House of Lords, but only after a hard struggle, despite the bitter resistance the House of Lords made against it.

The resistance of the House of Lords to the bill as against the will of the people would have shaken any less deep-rooted institution, but the House of Lords is strong with the vigor of a well-seasoned existence.

Lord Playfair is here on a pleasure tour, including a trip to the World's Fair. Lady Playfair, who was Miss Russell, of Boston, Mass., accompanies her husband.

DR. PARKHURST ARRIVES.

He Indorses All Printed About Devery's Precinct.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President o fthe Society for the Prevention of Crime, arrived here this morning on the Teutonic, of the White Star Line, after a trip of fourteen weeks abroad. He is bronzed and looks remarkably well.

Upon landing at the dock Dr. Parkhurst said:

"I have had a delightful trip and am feeling in excellent spirits. We had it a little rough the first day out, but very pleasant after that. The work of the Society has been in my mind ever since I left New York and I knew what was being done here. Every word in the letters published regarding vice in Capt. Devery's precinct is true and can be proven.

"The report that I have been studying the workings of the Paris police is not correct. I spent only one night in Paris and a week in London. Most of my time was passed in Switzerland. I will, of course, occupy the pulpit next Sunday. Until I see the members of the Society for the Prevention of Crime I can say nothing further except that we will in the future continue to be a thorn in the side of Tammany Hall as heretofore."

MRS. RIDDLE'S MARITAL WOES.

Judge McAdam Thought Them Insufficient for Alimony.

Maude S. Riddle is seeking a separation from her husband, Charles M. Riddle, who keeps a general grocery store at Kingsbridge, and lives at Inwood. She says that he once shot a pistol at her and refused her admission into the house, and finally turned her out of doors. Mr. Riddle says that his wife left him voluntarily, and that for months she intended to go. He says that she remained away nights, and refused to tell him where she had been. He explains the pistol-shot by saying that he mistook her for a burglar at 1 A. M.

Mr. Riddle further says that his wife has always been discontented, and that three months after their marriage she presented him with the following paper, which she asked him to sign:

May 1, 1892

I swear before Heaven that I will relinquish all claims to my wife, Maude S. Riddle, and that I will never look for her nor in any position she may be placed will I annoy her by word or deed. I furthermore state that she is at liberty to do as she pleases in the future.

Mr. Riddle declined to sign the paper. Judge McAdam, of the Superior Court, before whom she applied for alimony, declined to grant it, but allowed her $50 counsel fees.

HERTZ'S DEATH FROM GLANDERS.

The Fourth Case of Its Kind Known to the Health Board.

The death of Morris Hertz from glanders at his residence, 404 East Seventy-second street, which was made public to-day, is the fourth of which the Health Department have any knowledge or record since 1886.

Hertz, it is believed, contracted the disease while taking care of the sick horses in the Third avenue car stables, at Third avenue and Sixty-fifth street.

He was obliged to quit work six weeks ago on account of pains in his joints. Abcesses had also formed on his body. He treated himself for rheumatism for three weeks when a physician was called in, and next day it was discovered Hertz was suffering from glanders.

BOB FITZSIMMONS BRINGS SUIT.

His Wife Sued for Divorce on the Statutory Grounds.

Papers were served this morning on Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, wife of the prize-fighter, in her husband's suit against her for absolute divorce on the satutory grounds. Various acts of infidelity were specified. Mrs. Fitzsimmons has twenty days to answer in the Superior Court.

The pugilist was married in Australia, and his wife, the defendant, accompanied him to this country. It is understood that Fitzsimmons presented his wife with a $15,000 house when in the heyday of his success. The name of the co-respondent is studiously withheld by Friend & House, plaintiff's lawyers.

Local News in Brief.

Among the passengers that sailed on the New York for Southampton to-day were Gen. Batchelor, Major A. H. Bagnold, Rev. T. J. Bensted, Ahmed Riched Bey, F. V. Grand d'Hauteville, Major H. C. Holden, Donald, McKay, R. A., and Rev. E. J. O'Neil.

Thomas O'Neil, thirty-three years old, a bartender, living at 317 East Seventy-fourth street, is in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital awaiting examination as to his sanity. O'Neil was at one time a candidate for the Assembly.

The woman who was run over with George Fox at the corner of Third avenue and Ninth street Sunday morning, is still in an unconscious condition at Bellevue Hospital. The man is doing well, and may be out in a few days.

Mortimer Rosenblatt, aged sixteen, of 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, who was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing a sum of money from his uncle, Sigmund Levy, a commission merchant, of 264 West Thirty-sixth street, was discharged in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. Mr. Levy stated that he did not believe Rosenblatt guilty.

Frederick Ashley, a colored man, of 101 Sullivan street, was held in $500 bail by Justice Voorhis, in the Essex Market Court. He is charged with grabbing a watch and chain from Oliver N. Eagan on the Bowery last night.

Louis Schmitt, of 441 East Twelfth street, was held for examination in Essex Market Court this morning on a charge of stealing Max Blum's watch at Third avenue and Fourteenth street last night.

The body of an unknown woman was found in East River at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, this morning. It was sent to the Harlem Morgue. The woman was apparently about fifty-five years of age. She had red hair, streaked with gray, and wore a black cape.

A slight fire occured this morning at 174 Suffolk street, occupied by Abraham Sylinder. There was another small blaze at 184 Norfolk street, in the apartments of Louis Goldstein.

Before Commissioner Sheehan, at Headquarters to-day, Capt. Strauss, of the East Sixty-seventh street station, charged Patrolman Henry L. Behlett, of his command, with having been drunk and unfit for duty on Sept. 3. The accused officer denied being drunk and pleaded illness.

The 2,384 Tammany Inspectors of Election who were appointed by the Police Commissioners yesterday will be sworn in by Gen. Rodenbaugh at Police Headquarters on Tuesday night next. The Republican Inspectors, of whom there are 1,142, will qualify on the following night.

MEYER WAS ILL, NOT DRUNK.

Yet the Elevated Guards Threw Him Bodily Downstairs.

Still in a Serious Condition from His Injuries.

Edward N. Meyer, the victim of the alleged brutal assault by two Elevated Railway employees at Ninety-ninth street and Third avenue station last evening, is better to-day. He has regained consciousness and is now lying at his home, 2174 Third avenue, in a bruised and battered condition.

It was feared last night that his skull had been fractured, but Dr. David Franklin, who has attended him, says that this is not so, although Mr. Meyer has suffered from a severe concussion of the brain.

This, together with his bruises and contusions, and the fact that he has been ill for a long time past, renders his condition still critical, and he is not yet out of danger.

Mr. Meyer is the brother of Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner in the real-estate business. Mrs. Meyer said this mornig that she had as yet heard nothing from her husband's brother, and did not suppose he had heard of the case until this morning, for she had been so occupied with nursing her husband that she had not been able to send word to his family. Besides, she was all alone, as they have no children. There are two other brothers living in this city.

"When they first brought my husband in last night," she said, "I thought he was dead. Four gentlemen came with him in a cab, and all I know about the case is what they told me.

"They did not give me their names, and I was so excited that I forgot to ask them, but they said they would appear as witnesses against the brutal tahmen who threw my husband down the stairs.

"What they told me was that they had seen two men, one a guard on the train and the other a gateman at the station, drag my husband out of the car, shake and pound him, and then take him to the gateway and throw him down the stairs.

"He fell to the bottom and lay unconscious on the steps. They said he seemed to have fainted away in the cars, and was not drunk, but sick.

"They needn't have told me that, because I know that my husband is not a drinking man. He has been sick for the last two months with a stomach trouble, and has not been able to take enough food to keep up his strength.

"When they brought him in he was terribly bruised on the head and face, and was unconscious. After Dr. Franklin came he recovered consciousness a few moments, but could not tell anything about the assault.

"When he came to himself this morning he told me that he left his work at Forty-fourth street and Twelfth avenue, where he is employed in the Dock Department, about 6 o'clock last night. He was feeling very ill, and before he took the cross-town car on Forty-second street for Third avenue, he stopped to drink a milk punch, thinking it might give him strength to get home.

"He boarded the Elevated train at Forty-second street, and had to stand up all the way to Eighty-ninth street, when he sat down in a vacant seat. He immediately became very sick at his stomach and fainted away. He does not recollect anything that occurred after that until he found himself at home.

"One of the gentlemen who brought him home says that at Ninety-ninth street the guard on the train took ahold and punched him, and tried to make him get up. As he could give no answer the guard began to curse him, and, finally, with the assistance of another man from the station, they dragged him out of the car in his helpless condition and deliberately threw him down the stairway.

"I do not know the names of the men who were responsible for the outrage, and have not yet made any attempt to find them out. The persons who brought my husband here did not know, but I think that the matter will be fully investigated."

The case had not been reported to the police this morning, and at the One Hundred and Fourth street station, which is only a few blocks away, the sergeant in charge knew nothing about it.

Mrs. Brown, colored, who lives near the corner of Ninety-ninth street, said that she saw some people bring a man down from the Elevated station and lay him on some beer kegs standing on on the corner, about 7.30 P. M. yesterday. He was unconscious and was bleeding from a cut across the forehead. Some one hailed a cab and the man was put into it, and it drove away. There was no policeman around at the time.

The employees of the Elevated road at Ninety-ninth street had evidently been warned to say nothing about the matter, for they disclaimed all knowledge of the occurrence. It was learned that the name of the gateman who had charge of the platform after 7 o'clock last evening was Flannagan, and that he lived somewhere in Brooklyn.

The station is very high above the street, and the first stairway leads from the platform after passing through the ticket office to a passageway about twenty-five feet long, which extends to the side of the street, where another flight descends. The first flight is about fifteen feet high and very steep. It was here that Mr. Meyer was flung down.

Col. Hain, General Manager of the Elevated Railroad, said this morning that he had received no report of the matter, but that he would thoroughly investigate it as soon as he could. He did not know the names of the trainman or gateman who are alleged to have committed the outrage.

The police of the One Hundred and Fourth street station will also make an investigation. oPlicemen Sharkey, who is said to have been on duty at that post last evening, made no report of the assault when he went off duty.

The only way by which Mr. Meyers's identity was established was by cards and letters which he carried in his pocket. He has been for several years employed as a forman in the Dock Department, and has always borne a high reputation for sobriety and attention to his duties. Since his health failed, two months ago, he has been obliged to give up work several times. He returned to his duties yesterday morning for the first time in several weeks.

TALES FROM THE DEEP.

The steamship City of Washington, which arrived from Vera Cruz to-day, reports having passed a vessel floating bottom up off the Florida coast, near Orange Grove Boat-house, on Sept. 17.

Capt. Ormston, of the steamship Whitley, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived to-day, reports that on Sept. 3 he saw a four-masted sailing ship apparently ashore on a reef. This was about fifty miles south of Pernambuco.

On the same day his ship passed a large rock about three feet above water and twenty feet in circumference. This was about five and a half miles from land in latitude 9.22 longitude 35.27. Sept. 19 he saw the lower mast and yards of some large vessel floating in the track of navigation.

WHEN passing either of HACKETT, CARHART & Co.'s Broadway stores note the contented smile on the face of the Window Display. *.*

TO PUT ON SCREWS.

House Committee on Rules Will Report a Drastic Order.

Opening a Way for the Federal Elections Repeal Bill.

Can Silver Purchase Repeal Be Displaced in the Senate?

WASHINGTON Sept. 20.—The House Committee on Rules this morning authorized, by a part yvote, the report to the House of what is termed by Messrs. Reed and Burrows, the minority of the Committee, the most drastic measure ever proposed to any legislative body.

It provides that upon the adoption of the order the Speaker shall proceed to call the committees for reports; and until that order is exhausted no motion whatever shall be in order or entertained by the Speaker.

Mr. Morrow said: "In the Thirty-first Congress all that we ever did was to cut off dilatory motions. But now, if the Capitol should fall down or take fire while the committees were being called, we could not even take a recess.

"The Republicans will exhaust all the means at their disposal to prevent the introduction of the report on the bill to repeal the Federal Election laws and to defeat or delay the adoption of the order proposed by the Committee on Rules."

After the Committee had formally adjourned the majority members remained in conference in the room of the Speaker.

The further programme respecting the Election Repeal bill was discussed, and it was stated afterwards by one of the members that an order would probably be reported to-morrow for the consideration of the bill, beginning Tuesday.

The length of time that shall be allowed for debate has not yet been finally decided upon.

A DARK HINT IN THE SENATE.

Can the Repeal Bill Be Displaced as the Force Bill Was?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The situation in Congress is becoming decidedly dramatic. For the first time in the history of the Government the spectacle is presented of both Houses in a deadlock on different lines at the same time, and each prepared to enter upon a struggle of physical endurance to accomplish the purpose which the majority in either chamber has in view.

The difficulties which the House will encounter in the preliminary stages of debate on the Election bill are likely to prove much less serious than those with which the Senate has been struggling for four weeks.

The majority in the House has simply to secure the presence of a quorum of its own members and keep them in attendance, and the Committee on Rules, aided from the chair by the Speaker, will do the rest.

It is far different in the Senate. An incident in yesterday's debate in that body has been productive of much serious comment outside the chamber, as perhaps indicating a serious possibility. When Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, rose, instead of Mr. Teller, to pick up the Voorhees gage of battle, he remarked significantly that even the silver Senators might eventually be so overcome by Administration influence as to be found supporting the Democratic Senators in their effort to pass the bill to repeal the Federal Elections law.

That was the remark that disturbed some of the oldest Senators. The inference they draw from it is that the silver Senators hope to protract the debate until the House has passed the Tucker bill and then join hands with the Southern Democratic Senators in voting to take it up in the Senate, and thus displace the Silver Repeal bill, just as the Force bill was displaced in a former Senate after being discussed for fifty days.

Meanwhile, in both houses, all general legislation will remain suspended until a conclusion is reached on the two topics daily becoming more closely entwined with each other—the repeal of the Sherman law and of the Federal Election legislation.

The introduction of bills goes on, but the committees simply receive them in a perfunctory way and pigeon-hole them for a future day.

Some pessimistic onlookers are inclined to think that if Chairman Wilson, of Ways and Means, is able to carry out the present intention of introducing a tariff bill by Nov. 1, that measure will be about in time to take the place of the two topics now engrossing attention.

GILMORE'S CASE GOES OVER.

His Lawyer's Illness Prevents Exposure of Brockway's Methods.

The argument did not go on to-day before Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, in the writ of habeas corpus for John Gilmore. It was postponed till Oct. 21, on account of the illness of Mr. House, who is Gilmore's counsel.

Gilmore was discharged from the Elmira Reformatory on parole. Supt. Brockway decided to call Gilmore back to the Reformatory, although he had committed no violation of his parole. Gilmore appealed to the Supreme Court, but Justice O'Brien said the law was so framed that Brockway had unlimited power.

Then the writ of habeas corpus was taken out. Messrs. Friend & House contending that the State law was unconstitutional, in that it punishes a man twice for the same offence.

Gilmore was in court in charge of Keeper Skelly, of the Tombs.

THE PRAYER TO HERCULES.

As usual, Hercules does not seem to pay much attention to prayers.

BOSTON FLYER IN COLLISION.

It Crashed Into a Freight Train Near Lake Grinnell.

A Conductor Killed, a Fireman May Die; Passengers Escape.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 20.—A collision occurred this morning on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, near Lake Grinnell, between a Boston "flyer" and a freight train.

The locomotive of both trains were thrown down an embankment. They carried several cars with them. Two Pullman coaches caught fire and were ruined.

Andrew Herrick, the conductor of the freight train, was killed. He was a resident of Warwick.

Fireman Dunn was badly scalded and may die.

The passengers all escaped without being seriously hurt. Some received slight injuries by being cut by broken glass.

Both trains were running west over a spur of the Lehigh and Hudson road, extending from Belvidere to Maybrook Junction, N. Y. The Boston trains are switched at Maybrook Junction. The collision was caused by failure to flag the Boston "flyer," which crashed into the freight train.

There were eleven coaches in the "flyer."

Some of the freight cars were broken into kindling wood.

After the wreckage was cleared away another engine took the remaining coaches of the flyer over the New York, Susquehanna and Western road.

A later report reached here to the effect that the fireman of the "flyer" was injured, but not seriously, and that some of the passengers were hurt.

The "flyer," it was said, continued on its journey towards Washington, D. C., over the New York, Susquehanna and Western road.

General Supt. Olhausen, of the Jersey Central and Lehigh and Hudson Railroads, said that he had been notified at 9 o'clock this morning of the accident.

"According to my information," he said, "the Washington express, which left Boston at 7 o'clock last night over the New York and New England, had run into a freight train standing at Lake Grinnell, at about 5 o'clock this morning.

"The train was a large one, and had on three Washington sleepers.

"In the collision the conductor of the freight train was killed and the fireman of the passenger train was injured.

"None of the passengers on the Washington express was injured.

"The freight train must have been several hours late, else the collision could not have occurred."

Supt. Olhausen said he expected to receive further information this afternoon.

The express takes the Philadelphia and Reading road at Bethlehem, Pa., and the Baltimore and Ohio at Philadelphia.

BRAMMANN'S INJURIES WERE FATAL.

Rudolph Brammann, a paper-box manufacturer, died last night in Jersey City, from injuries received while helping to place a heavy press upon a truck on Lincoln street.

VAN ALEN AS AMBASSADOR.

Is He Expected to Restore a Social Prestige at Rome?

Story of a Standard Said to Have Been Set by Minister Astor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A curious explanation of the selection of Mr. Van Alen, of Rhode Island, as the first Ambassador of the United States to Italy is given. It is stated that, of all our legations abroad, the post in Italy has been for the last ten years most difficult to fill from a social point of view. It was made so by William Waldorf Astor, who, when Minister to Rome, "set the pace" in matters of entertainment and other social functions on such a scale of lavish expenditure that no one not possessed of a millionaire's fortune could hope to follow him successfully.

John B. Stallo, whom Mr. Cleveland, during his first term, appointed to succeed Mr. Astor, had a most unpleasant experience.

Having no private fortune he was compelled to rely upon the salary of the position ($12,000) for his means of living and entertaining as Minister of the United States.

The contrast between the economy thus enforced and the munificent extravagance of the preceding regime was so marked that the American colony and American visitors made Mr. Stallo's life an exceedingly unhappy one.

The complaints that poured in upon the State Department almost partook of the nature of charges. It was asserted that Minister Stallo had removed the Legation from the palace it had formerly occupied and established it over a "cheese-monger's shop," and it was almost intimated that he was diverting the funds provided by Congress for the maintenance of the Legation to his own private use.

He was pilloried in lampooned and ridiculed in every possible way for his alleged parsimony.

The only foundation for these charges was, of course, the fact that Mr. Stallo lived within his official income, while Mr. Astor did not.

Similar inconveniences were felt, in less degree, by Gov. Porter, of Indiana (who resigned the place ostensibly to entr the Indiana campaign), and by William Porter, whom Mr. Harrison appointed in the last days of his administration to succeed Gov. Porter.

Mr. Van Alen's inherited wealth, it is expected, will enable him to restore to the American Embassy in Rome all the social glories which the legation had under William Waldorf Astor.

LEFT MANY BILLS BEHIND.

Wealthy-Looking Mr. Westervelt Will Have to Face His Creditors.

Ezra Westervelt, a commission merchant, at 41 Liberty street, was arrested to-day at the request of Constable Connell, of Cape St. Vincent, in the Thousand Islands, and was turned over by Justice Martin to the authorities at that place.

The charge against him is violation of the hotel act by leaving an unpaid bill of $200.

Westervelt is very aristocratic-looking and middle aged. He was dressed in the height of fashion when arraigned at the Tombs Court and appeared a personification of wealth and gaiety. He carried a gold-headed cane, wore diamonds and otherwise gave evidence of having an unlimited supply of cash.

The constable said that Westevelt had cut a wide swath in society at the Thousand Islands, and that not only the Ageman Hotel, but livery-men, boat owners and haberdashers have bills against him. When Mr. Westervelt was questioned he said he had nothing to say at present.

Only $17 to the World's Fair.

Through cars to Chicago via West Shore Railroad Thursday, September 21st, 1893, 10.00 A. M. See full particulars and additions excursions under "Excursions." *.*

NOT coming to the front—been here years. Buy your clothing where an established reputation warrants continued confidence. HACKETT, CARHART & Co., clothiers and furnishers. *.*

MAY DEFILE CROTON.

Justice Bartlett Continues Mrs. Roxanna Kelly's Injunction.

Her Buildings Cannot Be Moved Until a Trial Decides It.

One of Many Cases Resulting from Attempts to Purify Water.

Mrs. Roxanna Kelly, of Drewville, Putnam County, this morning gained another point in her fight against the Mayor, Aldermen and Public Works Commissioner of this city.

Justice Bartlett, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, handed down a decision continuing the injunction granted her. That injunction restrains the defendants from removing any of the buildings on her farm back from the middle branch of the Croton River until after her suit against the New York officials is settled in the Putnam County courts in October.

This is one of the many cases resulting from Commissioner Daly's attempt to purify the Croton water-shed.

Mr. Daly notified Mrs. Kelly in April last to cease using a drain which emptied the sewerage from her premises into the Croton River. Mrs. Kelly refused.

Commissioner Daly told her that she must cut off the drain, build an air-tight cesspool, and remove her stables and other outbuildings at least 200 feet from the river, or he would himself see that it was done.

She refused to do this, and Mr. Daly put his men at work on the cesspool.

Mrs. Kelly then tried to get an injunction, restraining Mr. Daly from carrying out this work.

Justice Pratt refused to interfere with the work on the cesspool. He did not, however, enjoin the Commissioner from touching the buildings.

Some time afterwards Mrs. Kelly moved to have the injunction made permanent.

Justice Bartlett, in writing his opinion, says:

"The only practical question is whether or not matters upon the plaintiff's premises shall be allowed to remain in status quo until the final action, which can be had at the next circuit and special term in Putnam County on the third Monday ofOctober next. I think it clear that there should be no further change until the case can thus be tried on the merits.

"The Commissioner of Public Works claims the right to suppress nuisances affecting the water supply under the statute of 1890, enacted by the Legislature, in the exercise of what is known as the police power of the State.

"Precisely what he may lawfully do in this direction must depend very much upon the particular facts of each case. If, as the plaintiff alleges, her predecessors in title for more than one hundred years have emptied the drainage of the premises into the middle branch o fthe Croton River, she can hardly be prevented doing so now because this stream has been made the source of the city's water supply, unless she is adequately compensated for the loss of the privilege.

"On the other hand there would be slight, if any, basis for a claim for compensation on the part of a property-owner who had not begun to conduct his drainage into such a stream until it was about to be included in the water supply system.

"The injunction to the extent to which it has been enforced will be continued until the trial of the action."

Chicago and Return, via Erie, $15.00.

Special train leaves New York, Chambers st., at 10.15 A. M., Sept. 26 and 30 and Oct. 5 and 9. Limit, ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. *.*

LAST EDITION

A REBEL ULTIMATUM.

Rio Must Surrender or Be Relentlessly Bombarded.

Mello's Message Causes a Panic in Brazil's Capital.

Merchants and Others Gathering Their Valuables for Flight.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A despatch received to-day by a mercantile firm in this city states that Admiral Mello, commanding the rebel Brazilian fleet, has sent an ultimatum to the authorities in Rio Janeiro declaring that unless the city surendered at once he will renew the bombardment relentlessly and with all the strength at his command.

The despatch adds that the receipt of the ultimatum has caused a panic in the city.

Nobody doubts that Admiral Mello will carry out his threat if the city is not delivered into his hands.

Merchants and others are hastily gathering together their valuables and making preparations for flight into the interior of the country.

The insurgent warships at Santos landed a strong force of marines to-day. Severe fighting in the neighborhood of the city continues.

NEW YORK GIRL TO WED IN PARIS.

Flora Davis to Become the Bride of Lord Terence Blackwood.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The marriage of Miss Flora Davis, daughter of Mr. John Davis, of New York, to Lord Terence Blackwood, youngest son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, British Ambassador to France, has been fixed to take place in this city on Oct. 19.

The ceremony will be performed in the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma. The Rector will officiate, assisted by Chaplain Noyes, of the British Embassy Church.

The Davis family would prefer that the wedding should take place in New York, but the arrangements to have the ceremony in Paris were agreed to in deference to the convenience of the Marquis of Dufferin's family and Miss Flora's dread of making a transatlantic voyage in the Autumn.

Miss Flora Davis, referred to above, is the daughter of John H. Davis, the banker, whose office is at 16 Wall street, and who resides at 24 Washington Square, North.

The approaching marriage of Miss Davis and Lord Terence Blackwood was a society topic in New York some time ago. It was once understood that the wedding was to occur in April last.

Another local sensation affecting the Davis family was the re-marriage of Mr. Davis in February last. His bride was Miss Millicent Whitney, the sister of Mrs. Augustus C. Whiting, and of Mrs. George L. Rives. Mr. Davis is very wealthy.

KEEPING OUT YELLOW JACK.

Mississippi Declares a Quarantine Against Brunswick, Ga.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 20.—The State Board of Health yesterday declared quarantine against Brunswick, Ga.

Inspectors will to-day be placed on trains entering the State from the east. While visitors will not be required to produce a clean bill of health, they will have to produce satisfactory evidence that they had not been in an infected district.

County health officers on the borders of the State are charged with the enforcement of this order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. The situation at Brunswick, Ga., was shown to be much better when the reports for yesterday were received at the Marine Hospital service this morning.

Surgeon Murray reported that there had been but one new case developed, and that none of the cases was critical, the majority of patients being convalescent.

Physicians had but little to do. He said the river and shore guard was nearly completed, and when finished there would be no need of a guard being kept by other States or cities.

WILL NOT REDUCE THE FARE.

Trunk Line Presidents Reject the Proposed $15 Rate to Chicago.

The Presidents of the trunk lines at a meeting to-day decided not to fix a $15 rate to the World's Fair, as advocated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The proposition came up in the form of a resolution, which was adopted last week by the general passenger agents of the trunk lines.

The Pennsylvania road, through President Roberts and General Passenger Agent Wood, made a fight for the $15 rate, but they were opposed by all the other companies, including the New York Central.

A communication was received from Mayor Gilroy in relation to Manhattan Day at the World's Fair, asking for a reduced rate from New York to Chicago for that occasion. The subject will come up for discussion at this afternoon's session.

Big men, little men, old men, young men, youths, boys of New York—quite a population to clothe, but we do it. A stranger? Ah, yes, step right in; we clothe the stranger here, too. HACKETT, CARHART & Co. *.*