New-York Tribune.

VOL. LII. . . . No. 16,808. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A RIVER STEAMER BURNED.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROSA LEE AT HER WHARF AT MEMPHIS.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT SIX LIVES WERE LOST—SLEEPING PASSENGERS ROUSED NONE TOO SOON.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 20.—The steamboat Rosa Lee was burned to the water's edge at the wharf at 6 o'clock this morning. There were about thirty cabin passengers aboard. Among the number were three women. They, together with about forty deck passengers and the officers and crew, were saved. It is thought, however, that six deck passengers lost their lives. They were drunk and asleep on the lower deck in the engine-room, where the fire started, and the supposition is that they were cut off by the flames and perished.

The steamer was owned by the Lee Line, and ran as a tri-weekly packet between Memphis and Ashport, Tenn., 100 miles north of this city on the Mississippi River. She was four years old, valued at $70,000, and insured for $30,000 in the Louisville Underwriters. Her cargo consisted of 397 bales of cotton and 1,900 sacks of cottonseed. The cotton was consigned to Memphis factors and insured in local companies. About 100 bales, which were on the forward deck of the steamer, were saved in a damaged condition.

The Rosa Lee arrived here at 4:30 a. m., and after all fires had been extinguished and the boilers cooled down, the engineer, seeing that everything was safe, started for his home in the southern portion of the city. The night watchman, who went through the deckroom twenty minutes afterward, discovered several bales of cotton on fire. The bell was rung, and Clarence Vilker, the colored cabin watchman on duty, went through the cabin arousing the sleeping passengers.

The fire spread rapidly, and the upper part of the boat was soon in flames. Many of the passengers and the officers in the texas had narrow escapes, and all lost their clothing and effects. Mrs. Chapman and her daughter, six years old, who were in one of the staterooms, were so badly frightened that she had to be carried downstairs by a clerk, Charles Leftwich, and Vulker, the cabin watchman. Mrs. Cook and Miss Freeman escaped from the burning steamboat in their night clothes. Tabbie Bradley, the colored chambermaid, also had a narrow escape.

Captain Henry Cooper, who was asleep in the texas, was awakened by the ringing of the bell. He remained to put on his shoes and was compelled to slide down one of the iron stanchions of the boat. The flames had cut him off from the stairs leading down to the boiler deck.

The Rosa Lee was lying between the Rowena Lee and the Ora Lee, two steamers owned by the same company, both of which were in danger of burning. They were cut loose from their moorings and towed to places of safety by harbor boats. The fire department of the city answered the alarm that was sent in and succeeded in saving the hull of the boat.

The men supposed to have been lost were laborers employed at the Government works in Ashport Bend. The exact number of lives lost is not known. "Tom" Bailey, the engineer on watch when the boat landed here, said that there were a colored woman and child who were deck passengers. Nothing has been seen or heard of them since. They, too, may have lost their lives.

The fire, it is thought, was started by sparks from the pipes of the deck passengers.

HEAVY EXPLOSION IN FIFTH-AVE.

SUBWAY MANHOLE COVERS BLOWN FROM THEIR POSITIONS AND HOUSES SHAKEN.

That part of Fifth-ave. just about the neighborhood of Forty-fifth-st. was sharply awakened from its sleep early yesterday morning by an explosion that shook every window frame within a distance of a hundred yards. Simultaneously with the explosion a horse drawing an early milk wagon started at a mad gallop up the avenue, and was stopped, trembling with terror, five blocks away. Policeman Breen of the Twenty-third Precinct ran to Forty-fifth-st., and opposite the Church of the Divine Paternity found two manhole covers which had been dislodged from their positions. One of the covers was split in two, and the mischief had been done by an explosion in the subway of the Edison Electric Lighting Company.

Breen, having seen that the frightened horse in the milk wagon would do no harm, turned his attention to the manholes. Many of the windows were filled with night-capped heads whose owners, suddenly awakened from their slumbers, seemed at first not sure whether the anarchists had started business on the old platform, or whether a cyclone had struck the city, or whether the much-advertised comet had arrived. Then they evidently came to the conclusion that there was no danger, for they went away again.

A telegraphic message to the Edison company brought a gang of men who told the same old familiar story. An accumulation of gas from the mains, centring round the manholes wanted nothing but a spark from the electric light wires to release it. A leak in the wire supplied the spark and the spark itself did the rest. Happily the damage was slight.

WORK OF GHOULS IN INDIANA.

Martinsville, Ind., Nov. 20 (Special).—The ghoulish desecration of veterans' graves is increasing in extent and the whole State is excited over it. Since yesterday reports have arrived showing that two additional cemeteries have been desecrated, at Hindoostan and Stineaville. The first named is in the southern part of this county and the other in Monroe County. This makes the third county that appears to have suffered by the operations of the vandals. Soldiers' graves alone continue to be the objects of attack. The markings on the stones are exactly the same in all places, four clumsy red crosses to the stone. A vigorous search has been inaugurated and if the miscreants are found only one course is talked of being pursued, that of instant hanging. City Marshal George Johnson is a leader of a searching party. He is a veteran and a brother's grave was desecrated. The Circuit Court convenes to-morrow and Judge Grubbs will instruct the Grand Jury to use every possible effort to ferret out the criminals.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE SAFELY ENDED.

Boston, Nov. 20.—The brig Edith, of Boston, Captain Handy, from St. Marc, Hayti, in ballast, arrived at this port to-night leaking at the rate of 1,400 strokes an hour. She sailed from St. Marc on November 5 for Cape Haytien to load logwood for a port north of Hatteras. The following day it was discovered that the vessel had sprung aleak. The members of the crew were at once assigned to the pumps and were kept constantly pumping during the voyage, only resting at intervals, and on their arrival here they were completely used up. There were no facilities for repair in any of the Haytian ports, so it was decided to bear up for the home port for repairs. The vessel was favored with fairly good weather until reaching Cape Hatteras, after which she met with more or less bad weather, carrying away three sails. Last Friday, when off Long Island, N. Y., the vessel encountered a northerly gale, during which she labored heavily; and it was only by the strenuous efforts of the crew in pumping that she was kept afloat.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

[Special to the Associated Press.]

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 20.—Ten miles south of Jackson the southbound train on the Mobile and Birmingham Railway jumped the track at 8 o'clock this morning and went down an embankment into a ditch. Only the engine and tender kept the track. The smoker and a passenger car took fire. They were extinguished with difficulty by the passengers. Of the thirty passengers in the cars all escaped with slight injuries except Edward Adams, a travelling salesman for Stearns & Co., of Cincinnati. He received serious internal injuries.

TROUBLE OVER A VEIN OF ORE.

Denver, Col., Nov. 20.—A dispatch to "The Republican" from Jimtown, Col., says: "Trouble has arisen in regard to the vein of the Park Regent Mine, and as a result two armed forces of about twenty men each are in opposition, but no blood has yet been shed. The Park Regent people claim that Patrick Moran has invaded their rights and are attempting to oust him from his claim. The matter will probably be settled in the courts."

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN DELEGATES IN LONDON—A TALK WITH SENATOR ALLISON.

Brussels, Nov. 20.—United States Minister Terrell, who is to be vice-chairman of the Monetary Conference, will give a reception to the delegates to the conference at the American Legation on Tuesday. The following delegates have arrived here: Italy, Signori Simonelli and Zeppa; France, MM. Tirard, Dayrolles and Fouville, and Germany, Herren Glaesnach and Hartung.

London, Nov. 20.—Senator Allison and party, who are on their way to the Monetary Conference at Brussels, arrived at Southampton shortly before 5 o'clock this evening, and got up to London at 8 o'clock. To a representative of the Associated Press the Senator said that the party had had a pleasant voyage, there having been only occasional squalls. All of the American delegates will start for Brussels at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Senator Allison said that Tuesday's proceedings would probably be limited to an interchange of introductions and other formalities, after which an adjournment would be taken until Friday, when the delegates would settle down to practical business. On Wednesday the American delegates would probably meet and arrange their line of procedure. Thursday would be duly observed as Thanksgiving Day.

The Senator said that he could not disclose the instructions given the American delegates by the State Department, but that his opening speech would consist largely of a statement of the reasons of the American Government for proposing an international conference. He expressed the belief that the outcome of the conference would justify the action of the United States in obtaining it.

"The Chronicle's" correspondent at Vienna says it is stated there that at the first meeting of the International Monetary Conference the Italian delegates will give notice of the secession of Italy from the Latin Union. "The Standard's" correspondent at Brussels says that the conference will probably sit until January, with a short holiday at Christmas. The delegates will be entertained at a dinner some time next week by M. Beernaert, the Belgium Premier and Finance Minister. King Leopold will give a fete in their honor in December, either in Brussels or at Laeken.

PARIS PAPERS COMMENT ON THE PRESS BILL.

Paris, Nov. 20.—All of the Paris papers comment on the action of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the Press bill, and agree that it practically nullifies the measure. The "Matin" says that the mountain has laboured and brought forth the mouse. The "Journal des Debats" thinks that the Government hoped to have the rejected clauses of the bill restored in the Senate, but says that, should the Senate so act, the Chamber would never confirm the action of the Upper House. The Government, this paper adds, should have been firmer. The Radical and Anarchist organs are jubilant over the situation, and call it a vindication of the liberty of the press, while it evidences the weakness of the Government. The "Figaro" reports that the Cabinet discussed the situation on Saturday night and decided not to resign.

M. DE FREYCINET'S DENIAL.

Paris, Nov. 20.—M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, is indignant at the aspersion involving him and others, to the effect that they sought to compel the Panama Canal Company to subsidize the anti-boulanger party, and he makes vigorous denial of the charges. The "Telegraphe" says that it is reported that the Panama prosecution will begin on Thursday.

A WITCHCRAFT CASE IN BAVARIA.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—A sensational and unusual case has just been settled by the courts in Eichstaett, Bavaria. A Protestant woman, named Hers, began an action for slander against a Catholic priest, Father Aurelian, whom she accused of asserting that she had by the agency of witchcraft imbued her boy with the devil. In his defence Father Aurelian called several Catholic clergymen. He testified that he had exorcised the devil that was in the boy, and supported this evidence by quotations from the writings of the Fathers. The boy himself deposed that he knew nothing of the alleged exorcism. The woman received small damages.

THE ARREST OF ROBERT J. KNOX AND WIFE.

City of Mexico, Nov. 20.—Robert J. Knox and wife, of New-York, who are under arrest here, recently purchased $7,000 worth of jewelry, giving in payment a check, which was promptly returned marked "n. g." Therefore both were arrested. They were caught while on the way to the United States.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Robert J. Knox, who was arrested in Mexico, is a son of the late Rev. W. E. Knox, formerly a prominent Presbyterian minister of this city, and a nephew of the late John J. Knox, president of the National Bank of the Republic, New-York City, and of Henry Knox, president of a bank in Minneapolis. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, and practised law in this city until about five or six years ago, when he removed to St. Paul. He came East two or three years ago and located in New-York, having an office in the Trinity Building. His wife is a daughter of the late Rev. A. P. Brush, of Bath, N. Y. His marriage was unknown to his friends here until this Mexican arrest attracted their attention. Knox had an excellent reputation while here.

SAYS THE BOMB WAS MADE BY LOUVET.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The newspaper "Jour" says that the bomb which was recently found at the offices of the Carmaux Company, and which afterward exploded with such disastrous results at the police station, was made by the Anarchist, Louvet, a friend of Francois. Louvet, the "Jour" says, sailed on a transatlantic steamer with a young woman a few days after the explosion. The police are credited with knowing the identity of the vessel, and with having cabled to all ports at which it touches, requesting the arrest of Louvet. The police deny the truth of the "Jour's" story.

THREE STEAMERS ASHORE.

Port Colborne, Ont., Nov. 20.—The steamer Denver arrived here at noon to-day from Chicago, bound for Ogdensburg. The captain reports being signalled when passing Long Point this morning. He brought his boat around, when the yawl boat came out to him and reported that F. and P. M. steamer No. 2 and the steamer Nestburg were ashore on the Point, about five miles apart, having gone on in a gale and storm on Saturday morning. A wrecking expedition will start for Long Point as soon as the weather permits.

London, Nov. 20.—The British steamer Thomas Anderson, from New-Orleans October 25, and Norfolk November 1 for Bremen, which passed the Isle of Wight yesterday, is reported ashore at Nieuwe-Diep, Holland. A salvage steamer has been sent to the scene of the accident.

Madrid, Nov. 20.—A Spanish fishing boat was sunk to-day off San Sebastian, and five persons were drowned.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PANAMA DEFENDANT.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Baron Reinach, a director of the Panama Canal Company and one of the defendants in the criminal prosecution of persons connected with the canal project, which is to begin this week, died suddenly last night. He had planned to go shooting to-day, but a servant who went to awaken him this morning found him dead in his bed. A doctor who was summoned gave it as his opinion that the Baron's death was due to congestion of the brain.

London, Nov. 21.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily News" says that Baron Reinach had been greatly worried about the Panama Canal affair, although no proof had been adduced to show his alleged mediation between the Panama Canal Company and the Wilsonites. The Baron had a slight attack of cerebral congestion three years ago, but showed no signs of ill-health on Saturday. Dr. Martouret, who was called in, denied the rumor alleging suicide, and said that he would give a certificate of death from natural causes. There is no doubt that the city doctor, in examining the body to-morrow, will give a similar certificate.

KILLED BY A FALL BETWEEN MOVING CARS.

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 20.—J. S. Sebastian, a Rock Island brakeman, and nephew of the general passenger and ticket agent of the Rock Island, was fatally injured by falling between the cars of a freight near Flagler. He struck on the back of his head, rupturing a blood vessel.

CAPTAIN YORK'S DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

St. Paul, Nov. 20 (Special).—Judge McConnell, at Fargo, N. D., has set aside the divorce granted in October, 1891, to Captain York, paymaster in the United States Navy, who obtained it on charges of desertion and infidelity. York was married again a few days after the granting of the divorce to Countess Derzyehhowski. The ground for setting aside the decree is that the plaintiff's attorney, M. A. Hildreth, of Fargo, did not give notice to Mrs. York that the divorce had been applied for.

SLAIN BY A MANIAC.

A SUNDAY TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

HERMAN ZIGLER, A GERMAN, KILLS HIS WIFE'S PARENTS, SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND EXCHANGES SHOTS WITH THE POLICE—CHURCH-GOERS ANXIOUS TO LYNCH HIM.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The annals of Chicago record no more horrible crime than that which brought death into a home here this morning. By the acts of a young man, a double murder was committed, two persons were wounded, and the murderer narrowly escaped violence at the hands of a thousand people. Herman Zigler, a German, living with his wife and three children, at the home of his wife's parents, Henry and Caroline Siles, No. 723 North Paulina-st., shot his father-in-law and mother-in-law. The next victim was his wife, but she was only slightly wounded. Before the police were able to disarm and arrest Zigler, a number of shots were exchanged, and he was wounded in the right side by a bullet from a policeman's revolver. He was removed to the County Hospital.

Zigler occupied the lower floor of the house, while his wife's parents lived on the floor above. It was in the front parlor and hallway downstairs that the shooting occurred. At 8 o'clock this morning Zigler put on his hat and overcoat, preparatory to leaving the house. He told his wife he intended going hunting, and he went to the house of his brother, William Zigler, at No. 893 North Hoyne-ave., to borrow a shot gun. He secured the gun, together with fifteen cartridges. Zigler did not tarry long at his brother's home, and returned at once to his own home, where he arrived at 10 o'clock. He entered by the front door, went back through the hall and placed the gun in a small closet in the kitchen. He took it out almost immediately, and returned to the parlor where his children were. His wife was in the rear part of the house and the first intimation of any trouble was when Zigler's little ten-year-old son began to scream "Papa, put down that gun!" he was heard to say by Mrs. Siles, who was with her husband upstairs. Mrs. Siles hurried down to the parlor, and as she entered the room Zigler attempted to elevate the gun as though he intended to shoot her. She did not hesitate a moment, but rushed up to her son-in-law, and throwing her arms about his neck, tried to take the gun from him. "Keep away!" shouted Zigler, as he pushed the aged woman aside violently. Then, pointing the gun against her left breast, he fired. She sank to the floor, dead. Mrs. Zigler, hearing the shot, ran into the house of Mrs. Frederica Heidenk, calling for assistance. As she passed through the hallway she took her children with her.

Leaving the children in Mrs. Heidenk's care, Mrs. Zigler hastened back to her home, and as she entered the front door another shot was fired by her husband. It is supposed that it was intended for Mrs. Siles, but some of the shot struck Mrs. Zigler. One entered her right ear, two found lodgment in her left arm and one in her right breast. None of these wounds will result fatally. These shots aroused Mr. Siles, and he descended into the hallway. As he stepped from the lower step to the floor Zigler met him. Raising the gun, which he had reloaded, Zigler fired. At the same time Mr. Siles raised his right arm to shield his face. It received the full charge, as the men were within two feet of each other. The flesh was torn from the bone, and a number of shot entered his right side. It is believed that Zigler then discharged the other barrel of his gun in his father-in-law's face, as a portion of his neck and right cheek were torn away.

The shooting occurred while a large congregation was leaving the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bethlehem, close by. Soon between 1,200 and 1,500 people were surrounding the house, and a call was sent for the police. They soon arrived. An officer opened the front door of the house and stepped over the dead body of Mrs. Siles.

Zigler was then standing in the dining-room, and as he saw the officer he raised the gun which he still held. He did not fire, however, for Officer Simonson hurriedly turned and ran out on the sidewalk. Zigler followed him closely, and when he reached the door he threw it wide open. The people who had collected in front of the house fell back, and as officer Simonson drew his revolver he ordered Zigler to surrender. The latter replied with a shot from his gun, which he aimed at the officer, but which went high of the mark, injuring no one. Simonson returned the fire and Zigler started back with a bullet in his right side. Other officers had arrived by this time, and an advance was made on the house. Officers Donohue and Foley tried to force open the front door, which Zigler had locked when he staggered back into the house, and were greeted with a discharge from Zigler's gun. Officer Donohue's clothing was torn by the shot, and he received a slight flesh wound in the face.

After a promiscuous firing between the officers and the murderer, Zigler went to the rear of the house and remained for some time in the kitchen. Officer Donohue went into a house across the alley and was standing on the front steps when he saw Zigler pass the dining-room window in his own house, going toward the front door. Zigler, coming out, still holding his gun, and appearing dazed, started north on Paulina-st. Officer McCarty slipped up behind him, seized him by the throat, and before any resistance could be offered, wrenched the gun from his hands. With his prisoner in custody, and with plenty of assistance from the police, McCarty found it by no means an easy task to place Zigler in one of the patrol wagons which was standing near by. He and Officer Simonson, each holding the man with a firm grasp, started toward the nearest patrol wagon. "He will never get out of this," shouted one man, as he made an effort to strike Zigler with his fist.

Threats of violence were heard on every hand, and the police saw a number of revolvers drawn by men whose actions indicated that they were anxious to punish the murderer before he could be placed in the hands of the law. Repeatedly Zigler was struck by men whose interference could not be prevented by the officers that surrounded him. Zigler was at last placed in the wagon in safety and the horses were whipped into a gallop. He was driven to the West Chicago-ave. station, and at once taken into Captain Kipler's private office. There he made his statement. It was brief, incoherent, and indicative of insanity. He dictated it as follows:

"About 8:30 o'clock this morning I went to my brother's house, William Zigler, at No. 893 North Hoyne-ave., for to get a gun. As I was told by our Lord up above to go and get a gun, I did it. I was born to realize this country. The Lord said to me, 'To-day is the day of judgment, and you've got to be there.' I brought the gun home and put it into the closet, and after awhile I took it out. Then my mother-in-law came down stairs. She is a witch, she said to me, 'You've got to die,' and I said, 'I will not go where you want to send me.' I shot her in the hall. The old man came down stairs and was confused. I fired at the old man and shot him. I then went out on the steps and the patrol wagons came up. Then I was confused altogether. I have been sick and have had trouble."

Zigler's wound did not seem to pain him, but it bled profusely, and it was thought best to send him to the County Hospital, where the doctors, after a brief examination, announced that the wound would not prove fatal.

Mrs. Zigler said: "There was nothing previous to this to indicate that there was anything wrong with the mind of my husband."

Late to-night Zigler talked of the shooting. "I only did what the spirits told me, and when I get out of here there is going to be another great big fight."

SIX FISHERMEN LOST.

THEY BELONGED TO THE GLOUCESTER SCHOONER EDITH M PRYOR AND WERE TAKING IN TRAWLS.

Portland, Me., Nov. 20.—The schooner Edith M. Pryor arrived here to-day, and reports the loss of six men while taking in trawls off Matinicus. The lost men were William Delano, Ames Simmons, Martin Butler, Joseph Hanlon, William Goodwin and David Morrow, all of Gloucester, Mass. Two other men were with those lost, but they were afterward found on the island of Matinicus.

VERHOEFF BELIEVED TO BE ALIVE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Another of the cryolite fleet from Greenland sailed into port yesterday, bearing marks of hard buffeting by storm and ice. The vessel was the bark E. O. Clark from Ivigtut. She had been luckier than her sister vessel, the Salina, which returned yesterday, having failed to gain entrance to the ice-bound port. The Clark brought a full cargo of cryolite. Captain Manson declares that it was current belief when he left Ivigtut that Verhoeff, the missing member of the Peary Arctic expedition, was alive, and that only the necessity of leaving port before the ice closed in prevented him from heading a search.

A TRIPLE CRIME IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Nov. 20 (Special).—A triple tragedy occurred in the town of Silver Leaf, Becker County, last night. J. M. Vansickler shot his wife, then himself and lastly F. C. Brown, of Fargo, N. D. Mrs. Vansickler and the suicide died immediately. Brown is still alive, but there is no hope for his recovery.

MURPHY WOULD NOT RETIRE

MR. CLEVELAND ASKED HIM TO GIVE UP THE SENATORSHIP.

HE REFUSED TO DO SO—TROUBLOUS TIMES AHEAD FOR THE DEMOCRACY—W. C. WHITNEY FAVORED BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

While Edward Murphy, jr., was in New-York last week Mr Cleveland sent for him and requested him to withdraw as a candidate for United States Senator. It may not astonish anybody who is conversant with the situation to learn that Mr. Murphy declined to grant Mr. Cleveland's request, and that the atmosphere of the room in which they conversed went down several degrees before the "Snapper" chairman of the Democratic State Committee took leave of the "Anti-Snapper" President-elect.

Mr. Cleveland's positive choice for Mr. Hill's colleague in the United States Senate is known to few persons, but a prominent New-York Democrat who is believed to have specially good means of getting his information said yesterday that among his select circle of intimate friends the President-elect made no secret of his desire to have William C. Whitney there. He is quoted as saying that New-York City and its great commercial and business interests were entitled to representation in the Senate. A broad-minded, high-toned, experienced man, one thoroughly conversant with the city of New-York and its multifarious needs and aspirations and personally associated with its great interests, was the kind of a Senator, Mr. Cleveland thought, who should be sent by the Democrats of the Empire State. By all means, too, he should be a citizen of the metropolis. One from the interior could never command the attention and respect at Washington which he ought to have in voicing the demands and wishes of New-York City.

Other reasons have been suggested as having possibly some weight with Mr. Cleveland in his disinclination to accept Mr. Murphy as Mr. Hiscock's successor and Mr. Hill's colleague. All of the President's appointments must be confirmed by the United States Senate, and the unwritten law which enforces "Senatorial courtesy" is by no means a dead letter in that body. The Senators, if of the same political faith with the appointing power, are supposed to have advised the appointments for their own States, which the Executive sends to the Senate, and when they come up for consideration to move their confirmation. With Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy as the Senators from the State of New-York, what would the reception of Mr. Cleveland's nominations be if they happened to contain names of Democrats who have been known as Senator Hill's bitterest opponents in this State? Mr. Cleveland has undoubtedly been revolving these unpleasant possibilities in his mind.

When he was President before no such condition confronted him. Both the Senators from New-York were Republicans, and he was not bound to consult their preferences. With two Democrats in the Senate the situation is so wholly different that it is not to be wondered at that not only Mr. Cleveland, but the entire body of "Anti-Snappers," who expect to benefit by his accession to power, are much perturbed. If Mr Cleveland can have one Senator from this State with whom he can act in harmony the opposition from Senator Hill to his selections might be neutralized; but with Hill and Murphy there, and backed by "Senatorial courtesy" it is hardly probable that neither of them would ever consent to the appointment of pronounced Mugwumps and "Anti-Snappers" to places of prominence and power.

Mr. Cleveland's effort to take Mr. Murphy out of the race for the Senate shows that the break which shrewd political observers have foreseen between the Hill and anti-Hill forces in this State will come over the Senatorship. Mr. Cleveland's close friends have been loudly asserting that he made no compromises with Hill and Tammany before the election, and Mr. Cleveland's Manhattan Club speech on Saturday was interpreted by them yesterday as confirming these declarations, and as serving notice upon Mr. Croker and his Wigwam adherents that there should be no "distribution of the spoils" in accordance with their expectations. It has dawned upon the incoming President and his advisers that with two uncompromising political enemies in the Senate the task of apportioning the offices in New-York will be a most unpleasant undertaking.

New-York is not the only State where Mr. Cleveland has a heap of trouble on his mind. Those who remained to the close of the entertainment given at the Manhattan Club, which did not come until two or three hours of Sunday had passed, were laughing yesterday over a speech that Carter Harrison, of Chicago, made about 2 a. m. to a large and interested crowd. The reporters were all gone, but the refreshments and the jollification continued. If a stenographic report of Mr. Harrison's remarks could be had it would, from all accounts, make interesting reading. He is said to have paid his respects to "Ben" T. Cable and Adlai E. Stevenson in a way that convulsed his hearers, and to have made astonishingly uncomplimentary remarks even about Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Harrison gave notice of a Democratic war of fine dimensions which is to break out in Illinois.

LEAKY ROOFS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THOSE ON THE MINES AND MINING AND WOMAN'S BUILDING MAY HAVE TO BE REPLACED.

Chicago, Nov. 20 (Special).—Grave apprehension is being excited by the leaky condition of the World's Fair buildings. The Council of Administration has become alarmed and will make an official tour of inspection and investigation this week. Prompt action is deemed necessary by the Council in order to prevent claims being presented against the government by foreign exhibitors. Despite the excuses being made by the construction department at Jackson Park, the roofs leak badly, as employes at the park will privately admit. The leaking is so serious as to warrant the statement that there is not a single roof on the buildings that is satisfactory. The reason is that they were cheaply constructed. Chief among the defective roofs is that of the Mines and Mining Building. When several months ago it was finished the superintendent discovered in it more than 240 distinct holes. The Woman's building is another structure, the roof of which has leaked continuously from the time it was put on. In the Manufacturers' building there are thirty-two acres under roof. This roof leaks at an alarming rate. In that building England, France and Germany have each 125,000 square feet of space. The products to be exhibited there will be of a costly nature.

It is not improbable that the roofs of the Mines and Mining and the Woman's buildings will have to be replaced by new ones.

At the New-Orleans Exposition the government was obliged to pay $125,000 to reimburse exhibitors whose goods were damaged through carelessness in one way or another.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED IN COLLISION.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—By the collision of two heavily-laden freight trains on the Belt Line Railway, near the Archer-ave. crossing of the Alton this morning three lives were lost and two men were injured, and may not recover. Those who were killed are: John Beauchamp, conductor Belt Line train; Richard A. Otto, brakeman; Louis Oblitz, fireman. The injured are: Thomas Garland, engineer, and John Best, brakeman. Train No. 14, of the Belt Line, was leaving the city at a lively rate. Just ahead of it was a local freight, which had slowed up at a crossing, and before they could stop the crash came. The caboose and four cars of the local freight were smashed into kindling wood, and it took a crew of men several hours to clear away the wreckage after the fire had done its work.

AN OIL-LADEN SCHOONER WRECKED.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 20.—The schooner Vandalia, Captain Betts, of Ellsworth, Me., from New-York for Rockland, laden with kerosene oil, ran ashore outside of the far buoy off Watch Hill at 1 p. m. to-day. The Watch Hill Life-Saving crew assisted in saving the schooner's crew and baggage. She is full of water.

HOMESTEAD STRIKE OFF.

THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION ACKNOWLEDGES ITS DEFEAT.

BY A VOTE OF 101 TO 91 THE STRIKE IS OFFICIALLY DECLARED OFF—ENORMOUS LOSSES IN BLOOD AND TREASURE CAUSED BY THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Pittsburg, Nov. 20.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead Steel Works has been declared off. After a five months' struggle, which for bitterness has probably never been equalled in this country, the army of strikers finally decided to-day to give up the fight. This action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead this afternoon, the vote standing 101 in favor of declaring the strike off, and 91 against it. Among those present at the meeting were Vice-President Carney, Secretary Killgallon, Treasurer Madden and David Lynch, of the Advisory Board. The officials addressed the members and in plain words told them the strike was lost and advised them to take steps to better their condition. The remarks met with considerable opposition, but when the vote was taken it showed a majority of ten in favor of declaring the strike off.

Those who were in favor of calling the strike off were jubilant, while those who were against it were much discomfited. Some of the latter were men who were obstinate and many of them were men who had either applied for positions in the mill and had been turned down, or felt sure that their names were on the company's black list and could not get positions. A member of the Advisory Board said to-day that he had been trying to get the strike declared off for some weeks, as he knew it was lost and it would have been better for the men, as a great many of them could have got their places back.

Those who cannot get back are in a bad fix, as the relief funds will be stopped, and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on. The people in Homestead, especially the business men, are highly elated over the declaration calling the strike off, for if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on. Business is expected to resume its normal condition soon.

The Homestead strike has proved one of the most disastrous in the history of the country. It originated from a reduction in wages in the departments in which members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were employed. The hitch was on what is known as the sliding scale. It is a scale which regulates the wages by the market price of steel billets. Nearly every mill in this vicinity signed the scale, including other mills of the Carnegie Company. On the refusal to sign the scale at the Homestead mills a lockout occurred, and they were joined by the mechanics and laborers, who struck out of sympathy only, their wages not being reduced. The strikers were determined to keep non-union men out of the mill, and adopted military discipline. The story of the bloody fight with the Pinkertons on July 6, the subsequent riotous proceedings and the calling out of the National Guard, and its departure after three months' duty, is too well known to repeat. For six weeks the mill has been running almost as well as before the strike, but until within the last week the strikers have steadfastly refused to admit defeat.

The news of to-day's action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of the Carnegie Company. These men were sympathy strikers, and went out at the time the men at Beaver Falls and Duquesne struck. The Duquesne men gave up the fight in three weeks, and the Beaver Falls men decided to go back yesterday. The Lawrenceville men, however, were steadfast, and had no intention of giving in. They are now in the position of striking for no cause. They are very angry at the Homestead men, and will probably declare the strike off to-morrow.

The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men, and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people estimate to be at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly a half-million dollars paid to the State troops, and the costs to the County of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases growing out of the strike.

At least thirty-five deaths were directly or indirectly caused by the strike. Besides those killed in the battle of July 6, many soldiers contracted fever, which resulted fatally, one soldier was shot accidentally by a comrade, another was killed by the cars, one striker committed suicide, one was drowned, one was killed by the cars, several non-union men died from fever, and several were killed in the mill, and one was murdered by another non-unionist. The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick, of the Carnegie Company, is also indirectly credited to the strike.

WHAT LABOR LEADERS THINK OF IT.

OPINIONS OF MR. POWDERLY AND HIS ASSOCIATES ON THE COLLAPSE AT HOMESTEAD.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—A copy of the dispatch from Homestead, announcing that the strike had been officially declared off, was shown by an Associated Press reporter to the leading men in the Knights of Labor to-night. General Master Workman T. V. Powderly had not heard of the action of the Amalgamated Association. After reading the bulletin, he shrugged his shoulders, and simply said:

"Well!"

"What have you to say regarding it?" asked the reporter.

"Nothing. I was not expecting any such news, but do not care to make any statement. I suppose the Amalgamated officials know what they are doing. I would, of course, prefer to see the workmen win."

Nothing more could be gleaned from Mr. Powderly.

The Congressman-elect from Kansas, John Davis, said: "I regret that the workmen did not win, but I think it is better to have this action come now than later. It teaches the workingmen this lesson: They can't fight money and go hungry; they can't whip Carnegie's millions while their stomachs are empty.

"Evils of this kind must be met at the ballot-box. They must defeat the agents of the corporations when they are running for office. Some years ago our Kansas farmers thought they got along by borrowing money at 6 or 7 per cent, but they have learned differently. They have also learned that while experience is a sad teacher, it is an effective one. I think the Amalgamated Association did all they could and the best they could under the circumstances."

Messrs. A. W. Wright and John Devlin took practically the same view of the matter as did Mr. Davis, saying they were sorry the workmen did not win, but it was better to give in now than later.

H. F. Dempsey, of Pittsburg, one of the leading Knights of Pennsylvania, was mad, and plainly showed it. "Those men could have won if they had only held out a little longer," said he. "I don't like the surrender a bit. The Amalgamated Association is all right, it has done its best, but if it hadn't been for the head of the Federation of Labor the Homestead workmen would have won. The strike has been won by that renegade, Samuel Gompers, who is president of the Federation, and his followers. They cannot conduct anything."

CANNIBALISM ON THE UPPER CONGO.

Chicago, Nov. 20 (Special).—The Rev. P. M. Flannigan, pastor of St. Ann's Church, this city, has received a graphically written letter from Bishop Augouard, Vicar Apostolic of Oubanghi, on the Upper Congo. Cannibalism there is of everyday occurrence. The letter says in part:

"A Frenchman, Mr. De Poumayrac, has just been killed and eaten in Upper Oubanghi, with ten black soldiers and thirty-three carriers. A Belgian expedition has just been destroyed on the Upper Congo by the Arabs, who put eight Europeans to death by a veritable martyrdom. The chief of the expedition was forced to look at his arm taken off, which was then roasted and eaten in his presence; the same was then done with the other arm, and he was finally killed in the slowest and most painful manner possible. It is horrible, and when shall it be our turn? Within the coming six months I will go to found a new mission at the place where Mr. De Poumayrac was killed and eaten, and I implore the co-operation of your prayers for the success of this important undertaking."

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION TO REVISE IT TO BE ELECTED IN FEBRUARY.

PROBABILITY OF DEMOCRATIC PREPONDERANCE IN THE CONVENTION, AS A RESULT OF THE GERRYMANDER—SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Nov. 20.—The voters of New-York State were called upon only a fortnight ago to make their choice of a President of the United States, and already the proclamation has been issued for another State election of great importance. It is an election at which delegates will be chosen to a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. And the election will take place early in February—on the second Tuesday of that month, according to an act of the Legislature of this year. The convention is to meet in Albany on the second Tuesday of May.

The special State election at such an early date makes it imperative upon the leaders of the various Republican county organizations to maintain in operation the machinery which they have created for political work in the matter of the Presidency. It would seem also that the Republican State Committee has in the election returns of November 8 a good mirror as to the efficiency or inefficiency of the sixty Republican county committees. Certainly the methods of work of some of the committees were better than those of others, and brought out a larger proportion of the Republican vote. Take Clinton County, for instance. What was the fault in the management which lost the Republican party an Assemblyman in that county and gave Mr. Harrison a plurality of only 362 votes; when Mr. Harrison had a plurality of 1,547 votes in that county in 1888? Then there is Ulster County. In 1888 it gave Mr. Harrison a plurality of 338 votes. This year it gave Mr. Cleveland a plurality of 358 votes.

The fact must be recognized by the Republican leaders that the Democratic party arranged the election of members of the Constitutional Convention in such a manner as to assure almost beyond doubt a Democratic majority in the convention. That is done, of course, with the aim of having proposed amendments to the Constitution which may be adopted by the Constitutional Convention so written as to benefit the Democratic party if adopted by the people. One can predict in advance that a Democratic Constitutional Convention will increase the representation in the Legislature of the Democratic cities and deprive the Republican rural counties of their representation in the same body.

The Constitutional Convention is to have 168 members. One hundred and twenty-eight of these delegates are to be elected from the 128 Assembly districts, one from each district. Thirty-two are to be elected at large. There is a provision substantially for the division of these delegates-at-large between the Republican and Democratic parties, since it is provided that no voter shall vote for more than sixteen delegates-at-large. The act further says: "In addition to the delegates thus elected, and after the election thereof, there shall be appointed by the Governor eight persons who shall be members of the convention and who shall have all