New-York Tribune.

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THIRTY-THREE MISSING.

THE LOSS OF LIFE ON THE TUG NICOL GREATER THAN AT FIRST REPORTED.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE DISASTER TO BE MADE—WATCHING THE BEACHES FOR BODIES—ONE UNIDENTIFIED MAN DRIFTS ASHORE—THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The information yesterday regarding the sad accident to the tug James D. Nicol on Sunday did not throw much further light on the case. From all the information gathered it seems evident that when the tug was struck by the squall and heeled to port her passengers rushed to the port side because of the spray which flew over them, and that when the second wave struck the tug the great number of people upon her port side caused a weight which capsized her and dragged her down.

At Police Headquarters and at the Morgue yesterday people were coming all through the day asking for information of their missing friends. The list of the dead is as follows, for those who were yesterday reported as missing are in all probability drowned:

THE DEAD AND MISSING.

EVERHARDT, H., eleven years old, Eighty-fourth-st. and First-ave.
BRECHT, Christian, No. 303 Fifth-st.
BUCKRIDGE, Walter, No. 982 Halsey-st., Brooklyn.
BAUSCHARTZ, Albert, No. 152 Ludlow-st.
DUNN, John, No. 874 Eighth-ave.
KIRSCHNER, William, No. 1,494 Second-ave.
KAISER, Frank, No. 193 Stanton-st.
KIRSCHNER, August, No. 1,494 Second-ave.
MAGHALEY, John, No. 158 Stanton-st.
BARROW, Joseph, Brooklyn.
MILHOLLAND, Hugh, boatman, South and Moore sts.
MACALIER, Frank, No. 27 Bridge-st.
SCHULTZ, Frank, Eleventh-st. and First-ave.
WELLING, Charles, — Chrystie-st.
GRAHAM, Charles, No. 175 East Fourth-st.
BISHOP, Henry, No. 925 Garden-st., Hoboken.
BURKHARDT, Charles, No. 17 Prospect-st., Dutch Kills, L. I.
BUTTLING, Charles, No. 226 Chrystie-st.
FISHER, John, No. 102 Classon-ave., Brooklyn.
JOHNSON, Alexander, employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
HARNEY, John, Brooklyn.
HAYES, Joseph, No. 172 Eldridge-st.
JORESKY, Samuel, Brooklyn.
PABST, Adam, No. 531 Sixth-st.
SKIFFINGTON, Albert, Harlem.
TRUSEDELL, Williams, Classon-ave., Brooklyn.
UNDERSEIT, Frederick, Eighth-st., this city.
VOHLIG, Frederick, No. 1,533 Second-ave.
WANK, George, No. 172 Eldridge-st.
WEASLEY, Andrew, No. 424 East Eleventh-st.
WEITLING, Charles, No. 226 Chrystie-st.
WOLF, Emil, No. 251 Bowery.
ZANG, Christian, No. 540 East Eighty-ninth-st.

A WARNING TO RECKLESS CAPTAINS.

The accident to the tug Nicol should be a warning to those people who think the Atlantic Ocean is something to toy with. That excursion boats and tugs in the summer months leave this harbor overloaded is a statement which does not admit of dispute. The majority of the people who go down upon these tugs and steamers have no idea of the sea or things pertaining to it, therefore in any sudden emergency, such as this on board the Nicol they are liable to do the very thing they should not do. The captains of excursion steamers and tugs who take parties down to the Fishing Banks are men who are supposed at least to have some knowledge of what the ocean is, and of the danger of overloading a boat on its often angry waves. The other accidents which took place on Sunday could all of them have been averted had the persons who had charge of the boats been proficient in their duties, and not trusted to chances.

PATROLLING THE SANDY HOOK BEACH.

It is possible that others, whose names cannot be ascertained, were lost on the ill-fated tug. The number of people she had on board, according to the information which has so far been received, must have been far beyond her safe capacity. All day yesterday people were patrolling the beach of Sandy Hook and Seabright in search of bodies which might be washed ashore. Only one body came ashore, though much wreckage from the tug, including the pilot-house, was washed up on the beach. The body which was washed ashore at Seabright was taken in charge by the local authorities, and has not yet been identified. It is that of a man five feet, six inches tall, with sandy hair and mustache. It was dressed in gray trousers, a black sack coat and a blue striped outing shirt. In a pocket of the coat was found a pool ticket marked H. F. C., for $1.50. There was a rumor yesterday afternoon that a man had been found floating in a dory off the Scotland Lightship, who was a survivor of the party on board the Nicol and that he had been picked up by a passing tug and placed on board the lightship. At the Lighthouse Department at Tompkinsville, S. I., it was said that no information had been received of any people rescued from the Nicol having been placed on board the Scotland Lightship. In the wreckage washed ashore at Sandy Hook yesterday from the sunken tug were two full kegs of beer and several empty kegs.

The question as to whether the Nicol carried too many passengers or not will probably be decided officially by the inspector of steam vessels. Inspector Fairchild yesterday said that he had informed the owners of the tug that he should hold an investigation on Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock. "If we find that there were too many persons on board the Nicol," said he, "we shall make a report to that effect to the District Attorney. If the Nicol carried only one person more than her license called for it would be a violation of the law, and those who violated it will be held to strict accountability. I do not think, however, that it was the number of people on board the tug which sunk her. What it was, I expect that the investigation will disclose."

WHAT CAPTAIN HYDE HAS TO SAY.

Captain John Hyde, who commanded the Nicol, was seen in the office of the New-York Harbor Towing Line, at Dey and West sts., yesterday. He is twenty-five years old and has held a master's certificate four years. All his life he has been familiar with the tug and towboat business and comes from steamboating stock, his father, an old Hudson River pilot and captain, being the present commander of the steamer Thomas H. Tremper, of the Romer and Tremper line, running between Newburg and Albany. Captain William Reeves and Captain John R. Halpin, superintendent of the Harbor Towing Line, who were present, each admonished him to make a full and truthful statement.

Captain Hyde, who evinced considerable emotion, said, with seeming frankness:

Yes, I know that the newspapers have given me different names, which I never had cause to deny, but my name is and always has been Hyde. I have no reason to hide on account of the sinking of the Nicol and the loss of life caused by it, which no one regrets more than I do. I never had an accident before and I can honestly say that this one came through no fault of mine. It was caused by the passengers themselves. We were heading north, a little easterly with a strong and freshening southeast wind about four points abaft our starboard beam. The wind kicked up a nasty, but not dangerous sea, and occasionally two or three pretty heavy swells came tumbling down on us from about southeast. There were plenty of whitecaps, and when the waves struck us considerable spray was thrown on board. To avoid getting wet from the spray the passengers all crowded to the port side of the boat under the lee of the deckhouse. This gave the boat a heavy list to port. I warned them to keep on the weather side to trim the ship, both as a precaution for safety and to make the boat handle easier. The crew did the same, but they wouldn't heed us.

Soon I saw two heavy swells coming dead for us. I shouted from the pilothouse and begged the passengers to jump around to starboard in order to right the boat before the first wave struck us. The crew urged and tried to force them to move around to windward, but not one would budge an inch. I hove my wheel hard over to try to take the sea head-on, but the boat's heavy list prevented her from answering her helm quickly enough, and the wave struck us about abeam, giving us a worse list to leeward. This caused the water to come tumbling in over the lee rail, and the passengers got scared and began to scramble. No one could control them. They were all trying to get the best of one another in getting out of the water which flooded the lee side of the deck. Many climbed up on top of the deckhouse, which only made matters worse by making the boat topheavy. She began to right herself for all that, and would have righted beyond a real danger point if the second swell had not struck her so soon. That second swell, with all the passengers still to leeward and a heavy body of water with them, knocked her completely down, and she rolled over and sunk.

It was terrible, and I cannot live long enough to outgrow my feelings. If the passengers had only heeded me there would have been no accident and no one to mourn. The Nicol was a stanch, seaworthy boat. She was not overloaded, for I counted the passengers myself, and, including the crew, consisting of myself and four others, there were at least two or three less than the sixty-five which we were licensed to carry. Captain Reeve and Captain Halpin have both often cautioned me and their other captains to be careful not to take any passengers beyond our limit. I was not drunk. I am not a drinking man. I drank nothing at all before the accident. I did not leave the wheel, but kept it till the sea poured into the pilot-house and drove me out. I did my duty to the last, and have nothing to regret except the sad loss of life and of my boat.

THE ENGINEER AGREES WITH THE CAPTAIN.

John Farrell, the Nicol's engineer confirmed Captain Hyde's statement in every particular, and added: "When the second sea struck her and I saw that she was sure to 'turn turtle' I shut off steam, grabbed an axe, jumped out of the engine-room, climbed up on the deckhouse and cut the lashings of the lifeboat and raft, setting them adrift. Captain Hyde was then in the pilot-house, but a moment later was forced out by the water, and we were both thrown overboard. I have had fifteen years' experience in my business and never tasted a drop of liquor."

Captain Reeves, who is nearly sixty-one years old, and went to sea in the famous Black Ball packet-ship Queen of the West when he was fourteen years old, has been in the river and harbor tugboat business since 1853. He said that he had always instructed his captain never, under any circumstances, to allow any passengers on board any of his boats in excess of the lawful number, and that if a larger number should manage to smuggle themselves aboard the boat should not cast off till the surplus had been put ashore. The Nicol had seventy-five life-preservers and a good life-boat and life-raft. She cost all fitted out $15,000, and was insured for $5,000.

STRICT ORDERS AGAINST OVERLOADING.

Superintendent Hapin said: "I made out the charter for the Nicol to the Herring Fishing Club three weeks ago. The committee said they would not have more than from forty-five to fifty passengers. I am sure that the limit of sixty-five was not exceeded. No party can charter a boat from us to carry seventy-five passengers, for that is ten beyond the limit of any of our boats. I have given the same strict orders to our captains on this point that Captain Reeves has, and I don't think any of them would disobey them, for they all know that we mean what we say. Captain Hyde, like all our captains, was a sober and competent man. We would employ no other."

ONLY THE BABY OF THE FAMILY SAVED.

The people who were drowned on Sunday afternoon in the bay off Fifty-sixth-st., Brooklyn, were Charles Nelson, a longshoreman, twenty-nine years old; Emma Nelson, his wife, twenty-five years old; John Anderson, a sailor, who worked and lived with the Nelsons; Katie Higgins, seventeen years old, a servant of the Nelsons, and Charles Nelson, jr., three years old. The baby that was rescued, Ida Nelson, is only seventeen months old. The Nelsons lived at No. 264 Columbia-st. Nelson has had a good reputation for industry and sobriety. About a week ago he bought the boat in which he lost his life. He intended to use it as a pleasure boat during the summer. Early Sunday morning the party started out for an all-day sail, taking with them provisions. They landed at a knoll near Fifty-second-st. to eat luncheon, and then resumed their cruise. Although the boat was not built for squally weather, Nelson continued his trip toward the Narrows until the little craft was upset by a squall. The rescuers report that Nelson floated for some time with the baby in his arms, when John Anderson rose to the surface and grappling with him with the energy of despair dragged him below the surface. Just as he was sinking Nelson tossed the baby toward one of the rescuing boats and she was saved. The boat was known as the Banner. Baby Nelson is reported to be doing well at the Norwegian Hospital.

Two of the bodies were recovered last evening. They were in the Bay near Fifty-fifth-st. The first was that of John Anderson. The second was that of Mrs. Emma Nelson, the wife of Charles Nelson. Mr. Higgins, the father of Katie, identified a straw hat that was picked up, as having belonged to his daughter

THE STEAMER SUNSHINE IS ALL RIGHT.

The excursion steamer Sunshine, from New-Haven, with a party of 550 on board, which put into Port Jefferson, L. I., on Sunday night, owing to the heavy sea on the Sound, left there at 5:30 yesterday morning for New-Haven. The passengers were all well cared for during the night. Some of them went to hotels in the village, and boarded the steamer Nonowantic, which started for New-Haven at 8 o'clock. The rest of the passengers returned on the Sunshine.

THE TOLCHESTER'S ENGINEER DIES.

John Hotaling, the engineer who was terribly scalded by the bursting of the cylinder head of the steamer Tolchester on Sunday, died at Roosevelt Hospital at 1:20 p. m. yesterday. The Tolchester was returning with a party of pleasure-seekers from Newburg. About 4 o'clock, when off Iona Island, the cylinder head blew out, killing the fireman instantly and fatally scalding the engineer.

WILLIAM M'NICHOL WAS NOT DROWNED.

In the report of the accident which happened while the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was on an excursion on Sunday, it was said that William McNichol, of No. 432 West Forty-eighth-st., was one of the three drowned. This was an error. He did not attend the excursion, but spent his holiday in the country, returning to this city early yesterday morning. His brother Patrick, however, did go on the excursion, and was one of those who fell into the water while the gangplank broke at Forest View Grove, on the Hudson. Patrick was unable to tell his mother where William had gone, and that started the report of his death.

THREE FISHERMEN NEARLY LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 25 (Special).—John Morgan, Ferdinand Marsh and Christoff Schultrias, of this city, had a narrow escape from drowning in Long Island Sound yesterday. The men left this city early in the morning in a sailboat to fish. They dropped anchor off Penfield Reef. A gale rising, the boat was capsized, throwing the men into the water. Luckily each succeeded in reaching the upturned boat. The men drifted about the Sound for nearly six hours, being tossed about by a strong wind. They nearly succumbed to weakness and exhaustion. Two schooners passed by while they were drifting. The crew on one it is certain did not sight the party. On the second schooner, however, the men were seen. Two of the crew were noticed to make a move toward lowering a life-boat, but were apparently prevented by the commanding officer, as the vessel did not come to a stop. It was late yesterday afternoon when a tug rescued the exhausted men.

THE ELLIS JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

Mason, Mich., June 25.—The Ellis jury reported to Judge Person this afternoon that they could not agree. They were discharged. The jury stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The case was continued to the September term. The trial of Attorney-General Ellis was for fraud and forgery, based on a finding of the Grand Jury that he changed the election returns of Gogebic County on the salary amendment to the State Constitution in 1893. The State relied upon W. H. S. Wood, who confessed he changed the returns at Ellis's request and that the scheme was consummated at Lansing, May 21, 1893. The defence set up an alibi and showed that Ellis was at other parts of the State on the day named. Frank A. Healy, a State witness, broke down Wood's testimony by swearing he changed the returns and he was sustained by a score of witnesses. The trial was begun June 4 and over one hundred witnesses were sworn.

EX-TREASURER SIMSROTT DISAPPEARS.

Chicago, June 25.—Considerable comment has been occasioned by the discovery that William A. Simsrott, late treasurer and secretary of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, and whose accounts have been declared short about $25,000 by an investigating committee of the association, has left the city. He was discharged from the Washingtonian Home last Tuesday as cured, and went away the next day with his wife and child, telling his relatives he would be absent a month, but leaving his destination a secret. At the time he left, Simsrott complained of suffering with his head, and said he would make no statement until after his head had cleared up.

PREPARING THE PLYMOUTH FOR DRYDOCK.

Newport, R. I., June 25.—Wreckers are to-day clearing up odds and ends scattered broadcast while floating the Plymouth. They are also replacing upon the steamer many articles taken off to lighten her. Divers are under her hull making critical examinations, the results of which have not yet been reported. It is practically settled, though, at this early stage that she will leave here for New-York on Wednesday under her own steam, and that the drydock will be ready for her reception on Thursday.

SHEA'S GREEN NECKTIE.

IT MAY SEND HIM TO THE ELECTRICAL CHAIR.

WILLIAM ROSS IDENTIFES HIS BROTHER'S MURDERER BY MEANS OF IT—OTHER STRONG TESTIMONY.

Troy, N. Y., June 25.—The fourth week of the Shea murder trial opened this morning. The first witness called was William Ross, brother of Robert Ross, the murdered man. He testified in part as follows:

I saw Robert Ross in the middle of the roadway in tackle with a man. Robert held a club in his hand and I saw the gleam of a revolver in the hand of his opponent. When I saw this, I ran toward my brother. I was just getting close to my brother and his antagonist when I fell. When I got up I found that I had been shot behind the ear. I had fallen in front of my brother Robert. I looked for him and got a glimpse of him off to the northwest. I got a glimpse of his hand and saw he was falling. I saw a shot fired at the same time. As Robert fell I saw a man rush up, hold his pistol close to Robert's head, fire and then go away a short distance, and then return and fire again. As he fired I got a good view of his face—that man was "Hat" Shea. I recognized him by the green necktie he wore.

Mr. Hitt read from the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest, when the witness failed to identify Shea as the man who did the shooting, and asked if he could positively identify Shea. The witness replied that he could.

"How was it that you could not identify him at the inquest?" asked Mr. Hitt.

"Because," replied the witness, "Shea and Cleary were together at the time, and I had never seen either of them until Election Day."

To Mr. Raines the witness said that at the present time he felt that he could swear positively to Shea's identity.

George V. Congdon considerably surprised the spectators by stating that Robert Ross was sitting on the ground and struggling as he passed by him, and therefore must have been alive. There was blood all over his head at the time. This testimony is contradictory to Dr. Rogers's statement that death must have been instantaneous.

John H. Boland was then called, and there was a stir in court as the witness took the stand. Mr. Boland said in part:

I saw Shea run up to Robert and fire at his head. Then Shea ran on a few steps north, turned, and, going back, discharged another shot at Robert. Then he ran east, and I made a little circuit and struck Shea on the head with a club.

The examination of Boland was not concluded at 6 o'clock, and court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES AGREE.

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST GIVING NEW-YORK BUILDING WORK TO FIRMS OUTSIDE OF THE CITY.

Cooper Union echoed last evening with the protests of New-York workingmen against the methods of owners and architects of buildings who award contracts "to alien firms and thereby force illeness upon thousands of New-York mechanics." The mass-meeting was held under the direction of the Building Trades' Conference. J. E. Bausch presided, and James Nilom acted as secretary.

The various organizations marched to the hall. It was nearly 9:15 o'clock when the speaking began. There were few seats vacant in the large audience-room. Samuel Gompers and other well-known labor leaders sat on the platform.

Mr. Bausch said that many wealthy men and architects, from mere whim, were sending abroad for the materials and articles which were to be used in the construction of their homes and business blocks, ignoring the skilled workmen of this city, who were fast being made poor thereby. He complained that 75 per cent of the decorative work in this city was given to non-resident firms.

Patrick Grimes argued that the workingmen should not be compelled to compete with foreign workmen, who worked for one-third of the wages American workmen received. "If a man in another country will work for $1 a day and live upon it, and it costs you $4 a day to live and support your family, it is wrong and un-American to bring him into competition with you." Mr. Grimes's speech was frequently applauded.

Frank Harold, of the Co-operative Painters, of New-York, began a bitter attack on the New-York press, which he started to denounce as hostile to organized labor. Instantly a storm of hisses and howls arose. The workingmen would not listen to such nonsense. The chairman tried to get Harold to sit down, but he got angry, and denounced the chairman and the workingmen as "bloody fools," and as either "tools or slaves of the press." Finally the chairman ordered the band to start up and Harold withdrew.

Charles Hoadley said that the Building Trades Club was in favor of the object of the meeting, and the unusual spectacle was presented of employers and employed supporting a movement together.

P. J. McGuire, Frank Tolly, Edmund Sheehan and others spoke, and resolutions were adopted.

A DOG FOR REVENUE ONLY.

HE CAME OVER ON A STEAMER; WAS SO UGLY NO ONE WOULD TAKE HIM, AND NOW HAS ADDED 50 CENTS TO GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.

The much-talked-about auction sale of the little yellow dog seized by customs officers on the steamship Elbe took place yesterday, and he was knocked down to the highest bidder for 50 cents. He was a poor, miserable little specimen of dog, with more ears and tail than body or legs, and he became the property of the Government several weeks ago. He sailed from England without his father or mother, and from the stories told by the sailors on the Elbe he came aboard one night when no one was about, and for two days he made himself a stowaway, after that introducing himself to passengers and crew.

He was so painfully ugly that no one would adopt him, and when the vessel arrived, no one offering to pay the duty on him, he was "seized." For ten days he boarded in a stable at the Government's expense, and then a notice was posted to the effect that he would be sold at auction. The official auctioneer was summoned, and yesterday a small crowd, composed mostly of customs employes, went to the bonded warehouse in Greenwich-st. where the sale was scheduled to take place. Bids began at 1 cent, and after some spirited bidding 50 cents was reached and the animal was turned over to one of the employes for that sum.

A SWINDLER WITH A NEW TRICK.

A young man, dressed as a cadet, called at the home of the Rev. J. Coleman Adams, pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church, at No. 110 Ross-st., Brooklyn, last evening and asked permission to copy the church register. He said he was a canvasser, and thought by having the names could do business with the members of the church.

He was allowed to copy the list, and when he left the house went to the home of Mrs. William Wall, No. 73 Lee-ave., where he said he was a member of the Sunday-school and wanted to get to the home of his parents, who lived in the country. Mrs. Wall gave him a dollar. The fellow next visited the home of Mrs. White, No. 190 Keap-st., and told the same story. Mrs. White said she would investigate his story. After he went away Mrs. White went to the home of the pastor and told of her visitor. Mr. Adams said the man was a fraud and at once informed the police of the Sixteenth Precinct.

THE POTTERS REMAINED OUT.

Trenton, N. J., June 25.—The potteries threw open their doors this morning for such of the strikers as wished to work at the manufacturers' schedule. It was thought the men were tired of the strike and would return in sufficient numbers to warrant the starting of the works. The strikers remained firm and not a man went to work. The men say the offer to open the potteries this morning showed the weakness of the manufacturers and gave them a chance to show their own strength.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Middletown, N. Y., June 25.—Chester, in Orange County, is excited over an outbreak of diphtheria, proceeding from some unknown origin. Thirty cases had developed up to yesterday, with one death.

Port Townsend, Wash., June 25.—News comes from Alaska that the ringleader of the band of Indians near Shakap, which murdered two unknown white men in the spring has been arrested and taken to Juneau for trial. The officers had great difficulty in effecting the capture.

Aurora, Ill., June 25.—Frank Bongheur, a shoemaker in this city, shot and instantly killed his wife last night, mistaking her for a burglar.

Birmingham, Ala., June 25.—Peyton G. Bowman, the Kolbite-Populist leader in this State, has been remanded to jail by Justice Benners for the alleged murder of Eugene Jeffries, a nineteen-year-old boy, in a barroom on June 12. Bowman's brother John was held in the sum of $5,000 as an accessory.

Watertown, N. Y., June 25.—Private Senett, of Company H, 9th Infantry, at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, was seized with cramps while bathing near the military post yesterday afternoon, and was drowned before his comrades could reach him.

TRYING MAYOR HARRISON'S ASSASSIN.

THE JURORS ALLOWED TO READ THE STORY OF M. CARNOT'S MURDER—BEGINNING TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

Chicago, June 25.—A sensation was created in the Prendergast trial to-day when it became known that the bailiff had allowed all the members of the jury to read the morning papers with the account of the assassination of President Carnot, a case in some respects analogous to the murder of Mayor Harrison. The defence, which is trying to prove Prendergast insane, has no recourse under the law, but it is admitted, even by A. S. Trude, the principal counsel for the prosecution, that the matter is likely to have some influence on the verdict.

To-day Mr. Gregory opened the case for the defence. He was followed by Mr. Trude for the prosecution. The taking of testimony began in the afternoon. Dr. Brandt, of Chicago, and Fathers John P. Dore and Peter J. Muldoon, of the Holy Name Cathedral, testified. Both considered the prisoner insane.

EDWARD JACOBS APPOINTED.

GOVERNOR FLOWER NAMES HIM TO SUCCEED NICHOLAS MULLER AS QUARANTINE COMMISSIONER.

Albany, June 25.—Governor Flower returned from New-York yesterday afternoon, and was busy at his desk in the Executive Chamber to-day. He announced that he had appointed Edward Jacobs, a prominent New-York lawyer, a Quarantine Commissioner to succeed ex-Congressman Nicholas Muller, resigned. After disposing of business which had accumulated in his absence, the Governor started for Watertown this afternoon.

Edward Jacobs, the Quarantine Commissioner appointed by Governor Flower, was sworn in yesterday.

ZELAYA AND THE MOSQUITO RESERVE.

A STATEMENT FROM THE NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT—FRIENDLY TO AMERICA.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, June 19, via New-Orleans, June 25.—President Zelaya has written a letter outlining his position concerning the Mosquito Reservation. The letter is dated Managua, May 26. At the outset the President says:

The present state of this coast does not correspond with the demands of life with which it is endowed, and I am sorry to say that the Conservative party, which, before the revolution of July, directed the politics of this country, has kept the inhabitants in a semi-savage state. They have not profited by the magnificent ways of communication which nature so cheerfully gives us to establish, with small cost, intimate relations with the United States and Europe, and their negligence may have gone so far as to have almost lost the bay and city of San Juan del Norte (Greytown).

In order to promote the advancement and civilization of these regions, Special Commissioner Dr. Jose Madriz was sent personally to gather data and documents relative to this affair, to dictate the measures necessary to maintain order and give guarantees to all inhabitants of that region and finally to point out what he believed expedient to give impulse to commerce, to favor national and foreign interests and to make of this extensive and rich territory a civilized district, where immigrants can come with all confidence to promote its material and intellectual advancement by means of honorable labor and the professions usual in cultivated countries. Minister Madriz has already returned to this capital and is preparing his information, which will be extensive, minute and detailed, and justify the measures adopted by Nicaragua in this Reserve.

A little later President Zelaya discusses the Nicaragua Canal subject at some length. He says:

I believe it opportune to say, now that they agitate this question warmly in the United States, that the Government has the best disposition to enter into arrangements with the old Construction Company, notwithstanding that they, perhaps from causes independent of their will, were not able to comply with one of the principal stipulations of the contract, which was the cutting of the canal at Zipitapa. But it rests with Americans, with whom our commercial relations have been very close and advantageous. The commerce of the world already needs this communication; Nicaragua will aggrandize herself with the opening of this canal, and for these considerations the Government is animated with the best intentions in favor of this colossal enterprise.

Commissioner Locayo states that he is going to Greytown. The general impression is that he will be superseded by a commissioner who will be more acceptable to the Government of the United States. The present Government is very much in need of money and the signed agreement of the merchants not to pay any more duties except in the scrip of the Mosquito Government, will result in complete financial ruin of the Provisional Government.

A CRANK VISITS GENERAL HARRISON.

SHE WAS A HALF-BREED INDIAN AND SAID THE DEMOCRATS HAD RUINED THE COUNTRY.

Indianapolis, June 25 (Special).—Owing to the presence of mind of Private Secretary Tibbotts, who was with him in the White House, General Harrison was saved from much annoyance and possible danger this afternoon. About 2 o'clock Mr. Tibbotts answered the doorbell, and found a young woman there asking to see General Harrison, saying that she had a message of great importance to him. She had the features of a half-breed Indian, and her long black hair fell down over her shoulders. She was admitted and seated herself in the parlor, with her large, heavy valise at her side. In her hand were a Bible and a Gospel hymnal. She announced her intention of making the house her home, and said that there was a large sum of money due her. The Democratic party, she said, had ruined the country, and she and General Harrison had been commissioned by the Lord to save it. Her manner and talk left no room to doubt her mental condition, and Mr. Tibbotts detained her until two detectives, who had been telephoned for, could arrive. They persuaded her to accompany them to Mrs. Buchanan, the matron at the police station, and on the way down she kept up an incessant incoherent talk about her imagined wealth. She told the detectives that she had only one request to make, and that was not to take her where any of "those mean, villanous Democrats" were. At the police station she became violent, threatened vengeance, and said she would burn down the town. Her name is Louisa Hudson. She says she formerly lived in Tennessee, and from addresses in her books, she belongs in Nashville. An insanity inquest will be held to-morrow.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CHICAGO.

AN UNKNOWN MAN KILLS A TYPEWRITER AND THEN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

Chicago, June 25.—Mrs. Carrie Reed, a pretty brunette, twenty-four years of age, was shot and instantly killed at half-past 12 o'clock this afternoon by an unknown man, who immediately turned his pistol upon himself, with fatal results. Mrs. Reed, who was a typewriter for the lumber firm of George Thamer & Co., on the West Side, was sitting at her desk alone at the luncheon hour, when a man about thirty years of age, six feet tall and well built, entered the office and began talking to her. Suddenly he drew a revolver and fired three shots, but none of them took effect. Mrs. Reed screamed and ran out of a rear door to a lumber shed, where the assassin followed and knocked her down. He knelt quickly on one knee at her side, and without a word fired two more shots from his still smoking revolver into her breast. She died instantly. The murderer then arose, and placing the pistol to his right temple fired one shot, and fell to the ground dead.

The police have as yet failed to establish the identity of the murderer and suicide. Upon examination at the morgue, it was found that he had cut the name from all his linen, but on one of his socks was found the name "Hunt." In his inside pocket was found a fragment of a letter, which reads:

"June 13, '94.—If I thought for a moment that you were amusing Mabel, as you call her, I would be very angry. I know I am not reasonable, but did you ever meet the woman who was? I mean what I say. I cannot bear to be jealous. Jealousy with me ends up in a rage. I have something I want to tell you when I see you again. CARRIE."

Mrs. Reed's husband is at present in the West. The murderer has every appearance of being an actor.

BUSINESS COMING TO NEW-YORK.

Boston, June 25.—Some time ago the business of the Amoskeag Mills, of which John L. Bremer was selling agent, was transferred to New-York. This represented about $5,000,000 a year. Now it has been decided to transfer the business of the Stark & Armory Mill to New-York. This means about $12,000,000 more of business. Mr. Bremer is selling agent for these mills, too, and it is given out that he intends to retire.

ARGUMENTS ON THE GRAVESEND PETITION.

Albany, June 25.—Attorney-General Hancock gave a hearing this afternoon on a petition of taxpayers of Gravesend, asking that he begin an action to have declared unconstitutional the law annexing the town of Gravesend to the city of Brooklyn. A. G. Cropsey appeared as attorney for the petitioners. Corporation Counsel McDonald, of Brooklyn, opposed the application.

ALL FRANCE IN MOURNING.

DIRGES FOR HER PRESIDENT.

DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN FROM LYONS FOR PARIS.

MME. CARNOT'S SILENT GRIEF.

CALLOUSNESS OF THE ASSASSIN—HIS CRIME CONTEMPLATED FOR SOME TIME—FACTS LEARNED ABOUT HIS CAREER AS AN ANARCHIST—THE PRESIDENT'S LAST MOMENTS—PREPARATIONS IN PARIS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Lyons, June 25.—President Carnot's body was moved at 6:30 o'clock this evening from the Prefecture to the railway station, and there was placed in a car heavily draped with black. At 7 o'clock the special train to which the car was attached started for Paris, with Mme. Carnot, several officers of the late President's household and a few other officials.

Before the body was removed to the train, the Archbishop of Lyons offered prayers. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage through the dense, bareheaded throng which filled the streets leading to the station. The clergy in their vestments, the local officials and delegates from many societies formed the procession. They moved slowly through the silent multitude. The flourish of trumpets, the artillery salutes and the beating of muffled drums were the only sounds, for the people of the city did not utter a word as the body was carried past them. Only after the special train had started for Paris did the indignation of the street crowds lead to violence.

All signs of the Exhibition fêtes have been removed. The flags, banners and other decorations have been taken down and the emblems of mourning are displayed everywhere.

Mme. Carnot, accompanied by her sons, François and Ernst, arrived here from Paris at 6 o'clock this morning by special train. Mme. Carnot was met at Dijon by Premier Dupuy, who informed her that all was over. General Borins and Colonel Chamoin awaited the arrival of Mme. Carnot at the Lyonnaise Railway station at Lyons, with a view of avoiding a public demonstration at the Perrache station, where crowds of people were gathered. There were few persons at the Lyonnaise station. Mme. Carnot entered a carriage with her sons and was driven immediately to the Prefecture, where the body of her husband was lying. Her three sons and the officers of the President's household accompanied her to the bedside. Mme. Carnot stood trembling as she gazed at the face of the dead, but shed no tears, though all about her were weeping. The officers retired, leaving the widow and her sons with their dead husband and father.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST MOMENTS.

The details of the last moments of President Carnot, as nearly as can be gathered, are these:

The Archbishop of Lyons reached the Prefecture at midnight. He was at once admitted to the bedside of the dying President, and remained alone with the wounded man for a few minutes. President Carnot, according to the statements of the physicians, was in a semi-conscious state. The Archbishop withdrew to the adjoining room while the doctors renewed their attentions to the dying man. Within a quarter of an hour after the Archbishop left the bedside the death struggles began, and the Archbishop was recalled to the room and administered the sacrament of extreme unction to the dying man.

Dr. Poncet asked the President: "Do you know your state?"

M. Carnot, who was then breathing feebly, answered: "Yes, I am dying."

The Archbishop said: "Your friends are around you."

President Carnot, in an almost inaudible murmur, said: "I am glad to find my friends here."

Within a half minute after this, respiration and pulsations of the heart ceased.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Mme. Carnot has positively refused to allow the body of her husband to be embalmed. She at first declined to permit an autopsy to be made, but finally withdrew her objections. After the examination a statement to the following effect was issued:

The liver was horribly wounded. The dagger pierced it through a depth of five inches. The aortic vein was severed and one rib was broken. The weapon penetrated fully seven inches beneath the surface. The abdominal cavity contained two quarts of blood. Externally the wound appeared only as a cut about an inch long, under the breast. The dagger must have been under strong pressure; otherwise it could not have penetrated so far.

The Mayor of Lyons has issued a mourning proclamation in which he says:

Cursed be the criminal! Cursed be the wretches who by their doctrines and writings armed the assassin!

THE ASSASSIN TALKS OF HIS CRIME.

The assassin shows not the slightest sign of agitation, and at times appears careless and even callous. He has admitted that he had for some time contemplated his crime. He produced to-day a programme of the Lyons festivities, giving President Carnot's route through the city. Along the route he had marked spots where he thought he would have a chance to strike the fatal blow. He bought in Cette the poignard with which he stabbed the President, paying for it five francs. He had given the subject of his crime much thought, and felt confident before he left Cette that he knew how to deal a fatal blow.

According to his own version, which inquiry in Cette had corroborated, he visited his sweetheart before leaving there, and said: "I have quarrelled with my employer and am going to Lyons. You will see me no more." He referred to the execution of Emile Henry, who was beheaded for exploding a bomb in the café of the Hôtel Terminus, in Paris, and said: "He did not die bravely. I will show more courage than he did if I ever mount the scaffold."

THE YOUNG ANARCHIST'S CAREER.

The police have succeeded in obtaining the following information in regard to the movements of the assassin: After leaving Italy he lived at different times in Lausanne and Geneva, Switzerland, and afterward in Lyons. From this city he went to Cette, where he spent the last year working as a baker. He reached Lyons from Cette at 6 o'clock last night. It is learned his real surname is Cesario, and his Christian name San Hieronimo. He is nineteen years of age. He was known to the police of Cette as a militant Anarchist. While in Cette he earned thirty francs a month besides his board and lodging. He was sober and industrious, but taciturn in his manner. He was a great reader and was outspoken only when Anarchist theories were discussed.

The police official who went to Cette to trace the assassin had an interview with Mme. Viala, who keeps the bake-shop in which the murderer worked. She says Cesario left her employ on Saturday, having given up his place on account of a quarrel. He received the money that was due him and disappeared. He left a box containing his effects in his lodgings. This the police opened, but it contained nothing compromising. It was learned that Cesario bought on Friday the poignard with which he committed the murder. This discovery gives rise to the belief that his quarrel in the baker's shop was merely a pretext for leaving Cette and coming to Lyons to fulfil the murderous mission to which he was assigned by his associate Anarchists.

THE THREAT OF A POSSIBLE ACCOMPLICE.

The Lyons police learned this morning that Vielly, alias Marius Faure, a Lyons Anarchist, was heard saying on Friday evening:

If President Carnot comes to Lyons, he will be hurt. Somebody will stick a knife in him while he is riding about town.

The police believed that Vielly might be Cesario's accomplice, but M. Benoist, the Examining Magistrate, did not attach much importance to the evidence in question, thinking that Vielly was merely an Anarchist braggart. The police in Montpellier, near Lyons, went this afternoon to the house of the Anarchist Laborie, who is believed to have harbored Cesario one night last week. He had fled.

Cesario's brother was questioned this afternoon in Milan. He said of the assassin:

He was an excellent fellow before he joined the Anarchists. I do not believe he planned the murder. His comrades undoubtedly made a tool of him.

Cesario's mother is overwhelmed with grief. He was her favorite son.

PREPARING FOR THE FUNERAL IN PARIS.

Paris, June 25.—The grand salon in the Elysée palace has been transformed into a funeral chamber. It is hung in black drapery fringed with silver. The chandeliers are covered with crape and the candelabra which will stand at the corners of the catafalque have been wrapped in black cloth. A military guard will be on duty in the chamber until the funeral, which probably will take place on Friday. The grand court of honor has been changed completely with crape hangings. On the black background are flags, trophies and silver shields, some marked "C." and others "R. F." A catafalque for the funeral service is building in the courtyard.

Every public monument and edifice throughout the country is draped with crape or some other emblem of mourning. The concert halls and most of the theatres in Paris are closed, and the races have been postponed. The civil courts were closed to-day. The entire press of Paris print articles eulogizing President Carnot.

At the opening of the bourse rentes fell 65 centimes, but soon rallied and recovered 35 centimes of the decline.

Rome, June 25.—The police have not yet identified President Carnot's assassin as an Italian subject. The story tel