Women Wanting Boarders
can get a chance at 450,000 ad.-reading people by inserting their ad. in The World to-morrow, "Boarders' Day" —14 words, 30 cents.

The EVENING EDITION BROOKLYN World.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

People Wanting Board
needn't want over to-morrow. "Boarders' Day" here means the repeating of to-morrow's ads., of this kind, in The Evening World. 14 words for 30 cents gets both papers.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1894. S PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION.

CRIMMINS AS A WITNESS.

Brother of the Contractor Declares He Never Paid Blackmail.

OTHER BUILDERS CALLED.

Defense of Policeman Burns Results in a Lot of Angry Warfare.

WELLMAN, HOUSE AND MARTIN.

All Three Lock Horns and the Defendant's Lawyer Taunts Bitterly.

Police Captain John T. Stephenson, of the Mulberry street station, was on hand at Police Headquarters this morning, ready to fight for his golden shield and his reputation against the accusation of a dozen merchants, who charge him with having extorted blood money from them for the privilege of violating the municipal laws relative to the encumbering of sidewalks while he was in command of the Leonard and the Church street stations.

The Captain was accompanied by the florid, heavy and combative Ira Shafer, the lawyer who defended Alderman Tom Cleary, of the famous "boodle" Board of 1884. Ex-Assistant District-Attorney John Vincent will join with Mr. Shafer in the defense of Capt. Stephenson.

There were scores of witnesses, too, summoned by Mr. Wellman to testify against Stephenson, but as there were still the uncomplete trials of Capt. Devery and his ward man, Edward Glennon, and McLaughlin's old ordinance man, James Burns, to be concluded, the Stephenson trial was doomed to a postponement.

Mr. Wellman peeped in at the door and took a look at the Captain in his new uniform and at his array of eminent counsel, and remarked, sententiously:

"If the witnesses testify as they have told the story to me, Capt. Stephenson might hire Judge Noah Davis, Joe Choate, and all the rest of the legal talent, and they couldn't save him."

The counsel to the Police Board said that there would be no new charges presented to-day, and that, until the Board had definitely determined whether to continue the trials after the Lexow Committee resumes, Sept. 10, he could not tell what would be done, except that perhaps a short case against one of the captains, the trial of which would not interfere with the Lexow Committee, might be put on after Stephenson's.

It is understood that such a case is being prepared against Capt. Max Schmittberger, all of the cases now prepared being too complicated for short trials.

The trials of Capt. Devery and Policemen Glennon and Burns were adjourned Friday night to 10 this morning, but, as usual, that hour had taken its place in ancient history long before the proceedings began.

There was some anticipation that in spite of the "informal agreement" not to decide the cases of Capt. Adam A. Cross and Ward Man George Smith until the conclusion of the trials of Devery, Burns and Glennon, the Board would announce its decision this morning.

But Gen. Kerwin informed an "Evening World" reporter that there had been no conference on the Cross and Smith cases, and President Martin said:

"The natural time to act on the cases of Capt. Cross and Patrolman Smith would be at a regular meeting. Our regular meeting occurs to-morrow. I do not anticipate that any action will be taken before then.

Mr. Wellman was amused at the story of how Katie Schubert, or "Mrs. Max Adler," as she is known in "private life," sold off her furniture and disappeared from her flat in One Hundred and Second street Saturday.

"I know just where Katie Schubert is," said he; "she has simply disappeared from the reportorial and police view. She is where I can touch her whenever I want her. She has not run away because she fears punishment for perjury."

It was 11 o'clock when the Commissioners all took their seats on the judicial dais in the police trial-room, and resumed the thread of the trial of Policeman James Burns.

Mr. House said he had twenty or thirty witnesses in Burns's defense and would consume the entire day.

Then, on the motion of Mr. Wellman, the trial of Capt. Stephenson was postponed till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and the Captain, his lawyers and twenty witnesses, left the building.

The prosecution announced the case against James Burns was completed. Mr. House made nineteen motions to dismiss. Some of them were that the Board had no right to try him on such charges as imputed criminal act to him, the Supreme Court, General Term, having decided in Capt. Schubert's case that a conviction must first have been had before a jury in a criminal court.

He also pointed out the decision in the case of Policeman Fitzpatrick and quoted from ex-Judge Noah Davis that it was preposterous to suppose that the Police Board had the power to try an officer for any alleged crime, where there was not sufficient notice to prepare for trial.

Mr. House claimed that the specifications were not tried under the rules of law. The defendant, he said, had not been accorded a continuous trial, for his trial was interrupted, postponed and resumed several times without legal reason. Also that other distinct defendants were tried on other distinct charges during his trial without his consent.

A part of Mr House's motion was on the ground that they had had a separate trial on the charges made by Charles Frien, the runaway complainant.

The Board denied the motion.

Mr. Wellman said the Board would dismiss the charge of bribery by Frien leaving the charge of neglect of duty

(Continued on Second Page.)

HER SWEETHEART DIDN'T CARE

Went on Eating When Told Tillie Meyer Was Dying.

No One Knows Just Why She Tried to Kill Herself.

Exactly why Tillie Meyer, of 197 East Fourth street, tried to kill herself last night is not quite clear, in the absence of a statement from the young woman herself, but that she made a desperate effort to do so is evidenced from the quantity of Paris green she took.

Tillie is a pretty, buxom young German girl of twenty-one years, and she has been living recently with her mother, sister Lizzie and stepfather in the third story of the tenement in East Fourth street. She and her sister, who is seventeen years old, have until lately worked as domestics. The last place they worked was at 125 East Houston street for O. Hausser, a baker.

It was said at the bakery to-day that the girls had been well liked and had given satisfaction when they worked there, but that their mother was the cause of them leaving.

"The mother came here so often after her daughters' money," said Mr. Hausser, "and scolded them so and made such a fuss that I had to discharge them to get rid of her. Tillie had a sweetheart, a painter, whom she used to see once a week and every other Sunday. She said she was going to marry him, but not for four or five years, as she wanted to give all her money to her mother."

Last night Tillie's mother, who is a stout German woman of forty-five years, scolded the girl for some trifling household matter, and finally, it is said, struck her. Tillie went into her bedroom and called to Lizzie to come to her, but Lizzie did not pay much attention and did not go.

At about 9.30 o'clock the mother heard Tillie groaning, and, on going to her room, found the girl writhing with pain, and a lot of Paris green strewed on the floor and bed near her.

Dr. P. T Leyendecker, of 114 First street, was called, and he promptly administered an emetic and later an antidote for the poison. The girl was taken a half hour later to Bellevue Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition. Although conscious, she may not be out of danger for a week.

Lizzie Meyer said this morning to an "Evening World" reporter:

"I cannot tell why my sister tried to kill herself. Last Saturday night she said laughingly to me: 'Let us take poison and die,' but I only thought it was a joke. My mother struck her last night, but she had often done that before. Tillie had a sweetheart named Traukot, and mother did not approve of him. Maybe that was why she wanted to die."

The neighbors in the tenement say that the mother often beat the girls cruelly. The mother called at Bellevue this morning to inquire about Tillie, and seemed much affected at her condition.

While the girl was suffering last night the mother went to 149 East Fourth street, where the girl's sweetheart lives. He was not at home and she left word to tell him that Tillie Meyer was dying and wanted to see him.

The young man, whose name is Traukot Ludwig, and who is only nineteen years old, was told by his landlady at the breakfast table about the message. He did not answer and went on eating his breakfast, after which he went to work.

"Why, Ludwig never cared for any girl," said Mrs. Lies, his landlady, this morning. "He often said that he had no use for them, and was going to be an old bachelor. He is sober and industrious and saves his money, but he is only a boy."

Mrs. Lies's daughter said that young Ludwig did have a sweetheart about a year ago, but that she threw him overboard, and that since then he has foresworn girls' society.

Dr. Leyendecker said he thinks that Tillie simply tried to kill herself because she thought it would be a romantic thing to do.

ROSETTA'S LATEST STORY.

Says a Woman Forced Her to Take Carbolic Acid.

Rosetta Czeisler, the fifteen-year-old girl who attempted suicide on Aug. 20 by taking a dose of carbolic acid in front of 48 Sheriff street, was well enough to leave Bellevue Hospital to-day, and was arraigned before Justice Ryan in the Essex Market Police Court to answer for making an attempt to end her life.

The girl lived with her parents at 192 Stanton street, and for some unknown reason disappeared from home about three weeks ago. Her parents believed that her head was turned by reading too many novels. When Policeman Harvey, of the Delancey street station, found the girl, she claimed that a young man compelled her to take the poison.

In court to-day she said that it was an unknown woman who made her take the carbolic acid. She met the strange woman at Broadway and Broome streets, she said, and, after walking with her for over an hour, they reached the Sheriff street house. The strange woman there pulled out a bottle, so she tells the story, and compelled her to take a drink. She refused at first, and the woman became very gruff and threatened her with violence unless she did. That is all she remembers, and when she came to her senses again she found herself in a hospital. She said that she had no reason for wanting to die, and never made any attempt to end her life.

Rosetta's parents were in court. They said she was foolish, but not bad.

Justice Ryan discharged her with a warning. She thanked the Court and left with her parents.

SORROW AWAITS A SUICIDE.

Annie Kubersku's Suicide While Visiting at a Friend's Home.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 28.—Anna Kubersku, a pretty nineteen-year-old girl, died suddenly last night at the house of Fritz Steinheusen as the result of taking Paris green with suicidal intent. The girl had been employed as a domestic at the house of a Mr. Pauly, at 521 East Fifty-first street, New York, and visited the Steinheusens on Sunday.

During the day she spoke about suicide, and particularly mentioned the case of Julius de Marcus and Juliette Fournier, the Central Park suicides.

On Sunday evening at 7 o'clock the girl was taken violently ill. Dr. Anderson was summoned, and he found she had taken Paris green. The girl denied this. The doctor was unable to do anything for her. She lingered until last night, when she died in frightful agony. She has a sister named Gertrude in Brooklyn or New York, but her address is not known.

A few weeks ago Anna sent home money for her mother to come to this country from Rotterdam, Germany. The mother is on her way and will arrive on Friday.

The reason for Anna's suicide is unknown. She is not known to have had any love affair.

DIVED TO HER DEATH.

Crazed by Illness, Mrs. Burbach Plunged from a Window.

Fell Four Stories and Broke Her Neck on the Pavement.

Her Son Dreamed She Was Being Carried Off by a Policeman.

Mentally deranged by long suffering from illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Burbach, sixty-five years old, committed suicide at 4 o'clock this morning by deliberately throwing herself from a fourth-story rear window at her home, at 203 Second avenue.

She plunged out head first and struck the stone-paved yard near the rear wall of the building, breaking her neck. She was dead when her eldest son, Edward, reached her a few moments later.

Mrs. Burbach's husband died in Germany nine years ago. With her three sons she came to America six years ago. Edward, then twenty-one years old, secured work at his trade of stone-cutting.

Edward is married, and is the main support of the home where his mother met her violent death this morning.

For nearly a year Mrs. Burbach had been an invalid, suffering from heart disease and asthma. Last Wednesday she developed symptoms of insanity. Since then the younger members of the family kept a watch over the sufferer's movements, remaining by her bedside day and night.

During the day Edward's wife would remain in attendance, and at night the sons would administer whatever comfort they could to their helpless mother.

Their physician called late last night. His patient was then more or less violent. She got out of bed several times and insisted on sitting up.

Edward remained with her until 3.50 this morning, when she seemed comparatively quiet. Tired out with watching he kissed her and lay down on his bed in the adjoining room.

Ten minutes later Edward jumped from his bed. He had dreamed that a policeman was carrying his mother away. He rushed into the bedroom, and found that she was gone. Running into the kichen, he was just in time to see his mother dive headlong through an open window.

FIRE-ESCAPE A FATAL BED.

Mrs. Mary Gill Sleeps Outside Her Window and Falls.

Mary Gill, thirty-six years old, a married woman, living at 329 East Thirty-second street, was found dead in the yard beneath her window this morning.

Mrs. Gill occupied the rear room on the fourth floor of the tenement at that number. It is thought, that the unfortunate woman had been drinking and slept out on the fire-escape. Early this morning in endeavoring to return to her room through the window it is probable that she lurched over the rail of the fire-escape.

No one saw or heard the fall. Her sister-in-law, who had slept in the room with her, was unaware of the accident until a policeman awakened her and told her of it.

The body was discovered by an Italian woman who lived across the hall on the same floor. She looked out of the window at 7 o'clock this morning and saw Mrs. Gill's body lying in the yard, and called up neighbors. Mrs. Gill was dead and stiff. She had fallen among a lot of broken marble slabs, stored against the house wall, and her brains were dashed out.

The body was taken to the East Thirty-fifth street station and the Coroner notified.

The dead woman's husband, William Gill, is locked up in the House of Detention as a witness to the murder of Nolan by the Barry boys, as alleged, a few nights ago in Thirty-third street.

JUMPED OUT TO DIE.

After a Fall of Five Stories Bridget Is Now a Prisoner.

Bridget Donohoe, twenty-six years old, of Mechanic street, West Farms, jumped out of a fifth-story window to the sidewalk at 303 East Sixty-fourth street, the residence of Carrie O'Brien, at 10 o'clock to-day.

She was taken to the Flower Hospital a prisoner, suffering from internal injuries.

HOUNDED BY POLICE.

Haughey's Men Try to Starve Out Newsman Weinberg.

Drove Him from His Stand for No Apparent Reason.

Patrolmen Put on Guard to See He Does Not Get Back.

A policeman stood to-day, just as one has stood for the past three months, at the northwest corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, for the sole and only purpose of preventing S. Weinberg from placing a news-stand under the Elevated stairs at that point.

As the newsdealing day covers two details of police the city is paying a fair average of $200 a month to prevent S. Weinberg from conducting his business.

There are two newsstands in the corresponding spot on the opposite corner across the avenue in front of Jimmy Wakely's saloon. There is a soundly established fruit stand under the stairs across the street on the southwest corner.

Still the people of New York are paying $2,400 a year to keep a newsstand away from the northwest corner under the stairs.

Weinberg is permitted to run a small stand of two tables against the imaginary stoop line of the building on the corner, and the only business of the policeman is to see that he does not move under the stairs.

There must be, at least there should be, some natural cause for this distinction drawn to the prejudice of the northwest corner. Here is a chance to draw conclusions as to the reason, for here is the story, or a part of it, as the whole is so diversified, ramified and various that it would take a fair-sized book to tell it.

There is a newspaper advertising office in the area basement at that corner. It is conducted in behalf of the advertising patrons of all the newspapers. It was formerly managed by a man named Belasco. It is said that he had a girl in his employ who had a friend or relative named John J. Walsh in the Elmira Reformatory. She persuaded Belasco to get Walsh out of the reformatory, which he is said to have done, and then given him employment at $5 a week. In addition to his advertising business, Belasco had a news-stand under the Elevated stairs in front of his place. Walsh was put in charge of it.

It is further said that during a temporary absence of his employer about two years ago, Walsh took possession in his own name of the news stand, and then defied Belasco to recover it. He is alleged to have succeeded in his defiance. However that may be, Walsh soon got control of the news stand and the advertising business, and Belasco vanished from the scene.

news-stand and sold out to a man named Levin for $1,400, but he still retained the advertising business.

Just as soon as Levin bought the stand he found himself in a peck of trouble. He was repeatedly arrested for keeping the stand and was on the verge of despair when S. Weinberg, a young man who supports his mother and a large family at 739 Sixth avenue, came along and bought the stand from Levin for $1,400, wholly unaware of the troubles that attended its maintenance.

A little while after a complaint which is said to have been traced to Walsh was filed before the Bureau of Encumbrances and the stand was removed.

Wernberg attempted to re-establish it and was arrested. Then he secured the permission of the corner property-owner to put up the present little stand. He declares that the combined pursuit of Walsh and the police has still been at his heels. He has been arrested and fined a dozen times in the past yar. He says that his stock has been thrown into the street by policemen. His papers have been stolen, he has been followed at night and hounded, as he says, by Walsh and his emissaries in every conceivable manner.

Stil he has doggedly held on, and, protected by the owners of the building, runs his little stand. Fearful that Weinberg might move back under the stairs, Capt. Haughey, of that precinct, placed a policeman on the corner to prevent it, and has kept up the watch ever since.

A little while ago Walsh, finding that the advertising business was unprofitable without the stand, gave that up. Weinberg took the abandoned office and now continues the ad erising business along with his little stand—not under the stairs.

Weinberg said this morning that his venture had within the year cost him $3,000, chiefly for legal fees and fines. He complains of being persecuted, and all the neighbors say that his treatment is an outrage.

CUT THIS OUT!

How to Get 450,000 Insertions for the Price of One

MONDAY—"House and Home Day."
All of The Sunday World's "Houses and Rooms" ads. repeated free in The Evening World—14 words for 30 cents.

TUESDAY—"Bargain Day."
All of The World's "For Sale" ads. repeated free in The Evening World—2 lines for 50 cents.

WEDNESDAY—"Boarders' Day."
All The World's "Boarders" ads. are repeated free in The Evening World—14 words for 30 cents.

THURSDAY—"House and Home Day."
All of The (Thursday) World's "Houses and Rooms" ads. are repeated free in The Evening World—14 words for 30 cents.

FRIDAY—"Real Estate Day."
All The World's "Real Estate" ads. up to 5 lines repeated free in The Evening World—2 lines for 50 cents.

SATURDAY—"Situation Day."
All "Situations Wanted" ads. appearing in The World Saturday morning repeated free in The Evening World—20 words for 10 cents.

THE TARIFF FIGHT IS OVER.

Who Gets the Decision?

HERE ARE THE NAMES.

Chamber of Commerce Committee to Fight Tammany Hall.

Call Already Issued for a Conference to Be Held Sept. 6.

Everybody Irrespective of Party Asked to Unite Now.

These are the names of the gentlemen who have consented to take charge of the Chamber of Commerce political movement:

W. Bayard Cutting,	G. G. Williams,
Charles S. Smith,	W. L. Strong,
George F. Baker,	C. Vanderbilt,
Charles Butler,	William H. Webb,
James Speyer,	J. Hansen Rhoades,
Alfred S. Heidelbach,	H. C. Fahnestock,
Morris K. Jesup,	Hugh Camp,
William Martens,	H. Cillis,
W. E. Dodge,	Geo. Macculloch Miller,
Julius J. Frank,	J. Crosby Brown,
Woodbury Langdon,	John Sloane,
Henry Kice,	Max J. Liesauer,
F. D. Tappen,	John P. Townsend,
William Ottman,	Joseph Larocque,
George W. Quintard,	M. S. Feckheimer,
G. Nerrie,	James M. Constable,
Gustav H. Schwab,	A. S. Frissell,

At first it was intended to place the movement in the hands of a Committee of One Hundred, but only the thirty-four above authorized the use of their names.

Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union, who also managed the new movement, issued the following call this afternoon in the form of an invitation for a conference to those named:

"You are invited to attend a meeting of the citizens of New York, irrespective of party, to be held at the Madison Square Garden Concert or Recital Hall, on Thursday, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock."

"This meeting is called to consult as to the wisdom and practicability of taking advantage of the present state of public feeling, to organize a citizens' movement for the government of the city of New York, entirely outside of party politics, and solely in the in the interest of efficiency, economy and the public health, comfort and safety.

"It is believed that the people of the city are tired of the burden of inefficiency, extravagance and plunder, and understand that a city, like a well-ordered household, should be managed solely in the best interests of its people, and to this end should be entirely divorced from party politics and selfish personal ambition or gain."

This statement was only given out by Mr. Schwab:

"This call was drawn up by a committee consisting of William E. Dodge, Hugh N. Camp and Gustav Schwab, the intention being to lay the question of a larger movement in favor of good government before a conference of leading and representative men from all walks of life.

"The present state of public feeling and the revelations of the last few months, we arec onvinced, have sufficiently roused the citizens of New York to justify the attempt to organize all good citizens in an attempt to place the management of affairs in this city on a business footing, or on that of a well-ordered household.

"The call will be sent to leading men in every posititon to the laboring man as well as to the banker and merchant, the intention being to create a citizens' movement in the broadest sense of the word.

The call being issued and the conference summoned, the functions the small committee have undertaken heretofore will cease, and the further determinations of what shall be done will be left to the wisdom of the conference.

The names of many Republicans who have been active partisans are included in the list of the Thirty-four, among them Messrs Cutting, Smith, Strong, Vanderbilt, Webb, Rhoades and Sloan. Nearly all the others are what are known as Cleveland Democrats.

Tammany and all the anti-Tammany organizations have been ignored. It is said that the reformers distrust the leaders of the established anti-Tammany organizations. They propose to go it alone.

Alexander E. Orr, who was supposed to be the head and front of the movement, declared this morning that he had nothing to do with it.

"I am a resident of Brooklyn and do not want to interfere in New York politics," said he.

"When we made our fight in Brooklyn we did not call on any one for help in New York, and I don't think the New Yorkers need any aid from Brooklyn."

Gustav H. Schwab, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union, has appointed the Committees provided for at the last meeting of the Executive Committee as follows:

Finance Committee—P. Knauth, Jacob H. Schiff, William Ballin, William Mertens, Charles Hausell.

Committee on Literature—A. von Briesen, N. Oppenheimer, L. F. Thoma, Dr. J. Sachs, Dr. A. Berghaus, Dr. Leo Stager, Otto Kempner.

Committee on Naturalization—G. Kraft, E. J. H. Temsen, H. Cillis, G. J. Edelheim, C. Sutter, M. Geyer, Aug. Grote, H. Eggers, G. Weinstein, Charles F. Wiebusch, Otto Pullich.

Committee on Registration—F. O. Dettmann, John Weigold, Dr. Weiss, H. Engelhard, Theodore Sutro, Dr. Hoober, Carl L. Lawenstein, Dr. Ettinger, Paul Kistel, F. Grar, S. Hirshbach.

Press Committee—H. Rosenthal, C. P. Hangi, C. Hauser, L. F. Thomas, Joseph Winter.

The Committee on Literature is to disseminate pamphlets and other educational documents among the German-American voters of this city.

The Committee on Naturalization is to act as adviser and guide for those Germans who desire to become citizens.

The Committee on Registration will watch the registration and will cause German-Americans in all districts to bring out the full voting strength of the Germans.

MORTON IS IN TOWN.

Supposed to Be Now in Conference with Tom Platt.

The Story that Warner Miller Is Sulking Said to Be Untrue.

Mr. Orr Not In the Chamber of Commerce Tiger Hunt.

Levi P. Morton arrived in this city at 10.35 o'clock this morning to see ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt about the Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Morton left Rhinebeck, where his country seat is situated, at 8.10 o'clock this morning. The train is due here at 11 o'clock. A large crowd of reporters who awaited Mr. Morton's coming were disappointed. The ex-Vice President got off at Poughkeepsie and took an express train from there, which reached here at 10.35.

Mr. Platt said he did not know Mr. Morton was in the city. He expected to meet him, and would do so as soon as Mr. Morton would notify him.

About the time that Mr. Morton was due to arrive Mr. Platt disappeared from view and could not be found.

While it seemed to be he general impression that Mr. Morton and Mr. Platt were having a political seance somewhere, with Mr. Platt in the role of medium, there was no evidence to support such a belief other than the simultaneous disappearance of both men.

It was really stated as a fact in some quarters that Mr. Platt and Mr. Morton were together in a room at an uptown hotel, but inquire at ae place mentioned elicited a denial.

Bets of 5 to 1 were offered to-day that Mr. Morton would accept. The story published in a morning paper that Warner Miller was on the warpath because he would not get the nomination again is pronounced false. Mr. Miller is loyally spporting Platt and Morton. The prediction is made that Morton's nomination will be unanimous.

RESCUED FROM MIDSTREAM.

Dell Either Fell or Jumped from a Ferryboat.

William Dell, forty-two years old and homeless, either fell or attempted suicide by jumping from a Christopher street ferry-boat at 10.45 this morning while in midstream.

He was rescued by the crew of the tugboat Acme. He was then brought ashore and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital a prisoner.

Do You Keep Boarders?

Every landlady who has accommodations for boarders, and who may not have her house quite full yet for the Winter season, should be sure and have her advertisement in "The World" to-morrow. Every Wednesday is "Boarders' Day" on "The World," when for 30 cents fourteen words of this kind of advertising can be said to be over 450,000 people.

CRUISERS ON GUARD.

United States and British Men-of-War Keep Order at Bluefields.

Nicaraguans Consider All White Men Their Enemies.

Mosquito Chief Clarence Escapes to Kingston, Jamaica.

The steamship Alene, from Central American and West Indian ports, reached this port to-day and docked at the foot of Rector street. She was at Colon and Port Limon when the trouble between the residents and the Nicarauguan Government occurred, and among her passengers from Port Limon to Kingston were the Mosquito chief, Clarence, and half a hundred refugees. They had escaped from Bluefields on board the British cruiser Mohawk, which, in conjunction with the United States gunboat Marblehead, has been protecting the foreign residents of the Mosquito territory.

Chief Clarence and his followers were transferred to Jamaica at the expense of the British Government.

On board the Alene the Mosquito chief proved a source of interest and much amusement to the other passengers. Chief Clarence, according to the story of one of the New York passengers on the ship, would strut about the saloon deck arrayed in gay attire, made up of a navy officer's trousers and an army officer's coat. He is described by the passenger as being a young man of about twenty, with a very dark skin and a pronounced negro type of face, and possessed of more than the average intelligence of the natives of the Mosquito coast.

While the United States Marblehead was at Port Limon with English and American refugees on board, the British cruiser Mohawk ran down the coast, chasing schooner on which were supposed to be some refugees made prisoners by the Nicaraguan Government.

The Mohawk overhauled three coasting vessels and boarded them, but did not find any prisoners. The Mohawk then returned to Port Limon. This was after the Nicaraguans had arrested the American and British reperesentatives and merchants.

The refugees were transferred from the United States gunboat to the Mohawk, and were sent to Jamaica by the Alene, as above stated.

It was the opinion of the officers and passengers of the Alene that but for the prompt measures taken by the Commander of the two war vessels would have been lost, as the Nicaraguan officials showed a disposition to deal with those who opposed them in the customary Central American manner—a mere form of trial, and then the machete or rifle ball made of execution.

"They have a rapid transit method of dealing with political prisoners down there," said one of the passengers on the Alene. "The Nicaraguan soldiers are very little better than the Indians. They are very handy with the machete and can lop off the head of an enemy at one blow. They do not stand on ceremony, and would as soon kill a man as they would eat their breakfast. The only thing that destrained them was the presence of the men-of-war and the fear of the consequences should any extreme measures be resorted to by them."

Another passenger said that when the Marbleheadleft Bluefields for Colon to telegraph to Washington the Mohawk kept watch over the foreign residents, and when the Mohawk went for coal or to communicate with the British Admiralty from Port Limon the Marblehead did guard duty.

To the protection of the men-of-war, he said, the white residents of Bluefields owed their safety, for the Nicaraguans seemed to consider all white men their enemies.

Custom-House Brokers' Licenses.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Treasury Department has given notice that all Custom-House brokers who apply for a license under the new Tariff bill will be recognized as such brokers until their applications have been examined and passed upon.

MR. PAULSON, 83 Leonard st., was cured of rheumatism by the ELECTROPOISE: no medicine; not a battery. Call at 1122 Broadway. "s"

You read The Evening World! Do you read the Sunday World?

LAST EDITION.

WILD RUSH OF BROKERS.

Hundreds of Them Swarm About the Doors of the Custom-House.

FIVE THOUSAND WITHDRAWALS

Remarkable Business on the First Day of the New Tariff Act.

MANY INTRICATE QUESTIONS.

Big Importing Houses Represented and Lawsuits Threatened.

An unprecedented rush of brokers, clamoring for the withdrawal of bonded goods under the ruling of Secretary Carlisle, occurred at 8 o'clock this morning when the Custom-House opened for its first day's business under the new Tariff law.

Deputy Collector Charles A. King, of the Third Division, is in charge of all withdrawals and bonded warehouse goods, and he and his assistant, Mr. Grant, together with a force of fifteen clerks, were kept extremely busy.

Several hundred brokers crowded into the withdrawal room, and Fred Burns, the official announcer, whose deep, sonorous voice could be heard all over the old building, made all the official announcements and told the struggling crowd to "get into line." Finally the brokers settled down to business and presented their papers to the clerks, receiving in return official orders for the removal of goods from the bonded warehouses. Under the new law all the brokers were required to have licenses.

The withdrawals included various classes of goods, upon which there was a question as to the tariff under the new act, and a deposit duty was taken averaging about 50 per cent., subject to a readjustment of the duty after investigation.

There were over five thousand withdrawals to-day subject to these conditions. Under the old or McKinley law, the withdrawals were 150 or 200 a day. The immense rush of to-day may therefore be readily appreciated upon comparison.

The brokers employed many extra clerks to do their business.

Claim lawyers were also on hand by the score, many of them ready to take advantage of that "semicolon" in the new act, which affects importers of diamonds.

A circular was posted early in the morning by Mr. King, showing the class of goods for withdrawal from bond under Secretary Carlisle's decision, and the rates of duty under the McKinley act, and, also, the new law. It was upon these goods that the deposit duty was taken, subject to a readjustment. Following is list of the principal articles thus affected, together with the McKinley tariff and the new duties:

Articles.	McKinley act.	New law.
Beaded trimmings	60 p. c.	35 p. c.
Aniline dyes	4-10 per lb.	4-10
Art flowers	50 p. c.	35 p. c.
Cigarettes	60 p. c.	40 p. c.
Cigars	50 p. c.	50 p. c.
Cotton hosiery	various	50 p. c.
Cotton lace curtains	60 p. c.	40 p. c.
Cotton embroideries	60 p. c.	40 p. c.
Guns and rifles	various	35 p. c.
Linens	35 to 50 p. c.	35 p. c.
Paper	2-10c. per lb.	54 per ton
Iron ore	75c. per ton	40c.
Pig iron	2-10c. per lb.	54 per ton
Paper	35 p. c.	30 p. c.
Manufacturers of silk	50 to 60 p. c.	50 p. c.
Lima beans, mushrooms	60 p. c.	30 p. c.
All spirits classified under the McKinley act	$2.50 per gal.	$1.60 per gal.
Ale in casks	20c. per gal.	12c. per gal.
Sat. velvets	47c. per yd.	47c. per yd.
Cotton wearing apparel	50 p. c.	40 p. c.
Tobacco	$2 per lb.	$1.50 per lb.

Considerable excitement occurred over the new tariff on worsted goods, all the large firms who import them being represented. Among them were the H. B. Claflin Company, Arnold, Constable & Co., Fred Butterfield, Rothfeld, Stein & Co. and Stieglitz & Bailin.

These firms claimed that the Dingley act was repealed by the passage of the McKinley law, which made all other previous legislation void. It was decided to order in one case of worsted goods for examination in anticipation of the heavy law suits which the importers are about to bring against the Government.

William H. Stein Co., Custom-House brokers, who are largely interested in this class of goods, said that the question regarding their entry was one of the most important of the new law and would involve much litigation.

There was no particular excitement in sugar, but the representatives of the trust were on hand at the Custom-House.

Collector Kilbreth told a reporter for "The Evening World that he had not heard of any numerous arrivals of cargoes of raw sugar in anticipation of the increased tariff.

Raw sugar was free of duty before the passage of the new act, which puts a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem upon it, and adds to that one-eighth of 1 per cent. for refined sugars. The trust has large stocks on hand, and has raised prices one cent a pound within the past two weeks.

Under the new law coffee and tea are free of duty, and as pretty large imports were in bond before the new law took effect there was a rush to get them out of the warehouses. Prices of these staples were therefore very likely to be decreased as soon as the new stocks are placed on the market.

RACE WITH THE TARIFF.

Sugar Steamer Saved $6,000 by Arriving Before Midnight.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 28.—The race made by the steamship Newcomer, laden with sugar from the St. Lucia, West Indies, plantations, to reach Philadelphia before midnight was a fine one for a vessel not intended to be an ocean greyhound.

Her cargo consisted of 4,642,992 pounds of sugar consigned to the Franklin