New-York Tribune.

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MASSACRE IN ASSAM.

A BRITISH FORCE OF THIRTY-FOUR MEN SLAIN BY THE ABOR TRIBESMEN.

OVERWHELMED BY VASTLY SUPERIOR NUMBERS AFTER TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING—CAPTAIN MAXWELL'S COLUMN RETREATING AND IN PERIL.

Calcutta, March 9.—Advices from the British column, commanded by Captain Maxwell, which is operating in Assam against the Abors, show that it has sustained serious losses at the hands of the tribesmen and is retreating on Sadiya. A detachment of troops, 200 strong, which left Sadiya to meet the retreating column, was also defeated in an encounter with the Abor tribesmen and forced to fall back. All dispatches received from the scene of the conflict agree that the expedition of Captain Maxwell is in a critical position, and reinforcements are being hurried forward with all dispatch.

A dispatch from Gowhatty, the chief town of Assam, says that a detachment of thirty men, armed with rifles, and four officers, acting as an escort to a train of ammunition, forage and food supplies for the Gowhatty garrison, was surrounded by a large party of tribesmen. The British used their wagons as fortifications and fought the Abors for two days and nights, but finally succumbed to vastly superior numbers and were massacred.

The main column of the expedition against the Abors is represented to be in a dangerous position, and it is feared that the troops may fall victims to the thousands of savage and well-armed tribesmen before the reinforcing parties now on the way are able to join them.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES DISCUSSED.

THE REICHSTAG APPROVES THE BUILDING OF ANOTHER IRONCLAD TURRET SHIP—A NIGHT SESSION.

Berlin, March 9.—In the Reichstag to-day, the naval estimates were discussed. The proposal to construct a new ironclad turret ship of the type of the Preussen, carrying thirty-two guns, was approved. The proposal to construct an armed cruiser of the class of the Leipsic, which carries thirty-four guns, was rejected, as was also the clause providing for the construction of a new dispatch boat.

At this point, the Chamber showing no quorum, the President adjourned the sitting until 9 o'clock this evening. The procedure is a rare occurrence in the Reichstag, but it was necessary from the fact that the discussion of the question of the second reading of the German-Russian treaty is imperatively set down for to-morrow.

In the Landtag Deputy Szmula (Pole) urged the passage of legislation providing for teaching the Polish and Russian languages in the colleges of Eastern Prussia.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH UNUSUALLY GOOD.

DR. SCHWENINGER TO TAKE A BRIEF HOLIDAY TRIP—PLANS FOR CELEBRATING THE EX-CHANCELLOR'S BIRTHDAY.

Hamburg, March 9.—Prince Bismarck's health has been so exceptionally good in the last three weeks that Dr. Schweninger has decided to leave him and take his annual holiday in Italy. Schweninger will remain in Italy about three weeks, returning to Friedrichsruh in time to watch the Prince during the birthday celebration. Preparations are making throughout the Empire to do unusual honor to the old Chancellor. Hamburg and Lübeck will send to Friedrichsruh 1,500 torchbearers, who will march past the castle on the evening of March 31 or April 1. Several birthday addresses will be presented by deputations from West Prussia, and the students of Bonn and Jena are likely to send committees to congratulate the Prince. The railways will run an unusual number of excursion trains to this city and Friedrichsruh.

Prince Bismarck walks in the park every pleasant day. Yesterday he received a deputation of Chicago Germans, who presented to him a picture and an illuminated address.

RICHEST MAN IN JAPAN SENT TO JAIL.

HE HAD COMMITTED PERJURY IN THE NOTED SOMA MURDER CASE.

San Francisco, March 9 (Special).—Advices from Japan received here to-day show that the sequels of the celebrated Soma case are almost as sensational as was the original trial. It will be remembered that last July Nichegori, a family servant of Viscount Soma, accused the mother and brother of the dead Viscount, as well as several retainers of the house, of murdering the nobleman in order to suppress the fact that they had robbed the estate of more than $1,000,000 and had kept the Viscount illegally in an insane asylum in order that they might manage the large property. The trial lasted more than three months and was extremely sensational. It ended in the acquittal of the accused family and servants and the arrest of Nichegori and another servant for conspiracy and perjury. One of the worst in the gang was a judge, who released several accused persons because they paid him money. One man who paid the judge $1,000 was Hiranuma, the Yokohama millionaire, who has become the richest native in Japan by money-lending. On the trial he perjured himself, and as a result of his trial, on February 21, he was sentenced to one month in jail and payment of a fine.

Hiranuma, who has pronounced Hebrew features, was gayed by the crowd in court when he appeared, as his hard usury had made him hated. It was proved that he had sworn falsely in regard to one of his servants who was implicated in forging papers in the case. Hiranuma will appeal the case. He obtained from the Mikado the rank of Jugoi for his contribution of $50,000 toward the National defence fund. He rose from the lowest ranks by keen commercial ability, but he is despised throughout Japan as a man who never shows mercy to the unfortunate.

THE NETHERLANDS REFORM BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Hague, March 9.—The Netherlands Parliament to-day amended the principal clause of the Government Reform bill so as to destroy the principle of the measure, whereupon the bill was withdrawn by the Minister of the Interior, Dr. van Poortvleit. It is expected that the Ministry will resign in consequence of the action of Parliament.

The "principal clause" of the Government Reform bill, mentioned in the dispatch from The Hague, referred to what Minister Tak van Poortvleit called the "social welfare." That clause provided that the right of suffrage should be conceded to every man enjoying the conditions of "social welfare." The only requirement was that he should prove that he had not received support from any public or private benevolent institution. The Cabinet was willing to abandon some other clauses of its Electoral bill relative to the age of voters and their ability to apply in writing for the electoral privilege, but it insisted energetically on the retention of the "social welfare" feature of the measure, thus presenting an anomaly in Continental Europe of a Ministry less conservative than the Chamber of Deputies. The Liberal party in the House split on the question of the franchise, and one of its leaders, M. van Houten, declared that it was unwise to proclaim as electors men whose only recommendation was that they could support themselves.

The fact is that the bill proposed by The Hague Ministry amounted practically to universal suffrage, though it was denominated "limited universal suffrage." The population of the Neherlands is about 4,700,000, more than half being females. From the 2,300,000 males, about 1,300,000 must be deducted as representing the minors, the soldiers, the permanent poor and other non-eligible classes. There remain thus about 1,000,000 men who could be electors, and only from 100,000 to 200,000 of these would be excluded from voting by the "social welfare" condition imposed by the Government bill.

MEETING OF ROYALTY AT MENTONE.

Cannes, March 9.—The Prince of Wales started for Mentone this morning to pay a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who is sojourning there.

PREMIER CRISPI'S FINANCIAL PLAN.

London, March 9.—"The Times" has this to say in its financial article concerning the proposed use of Italian gold reserves: "According to the Frankfort 'Zeitung,' which is understood to have the basis of fact, Premier Crispi, of Italy, proposes to use 18,000,000, about half the gold reserve in the Italian banks of issue, to discharge Italy's external liabilities and to repay a loan of £2,000,000 to Berlin bankers. This gold will probably find its way to Vienna and thus relieve other gold markets. Fresh notes will be created to balance the gold abstracted from the Italian banks."

THE BODY NOT THAT OF EDWARD WEBSTER

Paris, March 9.—"Le Journal" to-day said that the appearance of the body of a man found in the Seine near the Suresnes Bridge, the arms and legs being securely bound with cords, tallied exactly with the description of Edward Webster, the young New-Yorker who mysteriously disappeared from a railway train near Paris on New-Year's Eve. Friends of Mrs. Conkling, the mother of Edward Webster, including Mr. Coudert, the lawyer, deny that the body found in the Seine is that of the missing man or that it bears any resemblance to him. The police believe that young Webster has gone abroad to escape some real or fancied trouble.

HUNTING ANARCHISTS IN ROME

TWO THEORIES AS TO THE BOMB-THROWER'S MOTIVE FOR HIS DEED.

THE POPE'S DEEP INTEREST IN THE DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION IN FRONT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—DEPUTY GIUFFRIDA TO BE PROSECUTED.

Rome, March 9.—The prisoner Polidori, who is believed by the police to be the man who threw the bomb in front of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, still protests his innocence. He has none of the bravado of the typical Anarchist. The search of the police for Anarchists last evening and to-day was fruitless. At first the authorities thought that the wounded man, Angeli, who died in the hospital this morning, might have thrown the bomb, but it has been found that the suspicion was unfounded.

The Anarchists have scattered throughout the city, particularly among the workingmen, thousands upon thousands of circulars prescribing the bomb as the only and infallible remedy for the ills from which the poorer classes are suffering.

Almost every hour fresh theories as to the motives impelling the throwing of the bomb are supplied to the police by self-constituted investigators. The authorities are inclined to the belief that the intention was to explode the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, which, fortunately, adjourned some time before the usual hour, owing to the indisposition of Premier Crispi. A large part of yesterday's proceedings in the Chamber was devoted to the question of the prosecution of Joseph de Felice-Giuffrida, the Socialist Deputy of Catania, whose case has been discussed in the Chamber several times of late. It is assumed that the Anarchists regarded this as an attack upon themselves, and had planned an explosion in the midst of the Deputies in retaliation. There are others who believe that the action of the Deputies in rejecting a proposal to hold a national exposition in Rome, the acceptance of which would have given employment to a large number of workmen, was the inciting cause of the explosion; and this theory seems reasonable in view of the fact that an attempt was made by workingmen last night forcibly to enter the palace of Prince Odescalchi, who was the principal opponent of the project.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by an overwhelming majority, voted to prosecute Deputy Giuffrida for alleged complicity with the Sicilian Anarchists. The announcement of the vote was received with applause.

The Pope is deeply interested in learning the circumstances of the explosion, and has directed that an inquiry be made into the details by attaches of the Vatican, for his own information. He is anxious to keep thoroughly informed of the developments of the present Anarchistic activity, and in the event of a political crisis fears that the Vatican itself may be endangered. It is stated that the Pope is seeking from the Government guarantees of the safety of the Vatican in any case.

THREE FRENCH PRIESTS INVOLVED.

THEY MUST EXPLAIN IN COURT LETTERS WHICH THEY WROTE TO THE ANARCHIST TOURNADRE.

Paris, March 9.—The "Petite Republique" says that three priests, letters from whom were found in the house of the Anarchist Tournadre, have been summoned to appear before Examining Magistrate Meyer. The paper intimates that other letters were found among the effects of Tournadre which will require explanation in court on the part of the writers.

Warsaw, March 9.—Mme. Kovalsky, a young Polish woman, who was in the café at the Hôtel Terminus, in Paris, at the time of the explosion of the bomb thrown by the Anarchist Henry, died here yesterday. It is said that her death was due to the shock she received on that occasion. Mme. Kovalsky was on her wedding trip, and had just taken a seat in the café with her husband when the bomb was thrown.

MR. GLADSTONE STEADILY IMPROVING.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS FROM THE QUEEN RECEIVED BY THE EX-PREMIER AND HIS WIFE.

London, March 9.—Mr. Gladstone has been improving all day, and is much better now than at any previous time since the beginning of his illness. He partook of a hearty luncheon to-day, and sat up in bed this afternoon and dictated several letters.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have received autograph letters from the Queen, expressing in befitting terms the sovereign's high appreciation of the services of the ex-Premier to his country.

TO ADDRESS THE SCOTCH LIBERALS.

LORD ROSEBERY MAY OUTLINE HIS POLICY AT A MEETING IN EDINBURGH NEXT WEEK—THE PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

London, March 9.—Lord Rosebery is announced to deliver an address to delegates from the Liberal associations from all parts of Scotland in Edinburgh on March 17, when, it is expected, he will outline the policy of the new Ministry.

The Parnellite manifesto, issued by John Redmond yesterday is generally regarded as an absurd fulmination, which will have no other effect than to heap ridicule upon its authors. Some of the newspapers treat it as a weak joke, while others are disposed to regard it more seriously. "The Chronicle" expresses the opinion that if the Irish party in Parliament were unanimous in following the lines laid down in the manifesto, Home Rule would be buried beyond the possibility of resurrection.

KOSSUTH BELIEVED TO BE DYING.

Turin, March 9.—Louis Kossuth has suffered another relapse, and his physicians fear he will not survive the night.

Pesth, March 9.—The Hungarian Independents to-day presented to Dr. Wekerle, president of the Hungarian Council, a memorial asking that Louis Kossuth, whose death at Turin is imminent, receive the extraordinary honors which were paid Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman, who died in 1876, by the erection of a national monument to his memory. Dr. Wekerle refused to have anything to do with such a movement, basing his refusal on the ground that Kossuth had forfeited his claim to national honors, having repeatedly declared that he would not recognize Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Hungary.

THE CZAR THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S GUEST.

London, March 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs that the Czar and Czarina, with other members of the Imperial family, attended a ball given at the German Embassy last night. The ball was pronounced to be the most brilliant ever given by a German Ambassador in the Russian capital. More than 300 guests were present.

FOR A DUTY ON COTTONS IN INDIA.

London, March 9.—It is stated that at their last sitting the India Council in London voted in favor of a duty on cottons. In consequence of the scarcity of Mexican dollars, the coinage of British silver dollars has been urgently demanded by the banks and merchants of Singapore.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR VON BULOW.

Berlin, March 9.—Memorial services for Hans von Bülow, the pianist and composer, were held in the Philharmonic Hall this evening. More than 2,000 persons, wearing mourning, were present. Selections from Bach, Beethoven and Brahms were played by the orchestra. Kainz, the actor, delivered the oration.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Berlin, March 9.—This day being the sixth anniversary of the death of Emperor William I of Germany, the present Emperor and Empress, with the Crown Prince and Prince Eitel, dressed in deep mourning, proceeded to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg, where they placed wreaths on the grave. The spot was visited in the course of the day by many of the royal personages of Germany and the members of the old Kaiser's regiments, who also laid wreaths upon his tomb.

London, March 9.—Sir F. C. Lascelles, British Minister at Teheran, has been appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Madrid, March 9.—Señor Sagasta, who is endeavoring to reconstruct the Ministry, expresses hope that he will be able to retain Señor Moret as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Pasquin as Minister of Marine, Señor Capdepon as Minister of Grace and Justice and General Lopez Dominguez as Minister of War. Old politicians, however, are not so sanguine, many of them expressing belief that the reorganization will be a long and laborious task.

HE CAUGHT A TARTAR.

HOW HENRY B. BARNES'S WAITING-MAID FOILED A THIEF.

HER LIVELY STRUGGLE WITH HIM IN THE HOUSE OF THE WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER—SHE WRESTED A SILVER PITCHER FROM HIM AND CHASED HIM INTO THE STREET, WHERE HE WAS ARRESTED.

A well-dressed, good-looking, pleasant-spoken young man, about thirty years old, rang the bell at the home of H. B. Barnes, the publisher, of Eleventh-st. and Broadway, at No. 5 East Forty-fourth-st., yesterday afternoon. Kate Whalen, a bright young waitress, came to the door. The young man inquired for Mrs. Barnes, saying that he wanted to see her personally. He was told that he could not see her. Then he said that he was about to deliver a series of lectures and wished to give Mrs. Barnes an opportunity to secure some tickets; would the girl please ask her mistress if she cared to take some tickets? Kate said that he seemed so polite and earnest that she went upstairs to Mrs. Barnes, who was indisposed in her room.

But it was not without misgivings that she left the caller alone in the reception room, and, meeting Courtlandt Barnes, the fourteen-year-old son of her mistress, she cautioned him to keep an eye on the stranger. But the youngster, seeing a fashionably clad man in the reception room, saw no reason to watch him. On returning, Kate found the stranger in the library, adjoining the reception room, in the act of putting a richly carved solid silver ewer in his overcoat pocket. The plucky little waitress didn't faint, or stop to consider any personal danger, but sprang into the room and locked the door.

"Hand over that pitcher," she demanded.

The stranger stared in astonishment, but made no movement as if to obey the order. This didn't suit Kate, and she tackled the stranger then and there and pulled the pitcher from his pocket. She also found a heavy solid silver pencil box and tray and an antique china match safe. In the struggle the stranger worked his way around to the door, from which Kate had neglected to remove the key, unlocked it and, breaking away from the young woman, he rushed out of the house, closely pursued by the lively maid.

Johnson, a coachman employed by Charles Robinson, who lives next door, had just driven up to the house. Seeing the man rush out and the girl in pursuit, Johnson joined in the chase. He chased the man into Fifth-ave. around to Forty-third-st., where he caught him, and led him back to Mrs. Barnes's. By this time Policeman Gibson, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, whom young Courtlandt Barnes had summoned, had reached the house and arrested the man.

The prisoner said that he was Robert Moulton, twenty-eight years old, a lecturer by profession, and lived at No. 205 West Twenty-second-st. When searched, about twenty-five pawn tickets were found on him, representing suits of clothing, canes, umbrellas, etc.

At the Yorkville Court Detective Hartigan said that he recognized the prisoner as Wilton Lacha, who had been arraigned once before on suspicion.

Justice Voorhis committed Moulton for grand larceny in $1,000 bail. Moulton said that he was an especial friend of Detective-Sergeant Bird, of Inspector McLaughlin's staff.

MORE DISORDER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston, W. Va., March 9.—Major Banks, at Eagle, last night received a telegram from Fayetteville which stated that 150 strikers had taken possession of a train there. Deputy-Sheriff Walker was sent to Fayetteville, where he summoned a posse and cleared the train after some difficulty.

A. H. Ratcliffe, who had charge of the party that arrested Wyant on Sunday, quarrelled with a man at Sewall last night, and shot his opponent through the heart. Ratcliffe escaped. Ratcliffe is a desperate character, and is now under indictment.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S COOK DEAD.

Springfield, Mass., March 9.—Thomas Thomas, probably the best-known colored citizen of Western Massachusetts, and a veteran restaurant keeper, died to-day at his home in this city at the age of seventy-seven years. Of recent years failing health has kept him from active business. He was born a slave in Oxford, Md., and in his boyhood had Frederick Douglass as a playmate. He began his career as a waiter. In the fifties he removed to Springfield, Ill., and while there came in constant contact with President Lincoln, and was finally appointed cook in the White House. For eleven years he was proprietor of a restaurant in this city.

A BANK PRESIDENT VIOLENTLY INSANE.

New-Haven, March 9.—Hoadley B. Ives, the millionaire bank president of this city, one of the wealthiest and most influential financiers of Connecticut, became violently insane shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Ives is over eighty years old, and is said to be worth from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. He is president of Ives National Bank, a director of the Yale National Bank, president of the Fair Haven and Westville Horse Railroad Company and a heavy stockholder in the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

TO HAVE THE UNITED PRESS SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—"The Washington News," the prosperous evening paper of this city, has signed a contract with the United Press for its full day service, and forthwith will sever all relations with the Western Associated Press.

THE PECULIAR REQUEST IS A MYTH.

Philadelphia, March 9.—The published announcement which has been floating around the country for several months to the effect that a wealthy Philadelphian had died leaving a will in which he bequeathed $1,000,000 to any person who would live in the testator's vault for one year, has attracted the attention of E. L. Weatley, of Louisville, Ky. In a letter to Register of Wills Shields, which was received to-day, Mr. Weatley desires, "in the interest of science" to avail himself of the offer, but does not wish any newspaper notoriety "to result therefrom." The peculiar request is a myth, pure and simple, and the ambitious fortune-seeker will be so informed.

A LITTLE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT IN COURT

Philadelphia, March 9.—Argument was begun in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals this morning before Judges Acheson, Dallas and Butler, upon an appeal of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, from a decision in the New-Jersey Circuit Court, under which they were enjoined from infringing upon a patent owned by the Edison Electric Light Company. In order practically to demonstrate the working of an electric light system, a miniature plant was operated in the courtroom. Edmund Wetmore and Leonard E. Curtis, of New-York, appear for the appellants, and the Edison Company is represented by Frederic H. Betts, of the same city.

DAMAGES FOR THE DEATH OF HIS MOTHER

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 9.—In the suit of Milton against Knapp, to recover $10,000 damages for the death of the plaintiff's mother as the result of blood-poisoning, the jury to-day found a verdict of $275. The injury from which the blood-poisoning resulted was caused by a splinter entering Mrs. Milton's hand while Knapp was preventing her from pulling down a fence which Knapp had erected to prevent her reaching a highway through land claimed by him. The Court held that the obstruction was illegal.

A DENIAL FROM CARNEGIE'S.

Pittsburg, March 9.—A representative of the United Press called this morning at the general offices of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, handing to Chairman H. C. Frick and Secretary Lovejoy copies of The New-York Tribune's Pittsburg special dispatch of this morning, which contains the statement that the recent additions to the Carnegie plant at Homestead were necessary because the machinery for the manufacture of armor plate had not proved a success. Secretary Lovejoy declined to make any statement for publication. Chairman Frick, however, after twice reading the dispatch referred to, stated: "It is absolutely untrue throughout."

Washington, March 9.—In view of the probability that the facts relating to the alleged irregularities in the manufacture of armor plate may be given out at Pittsburg, Chairman Cummings, of the House Naval Committee, has decided to offer a resolution calling upon Secretary Herbert for all the information in his possession relating to the matter.

THE TROY MARTYR BURIED.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT ROSS.

THE ENTIRE CITY IN MOURNING FOR THE DEAD MAN.

FACTORIES CLOSED, BUILDINGS DRAPED AND THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE MANIFEST THEIR GRIEF—THE BODY LAY IN STATE—ELOQUENT EULOGIES OF THE DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Troy, March 9.—Robert Ross was buried to-day. A week ago this young man was comparatively unknown outside the confines of his own portion of this city, save, perhaps, by a few with whom he had come in contact in a business way, and yet this afternoon thousands of his townspeople strove to do honor to all that was left of a once strong, upright, sincere and manly man. On last Tuesday morning, in company with his brothers, Robert Ross started to go to his polling-place to perform his duty as a true and loyal citizen. He first cast his ballot and then, as a good citizen should, he united with others of his kind to prevent the debauchery of the elective franchise, through which it was expected to run up a majority of votes for Francis J. Molloy, the candidate of Edward Murphy, jr., for Mayor of this city. A few hours after he left his home to do his duty as a citizen he was cruelly murdered while endeavoring to protect the ballot-box. He fell a martyr to the cause of pure elections, and to-day all that could be done by the people of this city who are free from the tyrannical domination of Edward Murphy, jr., to show their reverence for the man and the cause for which he died, was done.

CITY IN MOURNING.

In a great measure this city to-day was a place of mourning. It may seem strange, yet it is true, that so fearful have many of the men of Troy become of the power of Murphy that even on an occasion of mourning such as this they did not dare outwardly to show their grief. But, fortunately for the future of Troy, there are still thousands of men and women who dare defy the overbearing boss in other matters as well as in this, and they lined the streets, draped their homes and places of business with mourning emblems, placed their flags at half-mast, closed their shops, their stores and their factories for the day, and in these and many other ways publicly testified to the sorrow which they feel at the loss of a worthy citizen and their shame at the manner of his death because of the causes which led up to it. Fully 30,000 people took part in one way or another in the funeral services.

Had a stranger reached here this morning having no knowledge of the tragedy which took place on Tuesday last, he would instantly have known that something of an unusual nature had happened or was about to happen. He would have seen, too, that it was something of an exceedingly solemn nature, for nearly every one met bore upon his or her countenance an expression which told as plainly as words possibly could tell it that deep-seated sorrow was resting over everything. In the cars, on the street, in the hotels and in places of business there was a solemnity unusual for this gay and noisy city. Men talked in whispers, and bright-faced shop girls for once went about in complete quiet. Nature, also, united with humanity in exhibitions of grief, for most of the day a heavy cloud overhung the city as though an effort were being made to hide it from the rest of the world.

THOUSANDS LOOK UPON THE DEAD.

At the hour at which the body of the murdered man was to be removed from his home to the church where it was to lie in state for two hours previous to the funeral services, from all directions came the people of this city, hoping for an opportunity to have only one brief glance at the face of him who is looked upon as a martyr to the cause of honest elections, and whose death, cruel and dastardly as it was, was the natural outcome of the methods heretofore employed by the man who now is known as a Senator of the United States to keep within his remorseless clutches this municipality.

From noon until 2 o'clock this afternoon the body lay in state in the Oakwood Avenue Presbyterian Church. It was guarded by a squad of men from the Bussey Fire Company, a volunteer organization, of which Robert Ross was a member. It first was intended to call upon the Murphy municipal police to guard the body of the dead, but the suggestion that these men, who failed to do their duty in protecting the polls and the workers and watchers at them, should guard in death one whom they would not guard and protect in life aroused a storm of indignation throughout the entire city. The arrangements wisely were changed in this regard. All who could do so in the two hours' time in which the body lay in state were permitted to pass by it and look for the last time upon the young hero's face. Many hundreds thus were allowed to see him.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the coffin was sealed and taken to the Second Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services were to be held. The hearse carrying the body of young Ross made slow progress through the dense mass of people who packed the streets practically from house to house. The utmost good order prevailed, however, and every one assisted in making a passageway for it. As the hearse moved slowly toward the church where the services were to be held, hats were raised and heads uncovered until it had passed out of sight.

SERVICES IN CHURCH.

The services in the Second Presbyterian Church were opened with a selection by the Mendelssohn Quartet, composed of Thomas Impett and William Ranken, tenors, and Henry G. Harris and A. E. Decker, bassos. The Rev. George Fairlee, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, pronounced the invocation. The Rev. R. D. Williamson, of the United Presbyterian Church, read the lxixth Psalm, after which the Rev. Herbert C. Hinds, of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, offered a prayer. Scripture selections were read by the Rev. W. H. Sybrandt, of the Oakwood Avenue Presbyterian Church. After the singing of a solo, "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," the Rev. Dr. J. W. Ford pronounced the eulogy. The services ended with the benediction by the Rev. Hector Hall, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Among those present at the funeral were Mayor Whelan, Fire Commissioners McDonnell and Peckham and Chiefs Byron, Green and Salisbury. The Republican Club of Troy was present in a body, and a large delegation of citizens from the Thirteenth Ward occupied seats in the church.

The funeral procession to and from the church was headed by carriages containing members of the Bussey Fire Company. The hearse was guarded on each side by three carriages with members of the Bussey Company. Then came carriages containing floral tributes and the Bussey Company hose wagon, containing a floral sarcophagus. This beautiful design was four feet long, two feet four inches wide and four feet high. The background of the design was of white immortelles, and contained on two sides in blue immortelles the name and age of the deceased man. On the top and around the sides of the sarcophagus was a profusion of roses of various colors and lilies. The whole rested on a bed of smilax. Among the many tokens carried in the carriages were floral offerings by the Brotherhood of Sts. Andrew and Philip of Oakwood Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Tennis Club and the Republican Club of Troy, of which organizations Ross was a member. Carriages contained the pall-bearers, John C. Ross and Adam Ross, 2d, brothers of Robert; George Ross of Hoosick Falls, and William Ross, of this city, cousins of the deceased man, and the family, friends and members of organizations.

HIS PASTOR'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

The Rev. Mr. Sybrandt's remarks were as follows:

What means this vast assembly? Why this great concourse of people? Why this solemnity that hangs like a pall over our homes, our State, and even our whole land? A martyr rests in peace. A young and manly witness for righteousness is dead. His lips are forever closed, but his life is speaking, and you are listening and will listen to his courageous testimony. As we stand to-day beside the mortal remains of this specimen of noble physical, intellectual and spiritual manhood, I know that you do not expect me to give you merely echoes of the eloquent sentiments expressed here last night. You look to me, as the pastor of Robert Ross, to speak of him from my point of view. I can gladly, conscientiously testify to the steadfast, sterling character of Robert Ross. I do not know in the city of Troy a man in whom I had more confidence. He was loved and honored in our church because he deserved it. The Americanized and Christianized blood of a Scotchman flowed in his veins, and made his life true to his God, his home, his Church and his country. When Robert Ross joined the Oakwood Avenue Presbyterian Church he came all alone. At the communion services in October, 1885, he was the only one who stood before the congregation and made a public profession of Christ. He came intelligently, deliberately, sincerely and freely. He had always been a faithful member of the church, and was regular in his attendance and a liberal contributor to its support. He had been in the Sunday-school since childhood, and to-day his teacher and his class are weeping beside his coffin.

I am glad to say also that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Sts. Andrew and Philip, a religious organization in the Church composed exclusively of men who pledge themselves to pray and work for young men. We meet every Sabbath morning after the morning service and hold a prayer-meeting. Robert Ross was present at our meeting last Sabbath morning and knelt with the rest of us and offered prayer. Our subject last Sunday was the topic used by the Christian Endeavor Society in the evening, and found in the viiith chapter of Romans. I remember calling attention to one verse in that lesson: "For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us." He was true to his profession and had not a drop of the hypocrite in him. You would expect him to be a man of good habits, and he was. He was thoroughly temperate. His business brought him in contact with many men away from home, but he neither drank liquor nor used tobacco in any form. You know how loyal he was as a fireman. He was a faithful and beloved member of the Esek Bussey Fire Company, and only a short time ago, at our latest large fire, he nearly lost his life in trying to do his duty there.

I need not speak to you now of him as a citizen. You know what he has done for you. He died for his country. Who shall avenge that death? I hear a voice that speaks with unmistakable meaning and the message is "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," saith the Lord.

PLAIN WORDS FROM THE REV. DR. FORD.

The Rev. Dr. Ford, who also spoke, said:

I am glad to stand near this still form, for I have a sense of kinship with all heroes, living or dead. Or, if kinship seem too high a claim, I, at least, may stand with bowed head to do them honor. Honor like that might well be paid in silence, for no tongue can tell the unspeakable and long-protracted shame of our city which has logically culminated in this brutal outrage. The creatures that did the dreadful deed, the men who through years have been shaping their tools into this infamy, the dark methods by which they worked are no worse to-day than they were a week, a month, a year ago. The evil tree which we have been nourishing has dropped some of its ripened fruit of death, and we lift our hands in horror. The fruit has been forming for years. Our servility has been so long and so abject that our boss might well conclude we would lick the hand that smote while he got rid of some men who could neither be bribed nor terrified. But an act of heroism has roused us to some sense of our native courage, and we feel that "Country is a thing men could die for at need." I need not, I must not dwell on that sad tragedy. But when the foul deed was done, and the wretches ran, leaving the four brothers under that pall of dense darkness, out of which I still hear that agonized cry for an American citizen—when all that came down with its gloom, it yet marked the brightest spot in all this city, so long shrouded by the shadows of rampant crime and apathetic professions of goodness. Aye, when the still form was carried to the desolate home, and the joy of that morning had given way to such poignant sorrow, made keener by foreboding concerning the fate of the second son, then that family became as a city set on a hill, whose light could not be hid. At once the name of Robert Ross was flashed forth into all the land, and written on the walls of deathless fame.

But I stand to [illegible] those mourners remember this Spartan mother who, on that bright morning, gave her sons their shields, saying: "With them, my sons, or upon them," and who faltered not when two came on them. Ah, mother! Your heart is torn to-day. But let it find comfort in the thought of the signal honor that God has conferred on you. Once, twice, thrice, four times you tested death for the sacred joy of motherhood. Once, twice, thrice, four times you had your reward in the birth of a son now proved to be a hero. We praise the dead and we do well. We have sympathy for the wounded, but we must not forget the brave living, who mercifully bear no mark of the murderous purpose of their enemies. For when that dastardly assault was made and these brothers stood together against it, they each faced death alike, and only the Eternal God knew who should fall and who survive. Parents, your hearts are torn to-day because of the loss of your son, but not for one moment would you exchange places with those who gave the miscreants birth. It is better to be the parent of a dead hero than of a living dog.

The speaker spoke of that group of brothers, living and dead, near the polling-place as an object lesson in patriotism and closed by saying that as Rome gave her best to close the chasm that had opened in her limits, so we had given our best to purge the city of shameless crimes.

GOVERNOR FLOWER ACTS AT LAST.

HE SUGGESTS THE NAMES OF TWO LAWYERS TO AID THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Albany, March 9.—Governor Flower summoned District-Attorney Kelly, of Troy, before him to-day and conferred with him relative to the prosecution of the persons concerned in the election crimes committed in that city last Tuesday. The Governor informed the District-Attorney that he desired the affair investigated thoroughly and all guilty persons punished, no matter who they were. Mr. Kelly assured him that this would be done. Governor Flower said that under the circumstances he thought the District-Attorney ought to associate with himself in these prosecutions the most able lawyers in the city, men in whose honesty and fairness the people had perfect confidence.

The District-Attorney expressed his willingness to do this, and the Governor thereupon suggested the names of ex-Speaker Charles E. Patterson and Seymour Vansantvoord, both of Troy. These names were satisfactory to the District-Attorney, and later in the day Messrs. Patterson and Vansantvoord were telephoned for and held a long conference with the Governor in the Executive Chamber. Governor Flower told them why he had sent for them, and that he desired them to take complete charge of the prosecution and to carry it on vigorously and impartially. Both gentlemen expressed some hesitation about undertaking so responsible a task, but when urged by the Governor consented to act if the people of Troy so desired. Mr. Patterson said that his health would not permit him to begin work immediately, but that he hoped to be well enough to take part in the prosecution when it should reach a trial.

The understanding at the close of the conference was that Messrs. Patterson and Vansantvoord would confer with their friends in Troy, and if public sentiment favored their acting, they would accept the commission. In that case Mr. Vansantvoord will have charge of all the preliminary work, including appearance before the coroner's jury next week and before the Grand Jury. To facilitate his appearance before the Grand Jury he will be appointed assistant to the District-Attorney.

Mr. Patterson stands at the head of the Troy bar. He was Speaker of the Assembly in 1882. Mr. Vansantvoord is a younger man, a prominent member of the Troy bar, and was one of the speakers at the citizens' mass-meeting last evening. Both are Democrats.

SEEN BY ALL EXCEPT THE POLICEMAN.

Troy, March 9.—"Jerry" Cleary, one of three heelers who opened fire on the crowd at the polling place in the Thirteenth Ward Tuesday, the day on which Robert Ross fell dead, and his brother William was seriously wounded by a bullet in his head, stood at the corner of River and Dow sts. at 10 o'clock this morning. From where he stood he could almost view the spot where Ross was murdered. A policeman was not a block away from Cleary when he boarded a motor car and went downtown. After the shooting Cleary disappeared and has not yet been arrested.

LUMBER INTERESTS CONSOLIDATE.

Minneapolis, March 9.—The lumber firms of Minneapolis have decided to consolidate and to concentrate their interests, and have about consummated a deal in pine timber on the Upper Mississippi. It is understood that a deal has been nearly completed for the purchase of the Walker and Akeley and the Pillsbury timber in the Leach Lake and Cass Lake regions, amounting to probably 1,500,000,000 feet of timber. This will also take the railway built by the Northern Mill Company from Brainerd northward toward Leach Lake, and it will be extended during this year to Leach Lake, and the company expect to be ready to operate the same during the latter part of this year to carry the Leach Lake timber and deliver it on the Mississippi at Brainerd. This railroad line will also be extended up to Cass Lake. This Brainerd mill, it is also understood, is included in the same deal. The price to be paid for this timber is to be moderate, under the circumstances, although it will amount to several million dollars.

THE POLICE IN ELECTIONS.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETS

INTERFERENCE WITH VOTERS AND FAILURE TO PROTECT THEM SHOWN.

W. A. SUTHERLAND EXPLAINS THE SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY—POLICEMEN WHO WINKED AT TAMMANY FRAUD AGAINST THE BALLOT OR WHO OPENLY AIDED IT—J. W. GOFF NOT PRESENT—ANOTHER SESSION TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

The investigation of the Police Department in this city set on foot in obedience to a widespread public sentiment was begun in earnest yesterday by the Committee of the State Senate appointed for the purpose. The branch of the subject which first engaged the Committee's attention was the interference of the police with elections. There were several reasons why this choice was made. In the first place, the evidence was at hand and could be presented with little labor, while other fields of inquiry cannot be touched until a great deal of preliminary work is done. Again, as W. A. Sutherland, counsel of the Committee, said, election frauds strike at the very root of popular government, and it is natural to begin with them. The present time is also peculiarly auspicious to such an investigation, as the public is thoroughly aroused on the subject of crimes against the suffrage.

A QUESTION OF WIDE INTEREST.

In addition to this, Senator Lexow, chairman of the Committee, said that a chief reason for setting to work on this aspect of the subject was that it appealed more directly to the people of the State at large than did the alleged blackmail complained of by Dr. Parkhurst's society. All citizens of the Commonwealth were affected by frauds