

FRENCH CABINET RESIGN. BEATEN BY FORTY MAJORITY.

THE CRISIS PRECIPITATED BY AN ATTACK ON MINISTER JONNART.

HE HAD REFUSED LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO STATE RAILWAY MEN WHO ARE DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—THE PREMIER SAID TO HAVE WELCOMED HIS DEFEAT—HIS FEELING TOWARD THE PRESIDENT.

THE MINERS' EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Paris, May 22.—The French Ministry were defeated today by a majority of forty in the Chamber of Deputies, on a demand for the order of the day, following an attack on M. Jonnart, Minister of Public Works. To-night the ministers presented their resignations to President Carnot.

M. Jourde, Sails and Millardard protested in the Chamber against the action of Minister Jonnart in ordering the chiefs of State railways and advising the heads of other companies to refuse leave of absence to delegates to the Congress of Railway Employees.

On the other hand, the Radicals and the Socialists wanted to avenge the defeat which the Premier had suffered. The Radicals, however, majority have made them suffer, while defending the Conservative interests. But these extremists do not desire the Chamber to have overthrown the Cabinet, had they not been supported by the Monarchist and Clerical members of the Right. M. Casimir Perier, who had been disappointed in seeing that this "new spirit" would not go to the length of inducing the Cabinet to resign, is now endeavoring to have the Chamber of Deputies affected to represent themselves as the adherents of Christian Socialism, and as the defenders of the rights of the workmen. They united, therefore, in an attack upon the Government, which, unfortunately, on that occasion, had for its mouthpiece two Ministers suspected, though unjustly, of pleading the cause of the industrial plutocracy. M. Jonnart, the Minister of Public Works, is the son-in-law of M. Agnart, a wealthy manufacturer of Lyons, and M. Casimir Perier is a multi-millionaire, and one of the stockholders of the famous Anzin mines, where strikes have occurred so frequently.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—The Foreign Office has informed the Russian Minister at Belgrade, that Russia will in no way interfere in the present state of affairs in Serbia. This is understood to mean that King Alexander has forfeited the friendship of Russia by his action in the interest of his father, ex-King Milan, who is believed to have instigated the Serbian coup d'etat.

London, May 22.—Advices from Belgrade say that M. Paetsch, the Radical leader, who was recently implicated in a plot to place Prince Karageorgevitch on the Serbian throne, is expected to return to Belgrade in a few days. He is expected to be greeted with enthusiasm by the new order of things.

London, May 22.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily News" says that Russia and Austria have exchanged notes on the subject of the Serbian coup d'etat. It is understood that Russia does not think of supporting Prince Karageorgevitch.

London, May 22.—The "Journal des Debats" says the police have arrested an Anarchist who has been in regular communication by letter with the Anarchists who were responsible for the recent bomb explosions in Liege, Belgium. From papers found upon the man arrested, his identity is established as the organizer of an international association of Anarchists, which is to be organized by the destruction by means of the bomb of the enemies of Anarchy in Europe.

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Paris, May 22.—Arthur Meyer has written a letter to the "Gaulois," urging the adoption of a new French Constitution based on the election by the Chambers of three consuls, who should hold office for six years.

London, May 22.—The 3 per cent Indian loan of £20,000,000, which was announced at 98 on the Stock Exchange, was found to be quoted at 2 per cent premium this afternoon.

London, May 22.—The Queen has knighted Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the Pitman system of phonetic shorthand, and General Williams, president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

St. John's, N. F., May 22.—The polling at Bay de Verde took place today. Serious disturbances are reported to have occurred in all parts of the district. The election officers decided not to collect the votes, and the result is still in doubt.

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KILLED BY THE LIONESS. EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THREE MONKEYS ESCAPING FROM A CIRCUS.

ONE LOST HIS LIFE, ANOTHER JUMPS THROUGH A WINDOW AND CAUSES A WOMAN TO FAINT.

AND THE THIRD IS RESTORED TO HIS OWNER.

The escape of three monkeys from a circus caused great excitement last night and early yesterday morning in Harrison, just across the river from New York. The show opened yesterday on a lot in Harrison-ave. While the keeper, Perine, was feeding the monkeys, at 7 o'clock, three of them—Bocks, Sponge and Charley Mitchell—escaped. The two former ran from the tent to a clump of trees far away. Mitchell leaped to the front of the lion's cage.

In the cage were two Nubian parrots. The escaped monkey grabbed at them, but escaped and hung to the bars with his tail. Half a dozen of the keepers with pitchforks tried to save the monkey from the fate which awaited him if he did not move quickly. They were too late. The lioness made a second attempt and got hold of the unfortunate monkey. He was torn into pieces in a few minutes.

The escape of the lioness caused a woman to faint. She was sitting in the audience. The lioness stepped inside the door of the cage, the lioness sprang at her. The girl emptied three of the chambers in the face of the beast, which fell back and crouched in a corner. By this time the tent was crowded with people. The report had spread that a man had been torn to pieces by a lion and that a woman had been killed by a lioness.

While this was going on inside there was a merry chase going on in the rain outside the tent. All sorts of missiles were thrown at them, and three monkeys climbed the trees as they shook the tent. Sponge, Mitchell and Charley Mitchell were the monkeys. They were trying to get to the outer end of a limb, slipped and fell. The lioness saw them and came near sharing Charley Mitchell's fate, as each boy wanted to carry him inside the tent.

Charley Mitchell was not captured until yesterday afternoon. He was being chased by boys, who remained all night in expectation of a reward. The lioness was being chased by boys, who remained all night in expectation of a reward.

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THE CONVENTION AT WORK. EVERYBODY READY TO OFFER AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS LOSE NO TIME IN PLACING THEIR CLAIMS BEFORE THE DELEGATES—PLANS PROPOSED FOR RESTRICTING THE SUFFRAGE—THE MAYHAM INJUNCTION.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Albany, May 22.—The Constitutional Convention majestically put in motion all its machinery to-day by supplying itself with twenty-seven grand committees, clerks, door-keepers and pages, and heard with astonishment that a copy of the Supreme Court had dared to issue ninety injunctions to restrain it from ousting one of its members, and then submitted to the reading of the voters of the State a large number of amendments to the Constitution.

Among the spectators present when the convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning were Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other leaders of the Woman Suffrage movement. Many State officials were also present.

Mr. Choate announced the minor appointments of the Convention, and then called the attention of the delegates to the fact that Justice Mayham, of the Supreme Court, had granted an injunction directing the Convention to refrain from expelling Herman F. Napper, a Democratic delegate from Buffalo, whose seat is contested by a Republican. Mr. Choate read the injunction order to the convention and suggested that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee for consideration.

This suggestion was adopted. Most of the delegates in private talk early in the day expressed the opinion that the injunction order should be ignored.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary, comprising E. H. Root, Louis Marshall and Judge Trux, will to-morrow report the law bearing on the case to the full committee, declaring it to be his opinion that the courts have no right to interfere, and recommending that counsel be selected to appear before Judge Edwards at Hudson, before whom the writ is returnable on June 2, to represent the convention.

The convention then received petitions. One was a petition from the Rev. A. H. Healy, against taxation for sectarian purposes. A petition was received from W. F. Johnson, praying that the word "color" be stricken out of the Constitution.

Mr. Roche presented a resolution calling upon the State Controller to inform the convention as to the amount of pensions paid to judges, and upon the Mayors of all the cities in the State to give information as to the amount of their funded debt and not debt, the assessed valuation of property and the rate per cent of taxation. County clerks were asked to give the same information in another resolution relating to the debts of counties. These resolutions were laid over for action until to-morrow.

A large number of proposed amendments to the Constitution were submitted to the convention when the order of business was reached. It has been thought that no radical amendments will be suggested, but many of them were of a pronounced character.

Mr. Hollis, of Westchester County, submitted a resolution for the amendment of Article X of the Constitution, providing that all non-executive officers of the State or of a city shall be selected after a competitive examination. This is one of the amendments suggested at the recent council of city reform clubs held in New York. Persons employed merely as "laborers or workmen" are exempted from this examination.

In other proposed amendments, Mr. Hollis seeks to separate State and city elections by lengthening the term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to four years, and to provide that all city officers shall be elected upon uneven years, to hold office for two years. These amendments are favored by the City Reform clubs.

Mr. Hollis also offered the following amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution against appropriations for sectarian schools or churches: Section 12. No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the State or any county, property or other civil division, use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, for the purpose of aiding, maintaining or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or in any other manner, any church, religious denomination or other religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking, which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

William D. Decker, of Newburg, proposed amendments, doing away with justice of sessions, and providing that all judges shall be six in number instead of twelve, and abolishing the office of coroner as a constitutional office.

John I. Gilbert, of Malone, presented the following amendment: No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the Constitution of the State, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in his own language and write his name, number as furnished by the State, and who shall not have the right to vote, or to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requirements.

Two years ago the people amended the Constitution by authorizing the sale of the State's salt by private contract. The Legislature has introduced the following amendment relating to this subject: The Legislature shall, as soon as may be provided by law and under the direction of the Commission on the Land Office, proceed to the equitable adjustment and settlement of all claims against the State for the use of the salt, and shall have the right to erect, maintain and operate, and for the absorption, sale and disposition of such claims, as it shall deem equitable and proper, and all the right, interest and property of the State in such lands and salt.

Ex-Senator D. H. McMillan, of Buffalo, introduced an amendment authorizing the sale of the Hamburg Canal in Buffalo; another amendment prohibiting the addition of "riders" to legislative bills, and a third providing that there shall be no exemption of any kind from taxation, except that belonging to the United States or to the State of New York. This amendment would give every citizen the right to sue for real estate in New York belonging to that city.

Mr. Vedder presented an amendment to effect a reappointment of the Legislature. His amendment provides for a Senate of thirty-two members, as at present, but would enact that the Legislature be authorized to elect a majority of the members at the first annual session should add to the representation of any district a number of Senators, such as would give to each district one Senator for every 50,000 inhabitants. Under the provisions of the same amendment the Assembly is to consist of 128 members, and each party is to have at least one member, as at present. The Legislature is authorized to elect such counties as have increased in population; and to add to the number of Assemblymen of the new districts to have at least 75,000 inhabitants.

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Other questions related to the discipline of the department. Mr. McClave admitted that the vigilance of the officials of the police force had increased since the Lexow committee was appointed. Since that time four captains had been convicted of neglect of duty, while in the eight years previous, as far as the Commissioner could recollect, no captain had been punished.

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Mr. McClave's client was especially at a disadvantage through the disappearance of the witness, Granger had been allowed to make his charges, and every one had read them. Mr. Nicoll was confident that his cross-examination would leave Granger in such a plight that his accusations would be at once stamped in the public mind as utterly untrue. The lawyer had information, he said, which would show Granger to be a scoundrel whose words were unworthy of belief. All this opportunity was lost to Mr. Nicoll through the untimely words of himself and his client, which they must regret more than any one else. However, all the resources of the Police Department are enlisted in the effort to find Granger, and he may yet have to face Mr. Nicoll and reply to his questions.

Mr. Goff did not finish his examination of Mr. McClave, but will take it up again to-day. The questions dealt largely with the Commissioner's financial affairs, what he was worth and what his income was. The witness declared that he was worth no more now than he was in 1884, when appointed to the Police Board.



M. CASIMIR PERIER.

Railway Employees, which opened in Paris to-day. M. Jourde deposited an order of the day demanding that the Government respect the laws relating to workmen's organizations.

M. Jonnart explained that the necessities of the railway service were the motives for his refusal to grant leave of absence, not his desire to neutralize the law. M. Jonnart suffered a series of interruptions from the Socialists, which finally developed into such a tumult that he was unable to proceed.

Premier Casimir Perier demanded the order of the day, pure and simple, and the demand was rejected by a vote of 265 to 225. All of the Ministers thereupon withdrew at once. Premier Casimir Perier took the defeat of the Ministry calmly, turning his face in the direction of his colleagues and laughing as he was leaving the Chamber.

After a long consultation the Ministers left the private room in which they had assembled, and, proceeding in a body to the Palais d'Elvase, formally tendered their resignations to President Carnot, who vainly tried to persuade M. Casimir Perier to reconsider his decision.

After the departure of the Ministers from the Chamber M. de Ramel's order of the day, recognizing the right of employees of the State to join workmen's syndicates, was carried by a vote of 251 to 223, and the Chamber adjourned until Monday.

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