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Isaac

GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

ATTACKING THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT IN A SPEECH AT EDINBURGH.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW WORSE THAN THE LAW ITSELF—PEACE AND POLICE IN IRELAND—GREAT BRITAIN WON OVER TO HOME RULE.

London, Oct. 21.—Mr. Gladstone addressed an audience of 5,000 persons in the Corn Exchange at Edinburgh this evening. Ireland, he said, continued to eclipse all other subjects. The country now fully recognized that the Irish question must be settled before others. The opponents of Home Rule had hoodwinked and deluded their constituencies by pledging themselves against coercion, promising local government and expressing themselves against granting large advances of British money to buy out landlords. Yet their first favorite measure after gaining power was coercion. Local government was vanishing in thin air, and there was a proposal before Parliament granting £40,000,000 to buy out the landlords. The Conservatives took credit for setting Ireland right by firm and resolute government. Their administration of the law was worse than the law itself. The state of things was such that the Irish ought to hate the law, though he would not say they ought to break it. The Government itself was a perfect pattern of illegality. Its methods tended to provoke the people.

Mr. Gladstone then referred to the Tipperary affair. It was grossly illegal, he said, to close the courthouse against the people. The appointment of Magistrate Shannon was a gross scandal, not merely because he was an executive officer, but also because he had been involved in a serious personal altercation with Mr. Dillon. If such tricks were played in England by wantonness of power a very short way would be found to remedy such abuse. After the examples of police misconduct at Mitchelstown and Tipperary it was impossible to respect the police or the administration of law by the police. Their brutality and harshness constituted the crowned insult of absenteeism—the grossest that could be inflicted on the people at such a time.

Mr. Balfour appeared to feel that it was not a part of the business of the Minister for Ireland to live there. Besides, how many of those present knew whether there was a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or not? (Laughter.) Nobody heard of him. Absenteeism, which was among the lowest signs of degradation in the last century, seemed now a constant habit, the Irish Minister flaunting his absence in the face of the people. The Government vaunted itself on peace in Ireland, yet kept six times more policemen there than in England and Scotland. British taxpayers pay £1,600,000 yearly to the Irish police simply to assist in collecting rents for the landlords. English and Scotch landlords met their tenants fairly and had not found it necessary to appeal for the help of policemen to collect their rents. Yet British landlords had lost more on rents than Irish landlords had. If the Government would grant a general election the state of public opinion would prove that the country was won over to Home Rule.

On this great question of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone concluded, the last of the fortresses of bigotry and oppression would go down before the Liberals' attack. Justice to Ireland would rid the Empire of an intolerable nuisance and a deep disgrace, and would gild with a glow brighter than that of any former period the closing years of a glorious reign.

The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Shortly after the close of the speech Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone attended a concert, at which Madame Patti sang. Dense crowds were assembled outside the concert hall as Mr. Gladstone's carriage drove up and he was heartily cheered. He was also cheered by the concert audience. After the concert Mr. Gladstone had a long and pleasant interview with Madame Patti.

WHAT BALFOUR SAID AT NEWCASTLE.

THE COURT AT TIPPERARY REFUSES A REQUEST THAT HE BE SUMMONED TO STATE IT UNDER OATH.

Tipperary, Oct. 21.—The trial of the defendants indicted for conspiracy was resumed before Magistrates Irwin and Shannon to-day. One of the witnesses who gave evidence yesterday for the Crown testified that he had since been told that hereafter his family would not be supplied with milk. A discussion followed between the counsel engaged in the case, in the course of which V. B. Dillon, of counsel for the defendants, said that he wished that the tribunal before which the case was being heard was a superior instead of a magistrate's court. If such was the case he would charge Mr. Balfour with contempt of court for his recent utterances at Newcastle.

Mr. Michael O'Brien, one of the defendants, asked that a summons be issued against Mr. Balfour, compelling him to appear before the court and state under oath what he had said at Newcastle.

The court declined to issue a summons, declaring that it refused to be the medium for anything illegal or improper.

David Sheehy, one of the defendants, took part in the discussion, and made remarks which were construed by the magistrates as contempt of court. He was accordingly committed to jail for one week.

Dublin, Oct. 21.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived in this city to-day.

IRISH LABORERS DEMAND WORK OR BREAD.

Dublin, Oct. 21.—A crowd of farmers' laborers at Schull besieged the Board of Guardians to-day, demanding work or bread, on account of the failure of the potato crop. The Board replied that the law did not permit outdoor relief.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT AND REVOLT CONNECTED.

Berne, Oct. 21.—The evidence obtained in the suit brought by the Ticino Cantonal Bank against the Government of the canton, arising from the embezzlement of 1,000,000 francs by the Treasurer of the canton, shows that the embezzlement was intimately connected with the revolt that occurred in the canton last september. It is said that Signor Respini, the head of the cantonal Government, has in his possession documents which compromise a number of men influential in political life. He will sift the charges, and will not spare the persons implicated in the embezzlement. The insurgents obtained many letters respecting the suit when they had possession of the Government offices, but were unable to procure other documents which were locked in the official boxes, to which they had no keys.

O'BRIEN VISITING THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Oct. 21.—William O'Brien attended the opening session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, and was a close observer of the procedure of the popular branch of the French Parliamentary body. He said to a reporter afterward that he was surprised to see how patient the Chamber was, but thought that much time was lost in discussions that were of little importance. In the House of Commons, he added, the discussions were never so prolonged, and the House was quickly deserted by the members when interpellations as tedious as those he had heard in the Chamber were submitted.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 21.—The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen will arrive here to-morrow from their Northwest trip, and on Friday evening next the Earl and party will leave in Chauncey M. Depew's private car on a trip to New-York.

WISSMANN TO VISIT BISMARCK AT VARZIN.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—Baron Wissmann will go Thursday to Varzin, where he will stay as the guest of Prince Bismarck till Saturday. He will start on his journey to East Africa Monday.

A CONFERENCE ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

London, Oct. 21.—Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, had a long conference to-day with the Newfoundland delegates.

RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT CARNOT.

Paris, Oct. 21.—President Carnot to-day gave audience to Senhor Piza, the new Brazilian Minister, who presented his credentials.

TO CONVERT THE ARGENTINE LOANS.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21.—Congress closed yesterday, after adopting the Government bill to convert the provincial foreign loans into a 4 1-2 per cent National loan. The bill does not curtail the borrowing powers of the provinces.

CANADA AND THE McKINLEY BILL.

THE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS STEADY—THE SHIPMENT OF EGGS TO ENGLAND.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—It is stated that more than 1,000 live sheep and lambs have passed through St. John bound for New-England, within a few days, despite the McKinley bill. The price of farm produce by wholesale or retail was on the average rather higher yesterday than at the same date last year. Most varieties of fish also rule higher than last year at this time.

A cable dispatch from London to "The Globe" says: "The first test consignment of Canadian eggs reached the London market to-day in excellent condition. They will bear comparison with Normandy eggs. Several cases found buyers at 10 shillings per 100. The top price for the best eggs on the market was 11 shillings. If anything is to be done with this trade this consignment should be followed up at once, as prices will be high from now until after Christmas."

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—In certain quarters the imposition of an export duty on nickel ore is being advocated. It is not known whether or not the Government has considered the matter; but it is more than probable that for the sake of economy in transport the ore will be subjected at the mines to a process of semi-manufacture, by reducing it to the form known as "matte," which, together with the actual work of mining, will furnish employment to hundreds of Canadians.

Mr. Campbell, member of the Dominion Parliament for Kent, Ont., who is here on business with the Customs Department, says the new United States Tariff law is already injuring trade in his district.

A TUMULT IN THE BOHEMIAN DIET.

Vienna, Oct. 21.—In the Bohemian Diet at Prague to-day a Young Czech member named Vasaty challenged the Governor to explain his course in replying in German to questions put in the Czech language. The Governor declined to give an explanation of his reasons for speaking German in such cases, and in consequence a great tumult arose in the Diet Chamber. Finally, the members grew so disorderly over the matter that it became necessary to close the session, which was done.

The dispatch may mean only that yesterday's sitting of the Diet was closed. But if it means that the "session" has been closed—the whole period during which the Diet was to hold its sitting—that action would indicate that there is no present hope of a reconciliation between the Central Government at Vienna and the Bohemian province. Some months ago Count Taafe, the Austrian Premier, had arranged in the capital a conference between the leaders of the two antagonistic parties in the old Kingdom of Wenceslas, the Germans and the Bohemians, and a compromise had been arrived at. The present session of the Diet at Prague had been convened chiefly to ratify that compromise. The Bohemians demand mainly two things: First, that the German language, and consequently the German influence, shall not predominate in their country; and, secondly, that Emperor Francis Joseph shall proceed to Prague, and be crowned there, officially, King of Bohemia, as he came to Buda Pesth and was there crowned King of Hungary.

That ceremony of coronation would be a guarantee to the Bohemians that they would be treated on a footing of equality with the Austro-Hungarians. But it seems that the compromise promises made by the Germans have already been forgotten, even by the Governor of Bohemia. On the other hand, M. Rieger, the leader of the old Czechs, who thought he represented the Bohemian element at the Compromise Conference, has been disowned by Dr. Gregr and the other leaders of the Young Czechs. The latter are more exacting in their claims for the country than was M. Rieger, and they seem determined to cut off all relations with the German politicians in Bohemia.

THE RACE WON BY THE TEUTONIC.

London, Oct. 21.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, Captain Irving, which cleared the bar at New-York at 7:34 a. m. October 15, bound for Liverpool, was signalled off Browhead at 9:27 o'clock this morning. The Inman Line steamer City of New-York, Captain Watkins, which sailed from New-York for Liverpool on the same day with the Teutonic, and crossed the bar four minutes ahead of her, was signalled off the same point at 11:30 a. m. to-day.

The City of New-York's mails are expected to reach London on Wednesday morning, making the quickest time on record.

This is the first time that the Teutonic has beaten the City of New-York in an eastward race. The two racers were seen twice on their way across the ocean. The Normannia passed them last Thursday, the Teutonic being ahead. On the evening of the same day the Suevia sighted them, but at that time the City of New-York was in the lead. The pace seems to have been too rapid for the City of New-York to sustain, however.

A BLOODLESS FRENCH DUEL.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The duel between M. Paul Deroulede and M. Reinach, growing out of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, relative to the action of the Government against the Boulangists, in the course of which M. Deroulede insulted M. Reinach by describing him as "that lackey of all Administrations," took place early this morning. The weapons used were pistols. Twenty-five paces were marked off by the seconds, and the principals then took their places. At the word M. Reinach fired, but his shot flew wide of its mark. M. Deroulede did not fire. M. Reinach's seconds then proposed that the duel be continued, but M. Deroulede declined to accede to the proposal.

A FINAL MOVE AGAINST DOCKMEN'S EXACTIONS.

London, Oct. 21.—The executive of the Shipowners' Federation is organizing a scheme providing for the simultaneous laying up of their ships at all ports, as a final resort against the exactions of the Seamen's and Dock-Laborers' unions.

ALLEGED JEWELRY THIEVES ARRESTED.

London, Oct. 21.—An American named Wright and two women named Condy and Irvine were arraigned in a police court to-day on the charge of robbing a jeweller in Cheapside of a diamond brooch valued at £550. It is believed that the prisoners are implicated in other jewelry robberies that have recently occurred in London. They were remanded for trial.

PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

Lisbon, Oct. 21.—Senhor Bocage, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will conduct direct negotiations with the British Minister here in regard to the territory in Africa which is in dispute between Portugal and England.

CRISPI AND CAPRIVI TO MEET AT GENOA.

Rome, Oct. 21.—It has been decided that General von Caprivi, the German Chancellor, shall meet Premier Crispi at Genoa within a fortnight.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET TO MEET NOVEMBER 12.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—A royal decree has been issued convening the Prussian Diet on November 21.

A YACHT LEAVING COWES FOR NEW-YORK.

Cowes, Oct. 21.—The yacht Lady Evelyn sailed for New-York yesterday.

A PENALTY OF HIRING KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A strike of fifty men began in the morocco leather factory of McDermott & Howard, Park-ave. and Schenck-st., Brooklyn, and on Monday 200 men suspected of belonging to the Knights of Labor were locked out. William McNair, secretary of District Assembly No. 49, called on Mr. McDermott to try to settle the trouble and asked him: "Do you not concede the right to the men to organize as well as the manufacturers?"

"No," replied Mr. McDermott, "not in my factory. If I employed a Knight of Labor I should have to forfeit $5,000 to the Manufacturers' Association." Mr. McNair said that the wages of the men in the factory had been lowered from $12 to $9 a week, and it was on this account that they struck.

ATTACKED BY TWO ANGRY BUCKS.

Red Bank, N. J., Oct. 21 (Special).—Edward Kemp, of New-York, has a fine herd of deer at his summer place on the Rumson Road. To-day Thomas Breen went into the pen to feed them, and was attacked by two large bucks which were angered by the barking of a dog. Breen tried to climb the fence, but one of the bucks got its antlers in his clothing and threw him heavily to the ground. While lying helpless on the ground both bucks struck him with their antlers, and had it not been for the timely arrival of one of the gardeners he would no doubt have been killed. Breen's hands and arms were badly cut and his right knee-cap was dislocated.

THE BODY OF YOUNG CASE RECOVERED.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 21.—The Government steamer Stiletto made several ineffectual attempts to recover the body of the son of Rear-Admiral Case, who was drowned at Bristol. The young man's body was found this morning near the place where he sank, by Captain Waters's wrecking crew from Newport.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

SCHEMES OF THE ATCHISON.

REACHING FOR AN EMPIRE IN THE WEST—ITS PLANS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Chicago, Oct. 21 (Special).—Within three years the Atchison road will have built 2,000 miles of new road. Judge Springer is authority for the statement that within three years the track between Mojave and San Francisco will be completed. With the building of the road and the unfinished portion of the Atlantic and Pacific between Lepuepo and Albuquerque, will be sprung a big litigation. It is nothing less than the claim on the part of the Atchison to over 20,000,000 acres of land, being alternate sections for ten miles in States and twenty miles in Territories on each side of the track for the whole distance. A large part of this is in what is now the richest part of California. This grant was conferred in 1866 by the Government. The terms were that the Atlantic and Pacific should build the road and that the Government would extinguish the Indian title and survey and open the land to settlement in advance or at the same time with construction. This the Government did not do except in parts; neither did the Atlantic and Pacific build all of the road, but it built several miles through territory not even yet surveyed and over which the Indian title still hangs. By act of Congress, July 6, 1886, the grant was repealed. The Atchison has procured opinions from some of the leading attorneys in the country, and they all agree that the repealing act was unconstitutional. The road failed to carry out its contract, but the Government had previously failed to carry out its share. Judge Springer believes the land could still be claimed, and there is no question that the Atchison will make the attempt.

President Manvel has just signed an order for 10,000 tons of sixty-pound steel rails to be delivered at Albuquerque. Mr. Manvel says the steel is for repairs on the Atlantic and Pacific, but Western dispatches says that vast quantities of ties and steel have already been shipped West from Albuquerque for the new line between Mojave and San Francisco. On Tuesday it was also reported that the Atchison was building from Springfield, or rather Chadwick, Mo., to Memphis, in order to take its Kansas and Nebraska grain over the Southern route, which has of late been carrying more Western grain than goes via Chicago and St. Louis combined. The completion of the gap between El Paso and San Angelo will occur with the completion of the San Francisco line and give the Atchison a line 150 miles shorter than the Southern Pacific to Galveston, a city which all Atchison officials agree will become a far more important point than New-Orleans.

TWO SUITS AGAINST THE ERIE.

SENT BACK FOR RETRIAL BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Oct. 21 (Special).—Two railroad cases were sent back for new trials to-day by the Court of Appeals. They were argued on appeal by the defendant before the highest court nearly a year ago. The cases were those of the Bradford, Eldred and Cuba, by Thomas C. Platt, receiver, and the Tonawanda Valley and Cuba, by B. W. Spencer, receiver, against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. The cases are identical in principle. The suits were to compel specific performance of an alleged agreement by defendant to loan money. The defendant road connected with both these narrow-gauge roads. Each case has been tried twice. The first trials were reversed by the General Term. The last appeal in each case was from the judgment of General Term, first department, affirming the judgment of the New-York Special Term in favor of the plaintiffs. Both the plaintiff roads penetrated into the oil regions and were used by the Erie as feeders. To render them permanently tributary, the Erie, in March, 1883, made contracts with them whereby these roads were to turn over all business to the Erie and to promote the Erie's interests and to surrender to the Erie the majority of their capital stock. The Erie bound itself to make good any deficiency in the earnings of these respective roads, to meet the interest on their bonded indebtedness from time to time. The bonded debt of the Tonawanda road amounted to $490,000; that of the Bradford, Eldred and Cuba road to $560,000.

The defence was that the contract was void, not having been ratified by defendant's stockholders, and fraudulent against the plaintiffs' non-assenting shareholders, and that in any event the defendant's liability was terminated by the appointment of the receivers. The prevailing opinion was written by Judge Peckham and concurred in by Judges Earl, Andrews, Gray and O'Brien, with a dissenting opinion by Judge Finch, in which Chief Judge Ruger concurs.

UNDERBID BY THE BURLINGTON.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—"The Evening Journal" says: "The peace of a day in rate circles has been rudely broken again. A howl has gone up against the Burlington for having made a slashing cut at Abilene, Kan., in order to secure a party of 100 Dunkards going from there to attend their annual meeting at Harrisburg, Penn. All the other roads had representatives there bidding for the party at reduced rates, but they got left and that's why the Burlington is now getting roasted. The regular rate was $63 80 for each person for the round trip, but it is claimed that the Burlington carried the party for $36 each. The other roads, despite the fact that they were all bidding at a cut rate, are wild at the Burlington's cut. The proof obtained by the Burlington's competitors has been filed with Chairman Findley, who is expected to overlook the bids that were made by the other roads and assess against the Burlington one of those non-collectable fines with which Mr. Goddard amuses himself with at odd times."

RUMORS ABOUT THE "Q" ROAD DENIED.

Chicago, Oct. 21 (Special).—The air is filled with rumors of a proposed Burlington extension toward the Pacific Coast. One of the most interesting of these comes from Seattle, to the effect that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has joined hands with the Hunt system of railroads for the purpose of forming a great transcontinental line from the Pacific Coast. The report is that the contracts have already been let for the construction of a road from Cheyenne to Butte, a distance of 300 miles. These contracts are nominally with the Hunt system, and involve the expenditure of $10,000,000, and, it is alleged, bonds to this amount have been placed in London. The floating of these bonds was opposed by the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific interests, and the attempt to sell them was likely to prove unsuccessful until the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road came to the rescue, and by its aid purchasers were found for them. After this line to Butte is completed the other extension of the route would be a simple matter. When this report was brought to the attention of Vice-President Ceasely of the Burlington, he laughed heartily and said there was not a word of truth in the whole story.

AN ADVANCE IN RATES AGREED ON.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The most important action taken by the division of the Western Freight Association which was in session to-day was in reference to rates from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota transfer. It was agreed that rates should be advanced by November 17, if possible, from a basis of 50 cents first-class to 60 cents. A commodity list was also agreed upon, some slight changes being made in that which is now in force. It was arranged that a meeting of interested lines should be held to-morrow to revise the rates to intermediate points. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul people, it is said, withdrew their objection to the advance, principally because they stood alone and did not wish to appear arbitrary.

TO OFFSET THE B., W. AND O.'S RATE.

The trunk line passenger agents at their meeting yesterday resumed the discussion of uniform excursion rates. Each member gave his views as to the best way of bringing this about, but no final decision was reached. The question will probably be settled at the meeting next week.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, which is not a member of the Trunk Line Commission, has been presenting a $9 50 excursion rate from Suspension Bridge to New-York and return, partly by way of the New-York, Ontario and Western. This rate was taking business away from the trunk lines, and last week, after careful deliberation by the general passenger agents of the Eastern trunk lines, the Erie was authorized to offset this cheap rate by a reduction for the round trip to $5, and on Saturday that road brought about 400 Canadians to this city.

As the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg has advertised another excursion from the Falls to New-York and return at the rate of $9 50, the trunk line passenger agents yesterday gave the West shore authority to run another excursion at whatever rate it may decide upon.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 21 (Special).—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad was held at the company's offices in Portsmouth to-day. John M. Robinson was re-elected president, R. C. Hoffman vice-president, and Enoch Pratt and Louis McLane, of Baltimore; R. D. Tucker, of Raleigh, N. C.; J. M. Robinson, jr., of Paoli, Penn., and L. R. Watts, of Portsmouth, directors. The annual report showed that the gross receipts for the year were $681,619 44, and the operating expenses $452,582 27. The company expects to have its southern extensions into Atlanta in nine months.

MAYOR GLEASON IN HIS CELL

THE AUTOCRAT OF LONG ISLAND CITY SENT TO JAIL FOR ASSAULT.

HIS SENTENCE TO PAY A FINE OF $250 AND TO BE IMPRISONED FOR FIVE DAYS—EFFORTS TO SECURE A STAY OF EXECUTION.

The Queens County court-room, in Long Island City, was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday morning when Judge Cullen took his seat, and District-Attorney John Fleming called upon Patrick J. Gleason to appear at the bar for sentence, he having been convicted a week ago of assault upon George R. Crowley, Long Island agent of the Associated Press.

Ex-District-Attorney Benjamin W. Downing, of Mayor Gleason's counsel, in reply to the county clerk's question whether the prisoner had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, read three affidavits made by Jacob Gebhart, Thomas Kelly and William Bucktrout, who were on the jury which convicted Gleason, in which they alleged that they had been coerced into a verdict by a statement made by a constable that they were likely to be locked up another night if they did not agree, and that they were led to believe that only a nominal fine would be imposed. Upon these affidavits a new trial and an arrest of judgment were asked for. Both requests were promptly denied, and the two constables who had charge of the jury, George De Mott and William Kraebel, were sworn and denied that either of them had made any such statement as alleged in the jurors' affidavits. Judge Cullen in pronouncing sentence said:

The assault committed upon this man was wholly unprovoked. If he had written things against you in the newspapers you had recourse to the law for redress, both civil and criminal. You have seen fit to assault this man, and must take the consequences. You are the Mayor of a city, and instead of using your strength and power to attack a person as you did, you should know that you had your redress in other ways. While an assault of that nature is bad ordinarily, it is of course worse when it is made by a Mayor of a city, whose duty is to protect a person, not assault him.

I shall not disgrace you, as I said before, by sending you to the penitentiary. I shall not deprive you of your liberty long; but just long enough for you to reflect and carry out the intent of the law. But I feel that there must be an example set here, both for you and the community, and therefore the sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned five days in the county jail and that you pay a fine of $250.

The imposition of a term of imprisonment was a surprise to the Mayor and his friends, and the former's face turned many colors as the words fell from Judge Cullen's lips. Sheriff Golden immediately took charge of the prisoner, while Corporation Counsel Foster, United States District-Attorney Johnson and ex-District-Attorney Downing set out to secure a stay of execution.

Word was received about 5 o'clock that all efforts in that direction had proved unavailing, Justice Pratt having refused to interfere with Judge Cullen's rulings. At 5:30 the Sheriff, who had allowed Mayor Gleason to remain in the Bar Association room until that hour, took him down to the jail and locked him up. The Mayor occupies the same cell which was for a long time occupied by ex-Mayor Delevoise during his imprisonment for debt. The Mayor takes his sentence greatly to heart.

A SUICIDE AT THE HOTEL MARTIN.

BELIEVING HIMSELF TO BE PERSECUTED BY THE POLICE, A FRENCHMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

A well-dressed Frenchman, looking as if he were recovering from a severe sickness, walked hurriedly into the Hotel Martin, at Ninth-st. and University Place, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He asked the clerk to give him a room on the top floor, where he could not easily be found. The clerk asked him to register his name. The Frenchman wrote "Albert Mazaroz, Paris." He was assigned to room No. 48, on the top floor. He did not have any baggage, but carried with him a violin.

After going into his room he locked the door and began playing a sad tune on the violin. He played for about fifteen minutes and then dashed out into the corridor as if some one was chasing him. He walked up and down the corridor talking to himself. He said several times: "They will not poison me. They cannot find me now." When a chambermaid spoke to him he told her fiercely to go away and drown herself. She hastened to the office and reported the strange actions of the guest.

Before any one could go to his room the sharp crack of a revolver rang through the hotel and the guests ran out of their rooms in alarm. A porter rushed upstairs to the room, No. 48. The door was unlocked, but the stranger's dead body was against it. He had shot himself in the head. Coroner Levy viewed the body, and, after satisfying himself that the man had taken his life with his own hand, gave a permit to an undertaker to remove the body.

In the suicide's pockets were $70, a silver watch and a first-class ticket on the City of Berlin, which sails to-day. On a small table in the room were several cards and letters in French. Among them was a paper marked "My last will and testament," which was as follows: "In case of my death I leave everything that belongs to me to Mrs. and Miss Robinson, Oxford Hotel, Boston, as a souvenir of the French teacher." This was dated October 28, 1889. There was another letter addressed to F. Roux, No. 133 Fifth-ave., in which Mr. Mazaroz expressed his regret at not having seen him on Monday, and said that he was tired of this country and was going to Europe.

Little could be found out about Mr. Mazaroz last evening, as he was not known to many persons here. He came from Boston a few days ago. It is said that he was an expert wood-carver and a teacher of languages and music. Mr. Roux said that Mr. Mazaroz came to him on Monday looking for a place to work. He had several letters certifying to his ability as a wood-carver. Among the cards was one of Jules Du Bois, of No. 130 West Thirty-first-st., who is a bookkeeper for Allard & Son, at Fifth-ave. and Thirty-first-st. Mr. Du Bois said that he thought that Mr. Mazaroz was crazy. He called upon Mr. Du Bois on Monday and told him that he wanted to start a school of music here, but that he was afraid of the Boston police, who were trying to poison him.

A NURSE STRIKES A HELPLESS PATIENT

DEATH OF THE SICK MAN A FEW HOURS LATER—HIS ASSAILANT HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

H. C. R. Lawrence, a nurse in Bellevue Hospital, was arraigned before Justice Taintor in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of assaulting with his fist a patient who was confined in a straitjacket at the time, and who died in less than three hours afterward. The patient, John W. Williams, an iceman, living at No. 171 East Ninety-second-st., was taken to the East Eighty-seventh-st. police station at an early hour yesterday morning, suffering from delirium tremens, and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, when he was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the prison ward. He was so violent that he had to be manacled, placed in a straitjacket and tied to his cot.

At 11:30 a. m. Dr. Schneider determined to administer a hypodermic injection and, in company with Lawrence, entered the patient's cell. Lawrence raised Williams's head and Williams called him a vile name and spat in his face. This enraged Lawrence so that he lost all control of himself and struck Williams two heavy blows on the face with his clenched fist. One of the blows split the man's nose and Dr. Schneider had to take two stitches in it.

The assault was reported to Warden Fallon, who ordered Policeman Kennelly, who was on duty at the hospital, to arrest Lawrence. The injections were given to the patient and he soon grew quiet. In a little while he seemed to be sinking. Restoratives were applied without avail, and at 2:30 o'clock the man died.

When Lawrence was arraigned, Dr. Schneider appeared as complainant and told the story of the assault. Lawrence did not say a word in his defence and was committed without bail for examination. He is a tall, gaunt man, thirty-one years old, and lives at No. 331 East Thirty-sixth-st. He will not talk about the affair.

A MINISTER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 21.—The Union Baptist Society of Tremont Temple last evening unanimously accepted the resignation of the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, their pastor.

IN M'KINLEY'S DISTRICT.

ACTIVE CANVASS OF THE PROTECTION CHAMPION.

MINGLING WITH THE RURAL VOTERS—GOVERNOR HILL SPEAKS IN CANTON.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 21 (Special).—Major McKinley ran into town early this morning from Navarre, the scene of his successful rally of last evening, and before noon started off on a four days' stumping trip through Wayne and Medina counties, his visit to Holmes County having been postponed until next Monday and Tuesday. In the afternoon he spoke at Dalton, a small town just across the Wayne County line, and in the evening he addressed a remarkably large and enthusiastic meeting at Greenville, another village near by. Both meetings were called on rather short notice, but the voters turned out in great force to see the champion of protection and hear him give some sound reasons for the continuing in power of the party which had had the courage and the wisdom to enact into law the Tariff bill which bears his name. Major McKinley has canvassed Wayne County before this, it having been joined on to his district under previous gerrymanders, and he met to-day many old friends and acquaintances of both parties, who came up to shake his hand and assure him of their support. Between now and October 30 Mr. McKinley will speak at twelve or fourteen additional country villages, mixing as much as possible with the country voters and abandoning the cities to distinguished Republican campaigners from outside the State. This method of canvassing is, of course, much less spectacular than a tour of the big towns with a brass band, but its results will show more appreciably on election day.

The Democratic canvass has been languishing somewhat for the last week, and Governor Hill, of New-York, was called in to-day to give Candidate Warwick a little boost. The family quarrels growing out of the extra session of the Legislature at Columbus have had a depressing effect on Ohio Democrats generally, and there has been a disposition in many districts to let the campaign drop down to the condition of a "still hunt." The orators who do appear will come from a safe distance and avoid State issues. The Governor of New-York was warmly welcomed by the Democratic leaders in this city, and he had a polite, if not an enthusiastic, audience in the Tabernacle this evening. Mr. Warwick came over from Massillon with some friends and generously flattered in private Mr. Hill's ambition for Western aid in the Democratic Convention of 1892. In return, the diplomatic Governor warmly indorsed Mr. Warwick's candidacy at the meeting and attacked the Republican record during the last session of Congress in orthodox Bourbon terms. Governor Hill will speak to-morrow at Wooster.

CHAIRMAN BELDEN SANGUINE.

ALL HIS ADVICES POINT TO VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS IN NOVEMBER.

Syracuse, Oct. 21 (Special).—Congressman Belden has taken up his headquarters here in the Snow Building, where he directs the county, State and National political canvass. Not a point escapes his notice, and he is in communication with Congressmen all over the country advising him of the situation. "The State of Ohio," said he to-night, "will be the liveliest spot in the whole campaign, and we have been concentrating our forces there. Speaker Reed and Mr. McKinley have done noble work, and I shall be very much surprised if Governor Hill makes any headway. The indications to-night are, judging from advices to-day, that the Republicans will carry all the gerrymandered districts there. The Democrats will be beaten in their little game of carving up Ohio so as to suit themselves. The situation is decidedly hopeful. We are circulating an exceedingly large amount of campaign literature, and receive encouraging news of its good effect all along the line. On the McKinley bill we shall make our appeal to the country, and we feel quite confident of a handsome vote. I am making some arrangements for meetings in New-York State, which I am not quite ready to announce as yet."

Mr. Belden was much amused when his attention was called to the threat of Roswell P. Flower to organize the Democratic members of the House for filibustering purposes in case New-York does not have a recount of its people. He expressed surprise that the chairman of the Democratic Congress Committee should lose his head in this way. Said Mr. Belden: "Mr. Flower's threats are the veriest bombast and bluster. We have ten members more than necessary to have a quorum in the coming session and Mr. Flower's little scheme won't have the ghost of a show. If the same Republican members of the House were willing to stay in Washington during July and August right along until October for the purpose of having a quorum, they certainly will not object to be at the Capitol during the pleasant winter weather, after a couple of months' rest. The minority does not rule the country and the sooner Mr. Flower recognizes this fact the better."

Mr. Belden did not speak of the new census controversy, but was struck with astonishment at the demagogism of his Democratic colleague. "We will tolerate nothing of the kind," said Mr. Belden in conclusion.

EX-GOVERNOR FOSTER'S WINNING CANVASS.

ALL THE INDICATIONS POINT TO HIS ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

Findlay, Ohio, Oct. 21 (Special).—When ex-Governor Foster accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in this, the VIIIth Ohio District, he did so with a full consciousness of the tremendous odds he had to overcome in order to be successful, but the Governor knew every foot of the ground he had to contest, and with his characteristic energy went into the campaign determined to succeed; and now, with the election only two weeks away, the lines of battle are so clearly defined that any impartial observer can see that the Governor will win a great victory not only for himself but for his party. Governor Foster has now been on the stump day and night for three weeks and has visited nearly every precinct in the five counties of his district, and this morning began on the second round. He has had no assistance whatever from the National Committee, in the way of speakers, and all the help he has had at any of his meetings was from General W. A. Gibson, who lives in the district, and has been with the Governor at three or four points. Senator Sherman will speak here on October 28, and from present indications this is all the assistance he will get between now and the election. Every man and all the material are hurried into the McKinley district.

But notwithstanding this, Foster has made a winning canvass from the start, and will finish ahead of his Democratic competitor not less than 500 votes. This may seem rather a large estimate in a district with a normal Democratic plurality of 1,300, but Mr. Foster has the manufacturing element of the district, now controlling over 1,500 votes, at his back, and hundreds of farmers who have known him all their lives, and who have never failed to support him when he was a candidate, will do so two weeks hence. Even Democrats admit that the Governor will draw heavily from these sources and are making one of the most listless campaigns imaginable. The Democratic candidate is not a popular man in any sense, and the manner in which he got his nomination has alienated the best workers from an enthusiastic support of his candidacy.

TELEPHONE POLES ON STATE LAND.

Rochester, Oct. 21.—The Postal Telegraph Company has succeeded in running a line of poles for its new line from New-York to Buffalo through this city in spite of the objections of the city authorities. The poles are placed along the bank of the Erie Canal, on the State property, and it is presumed that the company has obtained the permission of the State authorities.

NO IMPENDING TROUBLE ON THE ERIE ROAD.

The reiteration by the officers of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company of the statement that there will be no strike or trouble with its employes and the assertion of members of the Federated Organization of Railway Trainmen of the Erie system that they have no intention of causing trouble seem to have little if any effect in curbing the many false rumors which now find their way to the tongues of men in regard to a tie-up on the Erie railroad. Such rumors of strikes were in the air yesterday, but were positively denied by Samuel Felton, vice-president of the Erie Railroad Company, Superintendent Barrett in Jersey City, and members of the various brotherhoods of railway employes.

MAKING THE FIGHT HOT.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT RALLYING THE PEOPLE AGAINST TAMMANY.

HE AND OTHERS MAKE A NUMBER OF TELLING SPEECHES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE CITY—WIGWAM PRETENSIONS OF ECONOMY EXPOSED.

The campaign against Tammany was prosecuted with vigor all along the line last night, and the shouts of encouragement for the People's movement heard on all sides must have had an ominous sound to the Wigwam spoilsmen. The German-Americans were out in the full power of numbers and enthusiasm at Beethoven Hall, in East Fifth-st. The hall was crowded before 8 o'clock, the hour set for the opening of the meeting, and a noticeable feature of the gathering was the intelligent and respectable appearance of the assemblage. They were substantial men who formed the audience, taxpayers as well as other voters, and there was no uncertainty in their declarations of hostility to the corrupt forces representing the present control of municipal government.

Gustav Schwab was made chairman of the meeting amid much cheering. In a short but vigorous speech he said:

We have assembled here for the purpose of indorsing the candidates nominated by the People's Municipal League. By the citizens' movement a number of principles have been established, which go to prove that the municipal administration is only a matter of business, and has nothing to do with National or State politics. In the government of this city we have exclusively to deal with the business question, which has nothing whatever to do with the affairs of National politics. The administration of the affairs of the municipal government requires only business abilities, knowledge and integrity, regardless of the political questions of the day.

Mr. Schwab introduced J. Bleecker Miller, who made a brief speech, at the end of which he offered a set of resolutions arraigning Tammany for its corrupt practices, indorsing the People's movement, and urging all German-American voters and other good citizens to join in the effort to secure a pure municipal government. The resolutions were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm. The cheering had scarcely subsided when Francis M. Scott, the fusion candidate for Mayor, appeared in the hall. The building fairly rang with cheers as Mr. Scott advanced to the platform. He was at once introduced by Mr. Schwab, and he spoke substantially, as follows:

I thank you gentlemen, for your kind reception. I am here to-night for the purpose of giving you some of the reas