New-York Tribune.

VOL. LII..... No. 16,868. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ENGLAND'S RULE IN EGYPT.

DENOUNCED BY FRANCE, BUT APPROVED BY THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

BITTER CRITICISMS IN THE FRENCH PAPERS—ENGLAND'S ANSWER—LORD ROSEBERY'S CONDUCT APPLAUDED AT HOME, EVEN BY RADICALS.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright, 1893: By The Tribune Association.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The chagrin of the French press at the Khedive's surrender is extreme, and the expression of it very violent. The chagrin felt in the Foreign Office is not less, but what M. Develle said publicly in the Chamber is perfectly decorous in form. What M. Waddington may have said to Lord Rosebery can only be guessed. It is safe to suppose that he did not say what the French papers declare he ought to have said. The papers have a good deal to do with governing this country. They do not, however, as yet frame instructions for the Ambassadors of France in other capitals. If they did, their language would certainly be more sober. It is, unfortunately, the most moderate and respectable journals in which the loosest and least moderate language is used about Egypt—the "Debats," the "Temps" and the "Republique Francaise."

It may be assumed that French diplomacy had no hand in the experiment which has just come to naught at Cairo. It was too crude to be anything but the individual act of a headstrong boy under bad influences, and those influences probably Turkish. But the intemperance of French comments might give color to the theory that the Khedive was acting under French guidance. "England has treated the Khedive as if he were a mere Rajah," says the "Debats." Lord Cromer, in the opinion of the same paper, "has employed intimidation and force in an arrogant way to make up for his own want of foresight and his own clumsiness." As for England, she is bound by promises which she has never fulfilled, and it is high time she was compelled to say when she means to redeem her plighted word. The Khedive, says the "Republique Francaise," "has suddenly shown himself capable of discharging his high duties with authority and prudence. He has a firmness of will equal to his political good sense." This last proposition will not be disputed by anybody who remembers that his political good sense led him into a conflict which his firmness of will retained for something less than a single day.

The French are, in truth, astonished at the rapidity and decision shown by Lord Rosebery, and, if not astonished, distressed, by his manifest ascendency in the Cabinet and in foreign affairs. "He is trying," sneers the "Temps," "to give himself the airs of a pupil in the school of Palmerston and of Beaconsfield." Mr. Gladstone is none the less held responsible. "In attempting to confiscate in this brutal way the legitimate authority of the Khedive, Mr. Gladstone has violated international law," exclaims the "Republique." This seems but a sad return for all Mr. Gladstone's professions of affection for France and of belief in French friendship for England.

The main point, however, of this very angry writer in the "Republique" is that this Egyptian incident must now be dealt with as an international question. It concerns not France only, but all Europe. What England has done is in violation of treaties and of the rights of the Sultan, who is the Khedive's suzerain; in disregard of public law and of England's formal agreement with the other great Powers. So all Europe is solemnly summoned to unite with France in reminding Great Britain that the balance of power in the Mediterranean and the neutrality of the Suez Canal are realities, and not only realities but "political dogmas, which she intends to make everybody respect, and England first of all." Neither the Mediterranean nor the Suez Canal is in question, and you might dismiss this as so much newspaper talk, were it not that similar views of Anglo-Egyptian affairs are known to be held at the French Foreign Office, and have often been expressed officially.

The answer of England has always been the same. So far as she is under engagements by treaty, she has observed them and will continue to observe them. If, independently of treaties, she has given any promises or pledges, they can be quoted. But they are not quoted. What the French are forever quoting are declarations of individual Ministers that England would be glad to leave Egypt when she could do so consistently with the interests of the country she has undertaken to protect against both foreign invasion and domestic disorder. There were moments when this hope seemed likely to be realized; but circumstances always prevented and still prevent. England's engagements are, in any case, with Europe, and it is to Europe that France is forever appealing. But Europe remains deaf to these appeals. Europe makes no complaint of England; and until she does, French remonstrances will continue to have the air of being based on considerations which are not European but French. This present crisis elicits no complaint from any European capital but Paris. The action of England is approved in Berlin, approved in Vienna and approved in Rome. Approval from St. Petersburg is not to be expected.

French writers would do well to note, also, that even the English Radicals are forced to applaud the act of the English Ministry. Their hand is to some extent forced. They cannot, at a critical moment in home affairs, afford to attack their own Government. Many of them, however, would be glad to scuttle out of Egypt, and glad to make friends with France at that price, or even at a higher price. But even they admit that Lord Rosebery was bound to enforce English authority at Cairo when it was openly challenged by the Sultan's vassals.

What England has now done is but to carry out the principles which she announced in 1884. Lord Granville then wrote Sir Evelyn Baring that so long as English troops remained in Egypt and England was responsible for order and for the general conduct of affairs, the Khedive must accept the advice given him by the English Government. That dispatch was published. It has never been withdrawn or modified. It has been uniformly acted on by England, and acquiesced in by everybody else, with more or less grumbling, but acquiesced in. Nine years later the nominal ruler of Egypt attempts to set aside this fundamental doctrine. He dismisses without cause or pretext the Ministers approved by England. He appoints others notoriously hostile to England, and because they are hostile to England. He is disposed to see whether he or England is the real governing power. It is a trial of strength, the duration and result of which is the best measure of the political sagacity of its author.

The French were delighted by an act which they thought might prove embarrassing for England. They showed their hand too quickly. The news of the Khedive's submission is printed in the same columns which ring with exultations over his attempted revolt. They have been misled by a patriotic sentiment, which is in itself respectable and admirable, but not a safe guide in foreign politics, because foreign nations cannot be expected to share it, or to take purely French views of international questions. Yet the dilemma is in truth extremely simple. If France can get England out of Egypt, well and good. She is entitled to try; has tried, and will continue to try. Meantime, and when she is in her more sedate mood, France herself will admit that while England remains in Egypt she must govern.

G. W. S.

FRANCE NOT SATISFIED.

SENDING A NOTE ON EGYPT TO LORD ROSEBERY.

SHE CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT TO AN ACT TENDING TO INFRINGE ON THE KHEDIVE'S INDEPENDENCE—BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO EGYPT.

London, Jan. 19.—Acting in conformity with instructions sent to him by M. Develle, the French Foreign Minister, M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, to-day sent a note to Lord Roseberry, the British Foreign Minister, in regard to the trouble in Egypt, in which it was stated that France could not remain indifferent to an act on the part of Great Britain that tended to infringe on the independence of the Khedive.

Two companies of the South Wales Borderers have been ordered to start for Egypt on Monday. The companies will be up to full war strength.

Paris, Jan. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that Great Britain has exchanged explanations with France on the subject of the action taken by Great Britain in requiring the Khedive to dismiss his Ministry. France, it is said, accepts the appointment of Riaz Pacha as a compromise.

RIOTING IN BRUSSELS.

A MOB OF THE UNEMPLOYED CHARGED AND DISPERSED BY GENDARMES AS THEY WERE SWARMING INTO THE BOURSE.

Brussels, Jan. 19.—Early this afternoon 800 unemployed workingmen gathered near the Place de la Constitution and were addressed by several Anarchist agitators. The speakers told the men that the city belonged to the workers, and exhorted them to take all the food and clothes they needed from the shops. The men raised the cry "To the Bourse!" about a dozen men drew bundles of red flags from their coats and distributed them, and the mob started down the Avenue du Midi, waiving the flags and shouting against the capitalists. At the Place Rouppe several gendarmes tried to stop the mob, but they were thrown down and beaten before they could draw their swords.

A call for reinforcements was sent to the central police station, and sixty gendarmes reached the Bourse just as the foremost men in the mob were mounting the steps. The gendarmes drew their sabres and ordered the mob to disperse. The men still pushed their way up the steps. The gendarmes then charged, cutting right and left. The workingmen fought back with clubs and stones. Several gendarmes were slightly wounded and many workingmen were cut. A gendarme knocked down the leader with the flat of his sword and captured the red flag which the man had carried at the head of the mob. After ten minutes' struggle the rioters were dispersed.

Meanwhile the Socialist and Anarchist speakers had incited 200 men, about half a mile from the Bourse, to attack the shops. They broke into six bakers' shops, took all the bread they wanted and threw the rest into the street. As they started for another shop the police appeared with drawn sabres and dispersed them.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIR AND PANAMA SCANDAL.

London, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Paris to "The Daily News" says that there are signs of an endeavor to create an agitation out of the Egyptian affair in order to wean public attention from the Panama scandal. "Among the Arton checks last seized," continues the dispatch, "is one for 20,000 francs, payable to a celebrated theatrical beauty. This is the first proof of the connection of a woman with the scandal, but hardly the last, as the batch of checks to be examined next by M. Franqueville will undoubtedly compromise some society people of both sexes. On the counterfoil of the actress's check is a memorandum to the effect that the 20,000 francs was a commission, paid in advance, on a purchase of lottery bonds by a wealthy young duke."

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY AT BRIGHTON.

London, Jan. 19.—Intense excitement was caused to-day at Hove, a suburb of Brighton, and in Brighton itself, by the discovery of a triple tragedy at the former place. Arthur Black, a teacher of classics and mathematics, his wife and his son, aged two years, were found dead in their home this morning by some of the neighbors. The child had been stabbed in the neck. The body of Mrs. Black, with the head terribly bruised, was lying on the floor in a room above that in which the body of her son was found. She had apparently been beaten to death with a hammer. There was no wound visible on Black's body. On a table beside him were a bloody hammer and a table-knife, also bearing blood-stains, and a bottle that had contained poison was standing on a chair beside the table. It is the general opinion that Black murdered his wife and child and then committed suicide by taking poison.

OFFICERS OF THE BANCA ROMANA ARRESTED.

Rome, Jan. 19.—Signor Taulongo, governor, and Signor Lazzaroni, the cashier, of the Banca Romana, concerning the standing of which grave rumors are afloat, have been arrested. This has causes renewed excitement among the depositors, who fear that an examination of the bank's affairs will show that they have lost everything. Signor Taulongo protested strongly against being arrested, asserting that his nomination as a Senator exempted him from being taken into custody. The police ignored his protests. It is rumored that other governors of the bank will be arrested.

An official inquiry into the condition of the Banca Romana reveals that the note issue, instead of being 73,000,000 lire, as announced by the bank, reaches a total of 135,000,000 lire.

"BEN" TILLETT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

London, Jan. 19.—"Ben" Tillett, the noted labor leader, was committed for trial at Bristol to-day, on a charge of inciting to riot. He was defended by counsel engaged by the Dockers' Union, the charge against him being in connection with the Bristol trades' dispute and the riotous demonstration resulting therefrom on the Friday before Christmas.

COMMANDER EMORY'S DOUBLE BEREAVEMENT.

London, Jan. 19.—Commander Emory, formerly Naval Attache of the American Legation here, has lost another child by death. His youngest son, Willis, died in Paris on Saturday, and a dispatch received here to-day says that another of his children, who had been attacked with diphtheria, is dead. Commander Emory is with his family in Paris. Much sympathy with him in his double affliction is expressed among his wide circle of friends in London.

DAMAGE DONE BY A HURRICANE IN GREECE.

Athens, Jan. 19.—A hurricane that has passed over Greece has done much damage in the country and along the coast. Shipping has suffered greatly. Heavy rains accompanied the wind storm, causing disastrous floods. Several villages have been inundated, and telegraphic communication to many points has been interrupted.

MANY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN AN ASYLUM.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The "Hallesche Zeitung" says that since the outbreak of cholera in the Nettleben Lunatic Asylum twenty-eight persons have been stricken with the disease. Thirteen of those attacked have died. The paper adds that the disease is pronounced to be true Asiatic cholera. There was another death from cholera in the asylum last night. Professor Koch has gone there to make an inquiry.

MILAN AND NATALIE SAID TO BE RECONCILED.

Belgrade, Jan. 19.—It is reported here that ex-King Milan, of Servia, arrived at Biarritz on January 1, and at once proceeded to Queen Natalie's villa. The latter was greatly surprised to see her divorced husband. It is said that the scene at their meeting was a moving one, and that the visit of the King resulted in the reconciliation of the estranged couple. Official advices, however, do not confirm this report.

URGING A NEW EMIGRATION BILL.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Several daily papers demand that the Government prepare at once an Emigration bill to meet the emergency created by the United States quarantine regulations. The present laws are inadequate. Scores of emigrants whom the British steamship companies have refused to accept, after having sold them tickets, are now charges on the public in Hamburg, as they have not sufficient money to complete their journeys homeward. Stettin and Bremen are similarly embarrassed, in a less degree. The Hamburg authorities say that more than 20,000 persons in Austro-Hungary, Russia and Germany, who have paid their money for passage to the United States will not be accepted by the steamship companies; and, unless something be done to stop them, are likely to be stranded in cities along the German seaboard.

EX-CLERGYMEN SUED FOR £140,000.

ARNOLD AND SAMUEL MORLEY BRING AN ACTION IN BEHALF OF THEIR BROTHER'S ESTATE.

London, Jan. 19.—Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General and his brother Samuel have brought suit against three former clergymen of the Church of England, named Longman, to recover the sum of £140,000, which, it is alleged, the Longmans obtained by undue influence from Henry Morley, now dead, a brother of the plaintiffs. Arnold and Samuel Morley are the executors of the will of their brother, and the suit is brought by them in that capacity.

Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney-General, appeared for the Morleys. He said that Henry Morley had lived for a considerable time with the Longmans, in company with whom he joined the close religious sect known as the Plymouth Brethren. Henry Morley's patrimony gradually passed from him into the banking account of the Longmans. In 1891 he committed suicide at Launceston. When his will was proved it was found that the personalty left by him amounted in value to only £51,000 while it should have been worth £200,000. Instances of alleged undue influence exercised over Henry Morley and his affairs by the defendants were given by Sir Charles Russell. Upon the conclusion of Sir Charles's address the further hearing of the case was postponed.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC SPORTING MEETING.

London, Jan. 19.—The promoters of the proposed Pan-Britannic sporting meeting have received a letter from the Secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club, expressing sympathy with the movement to bring together in trials of skill and endurance athletes from all parts of the English-speaking world, and stating that he expects that all the American clubs will join in making the meeting a success.

HAWAII WANTS CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived here this morning from Sydney, by way of Honolulu, brings news that, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of existing commercial relations with the United States, the Hawaiian Legislature has decided that a royal commission be appointed by the Cabinet and approved by the Queen, to consist of five persons, who shall proceed to Washington to obtain information as to the terms upon which closer commercial relations can be established between the two countries.

A NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

MR. YANG YU EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.

Washington, Jan. 19.—"The Post" has information that about six weeks ago the Chinese Foreign Office telegraphed Mr. Yang Yu to report in person at once. Upon his arrival the position of Minister to the United States was offered to him and he accepted it. It is expected that he will reach this country and relieve the present Minister about the early part of May.

Mr. Yang Yu has been for some three years the superintendent of customs of the port of Wuhu. He is an official of the second rank in his own country, and he is said to be of the progressive type of his countrymen. He is possessed of moderate wealth, but he has had no diplomatic experience. The new Minister will bring his suite with him, retaining only such persons of the present legation as would be peculiarly valuable by reason of their extended experience in this country and their familiarity with its language, politics and customs.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. Blaine's physician, who visited him soon after 9 o'clock this evening, reported no material change in Mr. Blaine's condition. He was then, the doctor said, resting easily and had passed a comparatively comfortable day. There seemed to be some improvement so far as his physical strength is concerned. The doctor will not return to-night unless the family call him.

NOTES OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The plan to hold the ceremonies attending the opening of the World's Fair on May 1 in a small building at Jackson Park, and charge $5 for tickets, was rejected yesterday by the executive committee of the local board. The directors decided that the programme should be given in the open air, and that all who paid 50 cents to enter the grounds should have the privilege of hearing what was said and seeing everything that was done, providing they could get near enough to the platform. As more than 200,000 people, perhaps double that number, will go to Jackson Park on the occasion of the formal inauguration of the Exposition, a good many visitors will not be able to hear the speeches, the prayers and the odes.

Director-General Davis has prepared a statement showing that of 3,602,812 feet of exhibit space in the World's Fair buildings only 214,476 remain to be assigned to exhibitors. The statement shows that foreign countries receive 1,419,517 square feet of space, and Americans 1,767,263.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has gone to Washington to persuade Congressmen to vote another appropriation for the Board of Lady Managers. She will have a hearing before Mr. Durborow's committee, and later will make a personal canvass among members of Congress.

Indianapolis, Jan. 19.—In the State Senate this morning a resolution was introduced instructing the Indiana Congressmen to vote for the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, and it is thought that the House will indorse the Sunday opening.

TO PUT UP THE PRICE OF SOFT COAL.

Buffalo, Jan. 19 (Special).—An important meeting of soft coal producers is being held here, and the result of its deliberations will probably be an increase in the price of that commodity. The producers or their representatives, from nearly every mine tributary to the Buffalo market, were present. The representatives of the railroad companies will meet here to-morrow to fix freight rates for the season, and the coal men met to formulate a schedule by which the railroads and producers will work together to secure better rates for coal. A committee was appointed to confer with the railroad men and report at a meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon.

MOTHER AND CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—The wife of William Coates, at No. 1,206 Fairmount-ave., was fatally burned this afternoon while cleaning a skirt with benzine. The garment caught fire and the unfortunate young woman was almost instantly enveloped in flames. Her five-year-old boy tried to beat out the flames, but his efforts were useless and his clothing also caught fire. The screams of Mrs. Coates and her child brought her mother, Mrs. Emma Clymer, and she, too, tried in vain to extinguish the blazing garments of her daughter. Their agonized shrieks were heard in the streets and several men rushed into the house and after a hard struggle succeeded in putting out the fire.

Mrs. Coates, the child and Mrs. Clymer were taken to the hospital, where the former died from her injuries, and her son is not expected to live. Mrs. Clymer was badly burned about the face and hands.

SENATOR-ELECT MURPHY GOING SOUTH.

Albany, Jan. 19 (Special).—Senator-elect Murphy is not well and has decided to go South for the benefit of his health. To-morrow he will start for the Hot Springs, of Arkansas, accompanied by his wife and three children. He will remain in Arkansas for several weeks. He is suffering from rheumatism, but he hopes to be present at the meeting of the United States Senate in the spring, if a special session of Congress is called.

STUART ROBSON NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 19 (Special).—The statement sent out from here that Stuart Robson, the actor, was seriously ill was erroneous. He is suffering from a slight indisposition, which prevented him from performing three nights, but to-morrow night he will be able to appear.

A MAN WAS BURNED ON THE ATLANTA.

The charred and blackened hull of the Old Dominion steamship City of Atlanta was anchored off Greenpoint yesterday. She had been towed there while the fire was raging in her the night before. Yesterday morning the body of a man, burned beyond recognition, was found on her upper deck. When the fire was discovered two men rushed from the hold of the vessel. One of them was rescued. He disappeared, and at the office of the company yesterday it was said that his name and the name of the man who had perished in the flames were not known. An agent of the company was sent over to Greenpoint to investigate the case. The City of Atlanta cost the Old Dominion Company $75,000, and was insured for half that amount.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TWO PERSONS DEAD AND THIRTEEN PASSENGERS SEVERELY INJURED.

The Chesapeake and Ohio express train crashed into the rear end of the Newark local train on the Pennsylvania Road, at the coal shoot on the meadows, midway between Marion and Harrison, at 5:30 p. m. yesterday. Two persons were killed and ten passengers were injured. The following is the official report of the killed and injured, as given out by the railroad company:

KILLED.

BLEWITT, Robert, of Newark.
MARTINDALE, Herbert J., engineer, of Jersey City.

INJURED.

STANSBURY, Mrs., of Newark.
McLANE, B., of Newark.
ESTUY, George, of Newark.
GINNDGER, Moses, of Newark.
ASHLEY, William, of Newark.
SWAIN, Charles P., of Newark.
DECKER, Mrs. A., of Newark.
RESTLER, Miss R., of Newark.
BEQUA, Leonard F., of New-York.
SCHRIEDKRAUT, Wolf, of New-York.
OSBORN, F. K., Newark, leg broken.
PHILLIPS, William, Newark, spine injured.
BERGER, Henrietta, Newark, arm broken.

The Newark train left New-York at 4:50. It was pretty well filled. It consisted of a combination smoker and baggage car and three coaches. It was under the charge of the engineer, Martindale. It stopped at the coal shoot because something was wrong about the gearing of the air brakes. The engineer got down from his engine and taking a blazing coal oil lamp, crept under his engine. According to all reports he was under there when the crash came. As soon as the Newark train stopped the rear brakeman was sent back with a red lantern fully 500 feet to the bridge which spans the Hackensack River. Directly behind the Newark local came the express train, which leaves New-York at 5 o'clock. This train is a "flyer," and usually races across the meadows. This train consisted of a smoker, three Pullman coaches, a dining car, a Pennsylvania parlor car and one day coach. The brakeman of the Newark train, from the reports of all the witnesses, did his full duty. He saw the Chesapeake and Ohio "flyer" rushing along and frantically waved his red lantern before the train. It was then crossing the bridge across the Hackensack River. He could plainly see that no apparent heed was paid to his warning. Again and again he waved his red light, but on went the train. He stood directly in the middle of the track until the train was almost upon him. Then he dashed aside, just in time to save his own life. The next moment the train swept by him and a few moments later he heard the crash as the "express" dashed into the rear of the Newark "local," directly ahead.

A number of passengers were standing on the rear platform of the Newark train when the brakeman was signalling the express to stop. They saw that a collision was inevitable, and jumped for their lives, at the same time giving a warning cry to the passengers in the last car. All of those who jumped escaped unhurt. One man, within the car, heard this cry of warning and, looking back, saw the headlight of the approaching locomotive. It was too late for him to escape by the door. Standing up in his seat, he shouted at the top of his lungs: "Rush to the forward part of the car, quick! Hurry for your lives! A train is coming into us from behind!"

This man saved the lives of a number of people, for they took the warning and flew to the forward end of the car. This man's name was William Phillips, who lives at No. 21 New-st., Newark. As he told the reporter: "I saw there was not a moment to be lost. I saw the train coming upon us and warned the passengers in the car. I then smashed out the glass in the window of the car by which I was sitting. I sprang through the window, and I recollect nothing more. I struck on my back and must have rolled down the embankment, for I was picked up unconscious afterward."

The force of the collision drove the Newark train ahead fully 100 feet. The engineer, Martindale, was crushed under the wheels of his locomotive. The crash could be heard for a great distance. The engine of the express, under the charge of Frank Farrell, ploughed into the last car of the "local" for twenty feet, ripping it open as if it were a cardboard box. The force of the collision drove the next coach ahead into the rear of the coach directly before it for a distance of ten feet. On the front seat of the coach next to the rear one, on the left hand side, sat J. Blewitt, of Newark. He was killed instantly. One of his legs was torn off, and his throat was cut as clean as if done by a knife. After the collision his dead body was found tightly jammed between the coach in which he sat and that ahead of it. The woodwork of the entire front of the car rested upon the lower portion of his body, and over this was the platform of the coach ahead, which had been raised up and jammed over that of the car in which the professor had been sitting. Fifty men tried to lift the mass of wood and iron from the body, but were unable to move it. The dead man's body was not removed until train-wreckers arrived.

Frank Farrell, engineer of the express train, is reported to have made the following statement to one of the passengers, who subsequently told it to the reporter, and vouched for its truthfulness:

"The signal station near the bridge over the Hackensack River showed the white light, indicating that the Newark train ahead had passed out of the block, thus leaving it open for the Chesapeake and Ohio to come on. According to the rules of the road, but one train is allowed in the block at a time. Signal towers are set at certain distances apart along the road to indicate the blocks. I looked up at the signal station by the bridge and seeing the white light, threw the throttle wide open, for I wanted to make time. In looking up at this white light I did not see the rear brakeman of the Newark local, standing on the ground directly underneath the light waving his red lantern. A few moments later I saw the red lights at the rear end of the Newark local standing on the track directly ahead. I reversed the engine, but it was too late."

Whether or not Farrell and his fireman jumped from their cab is not clear; reports vary on this point. Teither the engineer nor the brakeman could be found subsequently. Both are reported unhurt, except in the way of bruises.

Just as the collision occurred another train arrived, bound from Newark to New-York. It was running at full speed and smashed into the wreckage. By a miracle this third train was not also wrecked. While this train was rushing at a high speed over the Meadows, and just as it reached the coal shoot, the passengers felt the sudden reversal of the engine and heard the long and continued blowing of the whistle. In the forward car, on the left hand side, nearest the opposite track, sat a little golden-haired child about six years old. She was writing her name with her finger on the frosty window pane. The long, loud blast of the engine frightened the child so that she hid her face on the cushions of the seat. The next instant the window at which the child was sitting was smashed into splinters by a big billet of wood

Continued on Second Page.

A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

MRS. HARRIS DIES AT BELLEVUE.

SHE WAS FOUND WOUNDED IN THE TOILET-ROOM OF THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH—HER HOME WAS IN BROOKLYN.

Whether the young and handsome wife of Charles Harris died from self-inflicted stab wounds, from narcotic poisoning, the Bellevue Hospital doctors were apparently unable to determine last evening. That she stabbed herself last night in the toilet room of the Marlborough Hotel is, however, certain. The motive which led her to take her life is, like the exact cause of her death, hidden in doubt.

Early in the evening a gracefully built, beautiful brunette stood at Thirty-sixth-st. and Broadway, outside the cafe of the Marlborough Hotel. A few minutes later, unseen by the doorman, she entered the reception room, and, with the air of one familiar with the place, walked through the hotel hall and turned into the women's parlor. At that moment the room was empty. Two minutes later Miss Lilian Matthews, the stenographer attached to the hotel, went into the parlor. The next moment she ran out to the office desk, her face white with terror. "In the toilet-room," she cried, "a woman is dying."

J. C. Hand, the night manager of the hotel, hurried into the toilet-room, which is at the right of the parlor entrance, and there, on her side, with her head under the washbowl and her face buried in her hands, lay a woman. Apparently she was unconscious. Yet when Mr. Hand touched her on the shoulder she opened her eyes and murmured faintly: "Send to husband—Charles Harris—86 West Broadway." By her side lay a long French table knife. The knife had a long blade, probably six and a half inches. The woman breathed heavily, and to Mr. Hand seemed to be under the influence of a drug. He called Miss Eliza Hanlon, the housekeeper, and going to the office sent a message to Dr. J. W. Tuttle, of No. 55 West Forty-fifth-st.

"The woman is not drugged; she has stabbed herself," said Miss Hanlon, coming toward Mr. Hand, as he went back to the parlor. Then Mr. Hand decided to call in the police, and as soon as Dr. Tuttle arrived drove to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station and returned to the hotel with Detective O'Connor. In the meantime Dr. Pierce, an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital, had arrived. The woman's corsets were opened and on the left breast, just above the apex of the heart, the doctor found two wounds, both apparently superficial, and both apparently inflicted with the knife by her side.

"Why did you do this?" said O'Connor as he bent over her.

"I have nothing to say," gasped the woman. "Before I cut myself I had swallowed rat poison. My name is Mrs. Charles Harris. I was born in Cleveland, Ohio. My husband is at No. 86 West Broadway." Then, supported by the detective's arm, she asked for a pencil, and, exerting all her strength, wrote: "Charles Harris, No. 86 West Broadway." Dr. Pierce noticed that on both her wrists were several irregular marks, or dents, of a bluish tint, and looking as though they might have been made by the stabbing of a fork or other sharp instrument. Evidently the woman had tried to open a vein in her arms and had failed. In spite of her assertion that she had taken paris green she showed no signs of poisoning.

Discrediting her story, the doctors dressed her wounds, and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. When carried into the reception-room at Bellevue and asked to give her address, she murmured: "No. 266 Second-st., Brooklyn." These were her last words. Almost immediately afterwards she sank into unconsciousness and a moment later died.

Dr. Enders probed the wounds and is satisfied that neither could have caused the woman's death. The doctor saw only one possible symptom of narcotic poisoning. This was in the cyanic tint of the woman's skin. In Mrs. Harris's pockets were found a card bearing the inscription "Mrs. Charles Harris, No. 21 Walunford Court, Cleveland, Ohio—Thursdays," and an embroidered purse with a small amount of money.

All doubts as to the identity of the woman were set at rest by her husband late last night. His name is Charles Harris, and up to a year ago he was a travelling salesman for A. L. Sanger, an ironware dealer, of Cleveland, O. Twelve months ago the couple came to New-York and here Mr. Harris, established a branch of the house in the Lawrence Building, No. 86 West Broadway. Lately, Mrs. Harris had been staying with some relatives at No. 466 Second-st., Brooklyn. Yesterday she left the house to visit a relative in East Eighty-fourth-st.

SNOWBALLS STOP A PLEASURE RIDE.

C. STONEBRIDGE SPRANG FROM A SLEIGH TO WHIP HIS TORMENTORS AND WAS BEATEN.

Gouverneur M. Kernochan and Richard Wainright, who are said to be members of the 7th Regiment, were prisoners in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. Kernochan is twenty-seven years old, and lives at No. 350 Fifth-ave. Wainwright is twenty-four years old, living at Rye, N. Y. The charge against the young men was assault. Charles Stonebridge, of No. 236 Sixth-st., was the complainant in the case.

Mr. Stonebridge with his wife and child, was out sleigh-riding until early yesterday morning. When driving down Fifth-ave., between Forty-ninth and fiftieth sts., he was hit on the back of the head with a snowball. Mrs. Stonebridge was also struck in the back by a hard piece of snow. The snowballs came from a crowd of young men, who, it is said, were all members of the 7th Regiment, on their way home from a meeting at the armory. To the first snowball Mr. Stonebridge paid no attention. When a dozen or more of the missiles came toward him, however, striking the occupants of the sleigh and frightening the horse, Mr. Stonebridge lost his temper. He pulled up his horse at the corner, and after tying him to a lamp-post, he started on a run in the direction of the group of young men. He had his whip in his hand and used it vigorously on the first person who got in his way. But he did not have an opportunity to make much use of the whip, as he was soon on his back in the snow, and several of the young men were beating him. He cried for help, and Policeman McNamee ran up and arrested Kernochan and Wainwright, Mr. Stonebridge having pointed out the young men as two of his assailants.

When the prisoners were arraigned in the police court, they denied that they had roughly handled the complainant. Mr. Stonebridge was on hand to prosecute the case. He said, however, that he was not anxious to have the young men punished. Justice McMahon therefore discharged the prisoners after reprimanding them to be careful about throwing snowballs.

When a Tribune reporter called at No. 350 Fifth-ave. last evening, the servant who came to the door said that Mr. Kernochan was not at home.

At the 7th Regiment Armory a young man in the office said that the names of the two prisoners were not on the roster of the regiment.

A RUMOR THAT MRS. HEARST WILL WED.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Charleston, W. Va., to "The News," says: It is rumored that Senator Charles J. Faulkner is to wed the widow of Senator Hearst, of California. Senator Faulkner is a widower. Mrs. Hearst's fortune is estimated at $30,000,000.

LARGE DAMAGE BY FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19.—Fire to-night in the large warehouse of the American Phosphate and Chemical Company caused a loss estimated at $200,000, which, it is thought, will be covered by the insurance. The firemen had great difficulty in getting to work by reason of the frozen condition of the fire plugs.

DESPERADOES OVERTAKEN BY THE LAW.

Claremore, I. T., Jan. 19.—United States officers ran down the Henry Starr gang of desperadoes near Bartlesville, thirty miles northeast of here, yesterday. In the fight which followed the officers succeeded in killing one of the desperadoes outright and mortally wounding another. The wounded man has five bullet-holes through him and he is expected to die. Henry Starr, leader of the gang, escaped.

MR. VANDERBILT'S YACHT TO GO ON A CRUISE.

The last few days have been very busy ones for the captain and crew of Frederick W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror. Active preparations are going on aboard the yacht to fit her for a long cruise. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, accompanied by a number of friends, expect to sail on the Conqueror Sunday, January 30. At present the plan is to go from here to Nassau, N. P., where they will be entertained by Governor and Lady Shea. From Nassau the Conqueror's prow will be turned in the direction of the Bahamas. Later the yacht will go to Havana. The cruise will be continued afterward to the Island of St. Thomas and Trinidad.

JOHN S. SMITH CHOSEN.

HE IS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

UNANIMOUS ACTION OF REPUBLICAN DELEGATES—LIVELY DEBATE ON REORGANIZATION.

The new Republican County Committee, on which will rest the responsibility of the local campaign next fall, organized last night in a most promising way. The meeting was unusually interesting, and it is not too much to say that in satisfactory results it fairly realized the expectations of the great mass of loyal members of the party who are eager to see the organization place itself on a higher plane than it has occupied in the past. Much has been said against the old machine leaders, but it must be admitted that they did respond to the demands of the best public sentiment last night in a manner highly creditable to them. It is true that on one point, involving, as they thought, the recognition of the Executive Committee's power, they stood out against the wishes of the younger element, yet the issue raised was not of such importance as the matters conceded without a dissenting voice, and no intelligent, progressive Republican had reason to go away dissatisfied or despondent as to the future of Republicanism in this city.

JOHN SABINE SMITH.

Grand Opera House Hall, the meeting-place, was comfortably filled. The number of new faces was remarkable, and altogether it was a representative body of men. Mr. Brookfield, the retiring president, called the assemblage to order. United States Marshal Jacobus was chosen as temporary presiding officer. He asked the delegates to proceed at once to the business of electing officers for the year. The district leaders had agreed on John S. Smith for president, but John W. Stevens, a veteran Republican, proposed that a Committee on Nominations be appointed. His proposition was tabled on motion of Mr. Gibbs, and the programme agreed upon was carried out. But it was so satisfactory to the rank and file that no further objection was raised. Mr. Stevens afterward explained that he did not object to the men who were chosen; he was opposed to the method of doing it. So was, perhaps, a majority of those present.

Job E. Hedges, executive member of the XIth District, nominated Mr. Smith in a graceful speech, and the new president was chosen by acclamation. Ex-Judge Patterson and "Uncle" George Deane escorted him to the platform. He was cordially greeted. His remarks, in accepting the honor were applauded generously. He took a hopeful view of the situation, and predicted a glorious future for the party, closing his address by an appeal to all [illegible] party to identify themselves with the organization in their respective districts. Emphasis was given to the invitation extended by President Smith in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Bovee, of the XXIId District, declaring, in substance, that the doors of the district associations were open to all Republicans, and urging a general enrolment from the Bronx to the Battery. This resolution was passed unanimously, Mr Murray, of the IIId, advocating it earnestly.

When the vote on Mr. Boree's resolution had been taken, Mr. Millbilland, of the XIth, offered and moved the adoption of the following:

Whereas, The recent amendments to the election laws of this State have proved defective in that they fail to prevent bribery or the improper influencing of voters; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Republican party of New-York, which has championed the cause of genuine ballot reform from the beginning, hereby urge the enactment of further legislation to provide:

First. That all political committees and agents be compelled to make under oath a public statement of their receipts and expenditures.

Second. That proof of bribery on the part of candidates or their agents or political committees be sufficient cause for forfeiture of office.

Third. That the "blanket" ballot be adopted and the "paster" ballot be abolished.

Fourth. That equal representation be given all political parties in the Boards of Election Inspectors throughout the State, and that the existing law allowing only one Republican to two Democratic Election Inspectors in New-York City be repealed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary of this committee to the Governor and both branches of the State Legislature.

He urged the committee to support the resolutions, in a brief speech, on the ground that it was right and wise to take such a position on this reform. Not a single objection was heard, and the president declared the vote unanimous.

Ex-Assemblyman Conkling followed with a resolution denouncing the proposed demolition of the City Hall by the Tammany Government. He spoke forcibly, and was applauded. The resolution met the approval of the committee.

Mr. Backus, of the XIIth, offered resolutions in relation to the death of ex-President Hayes. He eulogized the dead man, and was followed by Colonel Shepard, who spoke at length. The resolutions were adopted.

A lively debate, the most exciting feature of the meeting, was precipitated by Hyland Flowers, a rising young Republican of the XXIIId District. He proposed that a special committee should be named by the chairman to amend the constitution, so as to have it comply with the redistricting of the county. Mr. Raymond offered a substitute, directing this work to be done by the executive committee. Immediately the oratorical contest began. It was a square fight between the machine and the young blood of the party. James S. Lehmaier, one of the ablest speakers in the Republican Club, espoused Mr. Flowers's side of the controversy. His was one