# New-York Tribune.

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## PROTECT THE ARMENIANS.

### THE HOUSE REAFFIRMS THE SENATE'S MESSAGE TO EUROPE.

CONGRESS PLEDGES ITS SUPPORT TO THE PRESIDENT IN ANY ACTION HE MAY TAKE TO STOP THE MURDER OF CHRISTIANS BY THE TURKS—EUROPEAN NATIONS URGED TO ENFORCE THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 27.—After a lively debate, which lasted nearly four hours, the House of Representatives to-day passed by a vote of 143 to 26 the Senate concurrent resolutions on the Armenian outrages. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had already adopted and reported similar resolutions, but when the Senate resolutions were received to-day, Mr. Quigg, who had made the report from the House committee, asked and obtained unanimous consent for their immediate consideration, and the resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were not taken from the Speaker's table.

The opposition to the Senate resolutions was not strong in numbers, nor was it united, but it contributed several vigorous speeches to the discussion. Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, was opposed to the resolutions because they did not go far enough, in his opinion, and he offered an amendment providing for the immediate severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey, an amendment against which Chairman Hitt vigorously and strongly protested. General Grosvenor attacked the preamble to the Senate resolutions and took sides with Colonel Hepburn, whose amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 19 to 121 nays.

Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also spoke against the Senate resolutions, taking the ground that they committed Congress to a position which was utterly inconsistent with its attitude in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, delivered an impassioned speech, in which he not only attacked the resolutions—which he characterized as an act of impertinence—but opposed any action whatever by Congress in regard to the subject. He especially condemned the last resolution of the Senate, which pledges Congress "to support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens." By virtue of that resolution, Mr. Turner said, the Executive might send a fleet of war vessels to bombard and destroy Constantinople and lay waste the coast of Turkey.

The speeches in favor of the resolution were temperate, considering the nature of the subject, and it was evident that at least seven-eighths of the members present sympathized with the speakers. When the vote was taken it was found that nearly all the opposition was confined to the Democratic section. In the course of the discussion, Chairman Hitt, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that so far as the State Department had been able to ascertain, not a single American citizen, native or naturalized, had been murdered since the Armenian outrages began, and, moreover, that the Turkish Government was not only willing and ready, but anxious and even eager to pay for the losses of and damages to the property owned by American citizens in Turkey.

#### THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Mr. Quigg opened the debate by urging the adoption of the Senate resolution. He thought the time had now come when the people of the United States should express their sentiments on the crimes and atrocities committed against the Armenians. Our interest in the situation was chiefly humane, and but slightly political. The newspapers, he said, had mentioned the murder in these raids of citizens of the United States, but official reports received at the State Department showed that such was not the case, and the committee were unable to find that any American had been murdered there, except, perhaps, the bicyclist, Lenz.

Replying to a question, Mr. Quigg said there was no doubt that American property in Turkey had been destroyed in the raids of the Kurds. The Turkish Government did not deny responsibility therefor, and had promised to look into the matter. The question of restitution was now the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

Mr. Quigg recalled how, after the war between Russia and Turkey, the former Power wished to appropriate certain Turkish provinces inhabited by Armenians, and how the Sultan had turned to England for protection. In the treaty that followed the Sultan agreed to carry out certain reforms in the condition of affairs in these provinces, and England agreed to protect Turkey by force of arms if necessary. And he wished to place the responsibility for the failure to carry out these reforms where it belonged. England had not insisted on their being carried out. There was no need to inquire into the motives of England, which upheld with one hand and menaced with the other. We are not interested in the jealousies among the great Powers. But, as assurance had been given the Christian world that the Armenians would be protected and reforms instituted in the provinces in which they resided, and these promises had not been carried out, the American Government had the right to summon the delinquents before the court of high honor and good faith and ask why they stood by with idle hands while 10,000 Christians were being murdered or worse, simply because they would not acknowledge Mahomet as the Prophet.

#### IT WOULD HELP FIX RESPONSIBILITY.

This resolution, he said, would be an answer to the allegations from Constantinople that the disorders were purely political, and it would also help to fix the responsibility for their continuance. The time had gone by in the development of the human race when any nation could shut its eyes and say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" while such inhuman atrocities were being committed.

Replying to Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) Mr. Quigg said the Foreign Affairs Committee desired to express the opinion that Minister Terrell had done his duty with zeal and the most signal ability.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) doubted the propriety of this Government undertaking to question the failure to enforce a treaty to which it was not a party, and especially at a time when we were denying to European powers the right to interfere with the affairs of nations on this continent. He would eliminate from the resolution all reference to the treaty and confine it to a denunciation of the outrages.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) heartily indorsed the resolution. The civilized world was astounded at the outrages and crimes committed in the last few years by the Turks. The Armenians had been murdered, their property destroyed and their children condemned to worse than slavery. Devastation and ruin were everywhere over the Armenian districts. He could see no reason why Congress should not express, in diplomatic but strong language, the regret of the American people at the deplorable condition of affairs in that unfortunate country. The purpose of the resolution, as he understood it, was to plead with the European Powers that they enforce the provisions of the treaty to protect the Armenians. It was reported that at Harpoot colleges owned by Americans had been burned and American citizens forced to flee for their lives. If this were true this Government should use all its power, ships and soldiers if necessary, to obtain prompt reparation and indemnity for any injury inflicted on American property or citizens. The very fact that exequaturs had been denied to American Consuls at Harpoot and Erzeroum was an important reason why Congress should take an interest in the matter. He would vote for this resolution or for any other on the subject, as strong as could be written, that was within the scope and authority of the United States. If the Turks persisted in their attitude toward the Armenians, and allowed the murder of innocent women and children, the day would come

Continued on fourth page.

## FOR REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

### HAS LORD SALISBURY PROPOSED JOINT ACTION BY ENGLAND AND AMERICA?

A PASSAGE IN MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH STRENGTHENS THE RUMORS—A COMBINED NAVAL DEMONSTRATION SAID TO BE PART OF THE PROGRAMME.

London, Jan. 27.—The passage in the speech delivered in Birmingham on Saturday evening by Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, inviting the United States to cooperate with England in Armenia, strengthens the report that Lord Salisbury has asked President Cleveland to join in a note to the Powers protesting against the treachery of the Porte, and asking that united action be taken to obtain genuine reforms in Armenia, and has also asked that the United States join in a demonstration by the English and American fleets in Turkish waters.

"The Chronicle" will publish a leader to-morrow advocating that the Powers, who, owing to their respective interests and mutual suspicions, seem unable to act, invite the United States to send a fleet to force the passage of the Hellespont and compel the Sultan to stop the barbarism prevailing in Anatolia. The paper says it does not suppose that fighting would be necessary, but if it were, it urges that a British fleet should co-operate with the American warships.

### ESCAPED BUTCHERY IN ARMENIA.

TWO NATIVES WHOSE FAMILIES HAVE BEEN MURDERED DETAINED AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Two Armenians, whose families have been slaughtered in Turkey by the Kurds, are now prisoners on Ellis Island without the necessary amount of money to secure their admission to this country. They came on the Cunarder Servia, which arrived on January 20. Their tale of injustice and suffering is pitiful, and they plead for admission on the ground that they are not paupers, and that deportation means to them perhaps the loss of life, and certainly imprisonment. The men are Peter Der Garabedian and D. N. Ghacherdoorian. The first is unmarried and twenty-two years old. The latter is now a widower, thirty years old. Both were residents of Harpoot, near Alexandretta, Turkey, until four months ago, when they stole away at midnight, and after many hardships reached Smyrna.

Ghacherdoorian was the father of three little children and had a dark-eyed wife when the bloodthirsty Kurds arrived. From his bed he was aroused by the fierce yells of the soldiers, the sound of shots and the tramp of men's feet. Before his eyes his little ones were torn from their mother's arms and slain. Then the wife was seized by brutal hands and carried away, while crying to the helpless husband to rescue her from her terrible fate. She was never seen again by the husband.

Daylight came and Ghacherdoorian crouched in a cellar all day. At night he and Garabidian stole away. All night they walked, and the next day they hid again. And so they travelled until they reached Smyrna, where they found friends whom they could trust. From Smyrna they went to Marseilles, and from there they took the steamer to Liverpool. Then they sailed on the Servia.

In America they hoped to find at least a place of refuge. They had no money, however, and Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, was compelled to detain them.

The men had a friend in Newtown, Mass. He was Ghacherdoorian's uncle. The authorities saw him, but he could not get the necessary $500 bond. Then the Armenian Relief Association became interested, and will endeavor to have the fugitives allowed to land.

### THE PORTE ACCUSES MISSIONARIES.

IT SAYS THEY ARE DISTURBERS AND REFUSES PERMISSION FOR THE REV. MR. BARNUM TO GO TO ERZEROUM.

Boston, Jan. 27.—The American Board received the following cable message this morning from Constantinople, by way of Philippopolis:

Turkey refuses to Barnum leave for going to Erzeroum to engage in relief work for Armenians, saying that missionaries are proven disturbers. This is punishment without trial. United States Minister Terrell denounces the charges as calumny.

The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the Board, says that the Barnum referred to is the Rev. H. S. Barnum, of Constantinople, and adds:

He is editor of a missionary paper that circulates in all parts of the Turkish Empire. He was located as a missionary in Van, Eastern Turkey, and therefore is well qualified to serve as relief agent.

Dr. Smith says that the charge that the missionaries are disturbers is an insult. "The missionaries," he says, "have kept their hands, lips and lives free from all political complications in Turkey. Although Turkey sorely needs to be reformed, the missionaries of the American Board are not attempting the reformations needed. They have a deeper aim and address a more vital need. They are in Turkey to Christianize the Armenians and to do so by the process of reviving the ancient Armenian churches. Mr. Barnum's relief mission, if undertaken, will require a long journey by sea and by land. He will go to Trebizond, on the Black Sea, and from there will require a week to reach Erzeroum. It is understood that there are in Erzeroum 6,000 dependent Armenians. There are as many in utter destitution in Erzingan, twenty-six miles southwest of Erzeroum."

### ROBBERY PRECEDES BUTCHERY.

THE TURKS AGREE TO ACCEPT 1000 RANSOM FROM A PREACHER, TAKE HIS MONEY AND THEN MURDER HIM.

Baltimore, Jan. 27.—The Rev. Ralph E. Carson, who left Baltimore last October for the mission in Egypt of the United Presbyterian Church, writes, under date of January 8, from Assyout: "The horrors of the Turkish butcheries have been brought very near to us during this week. The news reached the missionaries on Sabbath evening of the murder of one of our native pastors, Girgis Anshalla by name, who was the pastor of the congregation at Koos, Egypt, a town a good way up the river from here. He was a native of Syria by birth, but had been to America, where he studied for a while in the Xenia (Ohio) Seminary. He was sent out by our Board, and had been for some fifteen years the pastor at Koos.

"This past summer or fall, matters at the time being comparatively quiet in the Turkish Empire, he decided to go to his home in Syria to visit his family. He went with a good deal of misgiving, however. During the late massacres in Syria his native town was attacked and he and his family were seized. His captors offered to release him if he would renounce Christianity and embrace Mahometanism. This he refused to do, but offered to pay a ransom of £600 sterling if they would spare his life and that of his family. The Turks agreed to this, and he paid over the money, which probably represented the savings of his whole life. After receiving the money they proceeded to murder him. Thus the day of martyr crowns is not yet over."

### THAT ALLEGED RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF "THE PALL MALL GAZETTE" IN ROME REAFFIRMS ITS EXISTENCE.

London, Jan. 27.—The correspondent of "The Pall Mall Gazette" in Rome reaffirms the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey. He also says that the sudden summons to Rome a few days ago of Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador to Austria, by the Government was for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to the serious effect which such an agreement must have on the Triple Alliance.

### FURTHER REPORTS OF DESTITUTION.

Letters have just come to the National Armenian Relief Committee, No. 45 William-st., New-York, which contain the following extracts:

The relief work of Dr. Grace Kimball, at Van, Armenia, has extended since her last report to you. The money sent has already done an immense amount of good. She now employs over 900, representing 4,500 souls, that are kept from starvation by her efforts; yet she could employ many more in her industrial relief work but for lack of funds. The turning away of applicants is the hardest task of all. Her factory has done more good than preaching; it has been a school of honesty to those employed. The innumerable cases of cheating were so summarily punished that the workpeople have become almost phenomenally honest, returning the surplus of over-payment even when the mistake was not known. Many of them attend church regularly, though Dr. Kimball does not talk religion to them. "Why do you come to church?" she said to one man. "Do you think you must because you work for me?" He smiled as if aware that she had no proselytizing intentions: "You are with us through the week; we wish to be where you are on Sunday." The work is a shining example of clean, upright business methods and Yankee executive ability.

But Dr. Kimball has opened a new work. Since the first of November more than 270 villages in the Van Province have been cleaned out by the Kurds. Innumerable cruelties were perpetrated, small children were thrust into braziers lined with coals. Dr. Kimball had one such case to treat. Thousands of famished, almost naked creatures have toiled barefoot through snow to the city. Large quantities of wheat were secured and two bread ovens opened. Each applicant is registered, after investigation, given clothing for his family and a ticket to the oven. Over 5,000 have been fed and clothed in the last three weeks.

A letter has been received from Marash telling of fearful destitution since the two massacres there. The families are huddling together in cellars and stables without covering at night.

Send all funds to Brown Bros. & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

## GOLD BONDS AND FREE SILVER

### NOVEL COMPROMISE SUGGESTED BY A LEADING DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

IT IS TO RETIRE THE GREENBACKS AND TREASURY NOTES BY THE ISSUE OF $500,000,000 OF BONDS, TO GUARANTEE GOLD PAYMENT FOR ALL BONDS AND OPEN THE MINTS FREE TO SILVER.

Washington, Jan. 27.—During the session of the Senate to-day there were numerous conferences between silver and anti-silver Democrats, and Republicans and Democrats. There was every evidence of a desire to get together on the financial question. Should there be any compromise it can only come after the silver men have put the Senate on record by a yea and nay vote on the free-silver substitute now under debate. The compromise can only be effected in the conference committee.

As a means for arriving at some solution of the problem through the instrumentality of that committee, the situation is being canvassed in the Senate. The proposition discussed to-day came from one of the most prominent anti-silver Democrats in the Senate, and its character, unfolded by the author himself to prominent Republican Senators, is such as has occasioned considerable surprise among those who have been taken into the conference.

This proposition contemplates the retirement of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes by the issuance of $500,000,000 of gold bonds, a declaration that all outstanding bonds of the Government shall be paid in gold, regardless of the language used, and the opening of the United States mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This scheme, which apparently gives the gold men all they ask and the silver men all they have been demanding, is meeting with opposition, especially among the ranks of the sound-money men on the Democratic side of the chamber and the Silver Republicans. Of course, it is a tentative proposition, as are many others that are being broached. The belief is strong, however, that no common ground can be reached whereon the contending elements can stand.

The proposition here outlined comes from a Senator of such prominence, however, that it is commanding much attention.

## SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

### A PAWNBROKER KILLS HIMSELF AT THE PARK AVENUE.

Joseph Bruckheimer committed suicide at the Park Avenue Hotel some time Sunday night, or early yesterday morning. He was a pawnbroker, at No. 117 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., and, so far as is known, had no trouble that would have suggested such an act. He shot himself in the head with a revolver, and when found, shortly after noon yesterday, had been dead for some hours, as the body was already cold.

Bruckheimer went to the hotel about 10 o'clock Sunday night, and registered at J. Brooks, of Boston. He was assigned to a room and immediately went upstairs. He had no baggage except a small gripsack. The clerk at the desk said later that he might have been taken for a minister, that he was dressed in black and seemed to be melancholy.

The chambermaid thought yesterday that the guest in the room to which Mr. Bruckheimer had been assigned was simply sleeping late, and did not attempt to enter the room. When he had not got up by noon she asked about him in the office. This started inquiry, and one of the guests, who had a room adjacent to the one occupied by Bruckheimer, said that in the night he had heard what he thought was a pistol-shot, but that after listening and hearing no further sound he thought it was some one slamming a door and so fell asleep again. He said that he did not know at what time it was, as he had been awakened by the sound and fell asleep again almost immediately. His statement led to an investigation, and F. A. Reed, the manager of the hotel, accompanied by the chambermaid, went up to the room. The two found the body of Bruckheimer lying on the floor, with a bullet hole in the head and a revolver, one chamber discharged, lying by its side. Death must have been instantaneous.

The Coroner was informed, and a search of the dead man's pockets led to the finding of letters and papers which caused the belief that the suicide was Bruckheimer. When inquiry was made at his home, the family said that he had left home about 8 o'clock Sunday evening, that it was nothing unusual for him to go out and remain late Sunday nights, and though he had not come back as yet, they were not greatly worried. They declared that he had not taken a revolver with him, and would not believe that he could be the suicide.

The body was removed to an undertaker's shop at No. 355 Fourth-ave. Moses Bruckheimer called there and identified the body as that of his father. He said that the only reason he could give for the suicide was temporary insanity. He asserted that his father's business affairs, as well as those of all the family, were in excellent condition, and that his father had never complained of anything. There was nothing in the effects left by Bruckheimer to give an explanation of his act.

Mr. Bruckheimer was the founder of the Harlem Loan Office, at No. 1,993 Third-ave., and one of his sons now conducts the business at this place. He leaves a family of eight children.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, in a leading editorial in "The Assembly Herald," of the Presbyterian Church, protests against Government aid of sectarian schools among the Indians.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The ice gorge in the Maumee River, about eight miles above the city, broke last night and in running out carried away two spans of the new bridge in course of construction. The bridge was supported by a trestle-work upon the ice, and the loss is estimated at $50,000. The ice in the tributary river is running to the lake, but no serious damage is expected.

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—The rivers were comparatively clear of heavy ice this morning, and during the day twenty-four steamboats, with cargoes of coal, left for Southern ports. About four and a half million bushels of coal comprised the shipment. There is about ten and a half feet of water in the channel.

Minneapolis, Jan. 27.—George W. Baxter, aged thirty-nine, killed his wife, Celia, this morning with a hammer and then cut his own throat with a razor. The double tragedy occurred on the second floor of the frame building No. 1,114 Washington-ave., South, at 7 o'clock a. m. The cause was jealousy.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "The representatives of a syndicate of English capitalists have just purchased 500,000 acres of coffee land on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The tract will be planted in coffee trees. American capitalists have invested several hundred thousand dollars in the coffee lands on the Isthmus within the last few months."

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The committee of the Chamber of Commerce has secured the following speakers for its annual banquet, to be held February 13: Charles Emory Smith, Editor of "The Philadelphia Press;" the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, minister of First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, and St. Clair McKelway, Editor of "The Brooklyn Eagle." John N. Beckley will act as toastmaster.

Buffalo, Jan. 27.—"The Enquirer" prints a story to-day to the effect that Erie O. Van Brocklin, who is serving a sentence in Auburn prison for stealing nearly $70,000 from the city government while secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, by carrying "dummies" on the payroll, has been detected stealing money from letters sent to the prisoners in that institution. Van Brocklin was assigned to the duty of sorting and delivering the prisoners' mail and keeping some minor accounts.

## THE LINER STILL HELPLESS.

### TUGS PULL AT THE ST. PAUL IN VAIN.

OFFICIALS HOPE THAT SHE MAY BE FREED WITH THE HELP OF THE HIGH TIDE TO-MORROW—PART OF THE CREW TRANSFERREDD TO THE ST. LOUIS WHICH IS TO SAIL TO-MORROW.

Imbedded in the shifting and treacherous Jersey sands, the stranded marine monster, St. Paul, last night still lay helpless. The efforts of the wreckers, supplied with the latest modern appliances, to drag her back into her native element yesterday were fruitless. The condition of the big steamship becomes more serious as each succeeding tide flows in and ebbs away, and the confident mein of the officials of the line and the officers of the ship changed somewhat yesterday. Should the high tide of Wednesday, which is looked forward to as the salvation of the ship, prove not up to expectations, then the leviathan will probably rest in her cradle of sand for a month or more. This is the blue view of the situation taken by old residents along the coast, and they have a long list of wrecks to point back to in support of their stand.

Thousands of people continued to throng the Branch yesterday, and so certain are the thrifty Jerseymen that the beached vessel will prove a star attraction for some time to come, that the hotels in the neighborhood have opened for business. The coins of the curiosity-seekers are flowing in a liberal stream into the pockets of the hotel men, the surf boatmen, the hackmen and the all-around fakirs.

#### STILL LISTED TO PORT.

The St. Paul was still listed badly to port swinging upon a point of sand which is likely soon to prove disastrous to the plates on her bottom if she is not gotten off soon. When the wreckers failed to get her off at high tide yesterday morning, they took away the starboard lifeboats, the port ones having been previously removed, and it is possible that a good deal of the movable fittings, such as ventilators, etc., will be taken away to-day.

The vessel seemed higher out of the sea yesterday, for one blade of each propeller projected above the surface. This works against the stranded vessel, as, of course, by the partial exposure of the screws, the ship's power in going astern is reduced. It was also said that the steamship had not gone ashore unscathed, for a piece of a blade of her port screw had been broken off. Officials, however, denied this.

No attempts have yet been made to take off the $1,300,000 in gold which is stored in the vaults of the ship, but if the weather conditions are favorable, the risky work may be done to-day. The gold is in sacks, which are packed in heavy casks each holding $50,000, and the caution of the officials in removing this valuable part of the St. Paul's cargo, is fully justified. It is no easy matter at any time to unload a cargo into lighters, and the trouble is increased by the blows of the surf which breaks against the vessel. One package of merchandise has been lost overboard by the slipping of a sling. The work of unloading the ship is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and several lighter loads are now on the American line pier in this city.

#### LONGSHOREMEN AT WORK.

About one hundred experienced longshoremen were sent down to the scene to aid in the work, and it is thought that the cargo, which is a valuable one, will be all off sometime to-morrow. The work of unloading is hampered by the fact that lighters cannot remain on the weather side of the ship.

The owners of water front near the vessel are complaining that their property is being damaged by the visiting thousands. The fishermen who have a mortgage on the land under water are also complainants. The latter have a collection of codfish nets and poles planted not more than fifty yards to seaward of the St. Paul, and they warned the wreckers not to trespass, and these orders were so strictly obeyed that the nets are almost entirely demolished.

The wind blew yesterday from the northwest, and this aided in keeping down the incoming tides. The St. Paul is badly "sanded up," to use a local term, which means the shifting sands are piling up around her bottom. However, unless a gale from the east or northeast sets in there is no immediate danger. In fact, a wind offshore is more favorable to the vessel's chances than a shore wind. It is not unlikely that the machinery may have to be taken out and the ship stripped to her bare hull before she is floated. It was estimated that at high tide there was fifteen feet of water under the stern and ten or twelve at the bow.

#### CALLED UP BY TELEPHONE.

At a late hour last night the St. Paul's officers were called up on the telephone from The Tribune office, and it was stated that the vessel was perfectly intact. The report that an investigation of the accident had been begun was denied.

Almost all the members of the crew have left the vessel, and the wreckers and longshoremen have taken their berths. Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamboat Fletcher ran alongside the St. Paul, and the sailors, with their effects, were transferred to her and brought to the city. The George Starr took off others later. The crew will be used on board the St. Louis, which arrived from Philadelphia last night, and will sail to-morrow for Southampton in place of the disabled St. Paul. The St. Louis got here about 8:30. She passed close inshore on her way up, so that she could exchange signals with her sister ship. Red, white and blue lights were burned as the St. Louis passed the St. Paul, and the deep-toned whistles of the twin boats sounded in responsive echoes. The St. Louis had been taken off for a general overhauling at Newport News and Philadelphia, but that work will have to be postponed.

One of the officers of the St. Paul, who came ashore yesterday afternoon, said that when the ship went ashore the man who was heaving the lead was not a sailor, but an officer. "We had been trying to beat the Campania," said the officer, "and when we saw her near us we crowded on all steam. Then we ran into a fog at night and began taking soundings. If the man who was heaving the lead had been a sailor there, perhaps, would be some excuse for the mistake made. He was an officer, and I tell you this thing will have to be investigated. He called out seventeen fathoms, when he only had seven fathoms of water. There is considerable feeling on board the ship about the mishap, for the St. Paul is an American ship."

#### MR. GRISCOM FULL OF HOPE.

Clement A. Griscom, jr., was seen at the offices of the American Line yesterday. He said the St. Paul was lying in an easy position, and he had every hope of getting her off soon. He added that the vessel was dry as a chip, and not taking in a drop of water. Mr. Griscom would not discuss the question of responsibility for the accident, and said the first thing to do was to get the ship off, and then "how she got on" might be investigated. The officials of the line profess to be confident that Captain Jamison can show that the blame for the accident does not rest on his shoulders.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the American Line was held yesterday at the company's offices, No. 6 Bowling Green, but no information was given out, and it was said that no action was taken regarding the mishap to the St. Paul.

Captain Merritt, of the wrecking company, is in active charge of the work of getting off the American Liner, and he says she will come off all right. "For," he went on, "I have got to get her off or I won't receive a cent."

Cranks who have "the only sensible scheme for floating the St. Paul" are making the lives of the American Line officials miserable, and they are fairly swamped with letters and telegrams containing propositions. The telephone on board the steamship works well, and "Fred" Reilly, the operator, is kept busy answering calls and sending messages. One thousand feet of extra wire is kept aboard so that any change of the vessel's position will not affect the connection. When the St. Paul is finally floated, the line will be cut, and the batteries and instrument carried to New-York.

At a late hour last night it was reported over the telephone that the ship had been moved a little in the afternoon by the tugs, but her position was not materially changed. Captain Jamison and his two chief officers are still aboard. A report was circulated yesterday that a reef of rocks was to the seaward of the stranded vessel, but Mr. Griscom denied this and said the charts showed no such reef.

The surf was rather heavy last night, but there was no indication of favorable change in the wind.

### A PROTEST FROM VERNON H. BROWN.

HE DECLARES THAT THE CAMPANIA DID NOT RUN AGROUND AND DID NOT RACE WITH THE ST. PAUL.

"The Campania did not go ashore below Long Branch or anywhere else on Saturday morning," said Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Cunard Line, to a Tribune reporter yesterday, "and I intend to make those who say otherwise prove their words or make retraction. I have received the report of Captain Walker, and I know that the Campania was in no danger, and the reports to the contrary are ridiculous. The American, White Star and Cunard lines have a mutual and written agreement to travel in the ocean lanes which are perfectly well known, and it is the most natural thing in the world that vessels should be constantly in sight of one another. The Campania has 10,000 more horse-power than the St. Paul, and what do you think she should do when she sights another and slower vessel? Anchor and wait for the other boat to get out of sight again?" asked Mr. Brown, with an incredulous smile.

The Cunard Line agent was highly indignant at the reports that the two ships had been racing and that the Campania was extremely lucky not to be in the same position as the American liner. "The Tribune," he went on, "has treated the matter in a perfectly fair manner and has not published the remarks of irresponsible persons as facts. These persons who have spread the reports are either idiots or are maliciously lying. No sir!" ended Mr. Brown, "the Campania was not racing; nor was she ashore and any shipping man would tell you that it was absurd to talk about the Campania going ashore and then backing off. Anyone who knows the Jersey sands will tell you the ship would be there now if she had gotten her nose in the sand. The best refutation of all slanderous reports is the fact that the Campania came safely into port and landed her passengers without trouble or annoyance."

## MURDERED BY A TRAMP.

### THE WIFE OF A YONKERS MAN CLUBBED AND CHOKED TO DEATH.

HER FIVE-YEAR-OLD SON A WITNESS OF THE BRUTAL CRIME—THE HOUSE ROBBED AND THE MISCREANT NOT CAPTURED.

The wife of Edmund T. Tucker, living at Underhill-st. and Central-ave., Yonkers, was murdered, presumably by a tramp, about 6 o'clock last night. Mr. Tucker, who is employed by the Hodgman Rubber Company, at Tuckahoe, returned at that hour and found the house closed and in darkness, which was unusual. He tried the kitchen door and found it locked. Believing that his wife had gone to his father's house, a short distance away, Tucker went to the side door, and called loudly for his wife. His son George, five years old, peered through the window and to the inquiry, "Where is your mother?" the little fellow lisped, "In the hallway." "Tell her to let me in," said the father.

The child answered, "She won't answer me."

Tucker, by this time alarmed, broke open the kitchen window, and found the house in confusion. Hurrying to the hallway, off the sitting-room, he found his wife's body at the foot of the stairs. She was dead, but her body was warm.

He questioned his little son, who told him a man had struck her.

Mr. Tucker ran to his father's house and informed the family, and then told the police.

It was found that the murderer had strangled Mrs. Tucker and had also hit her with a heavy cane. She was in delicate health, and had not much strength to defend herself. The boy says that the man also jumped on his mother and threw her heavily to the floor, when she pleaded for her life. He also struck the little fellow over the forehead with the cane, leaving a heavy blue ridge over the right eye.

The boy was a witness to the tragedy, and told Coroner Miles every detail of the story. He says that a man came to the house in the afternoon and asked his mother for money. When she refused, the man struck her with a stick and knocked her down. When she arose he seized her by the throat and held her till she gasped and sank back upon the floor. After that he went through the house to see what he could find.

Mr. Tucker says that his wife's gold watch, three rings which were upstairs in a bureau drawer, $25 in money, and the boy's bank, containing the savings of three years, were stolen.

Mr. Tucker sent word to Yonkers by telephone, and Coroner Miles and a number of policemen hurried to the scene of the murder. The boy told Coroner Miles that the man who came to the house was dressed like a tramp.

Coroner Miles examined the body and found it still warm. He found deep abrasions on the neck caused by the thumb and fingernails of the murderer. He also found Mrs. Tucker's breast much bruised.

A general alarm was sent out, and all the reserve force of the Yonkers police is scouring the country in search of the miscreant.

The house in which the murder took place is in an isolated part of the suburbs of Yonkers, and there are only a few farmers living in the vicinity. Within the last week Mr. Tucker's Newfoundland dog and that of his father were stolen by tramps, who infest the neighborhood. It has been learned that the murderer answered the description of a man who was begging in the neighborhood, and was seen about Mr. Tucker's home yesterday morning.

### A PHILADELPHIA CIGAR-DEALER ASSIGNS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—Henry B. Grauley, one of the largest cigar-dealers in Pennsylvania, doing business at No. 527 Chestnut-st., this city, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Francis Shunk Brown. Mr. Grauley states that he has been forced to this action by the failure of F. Seidenberg, Steifel & Co., on whose notes he was indorser for about $20,000. Mr. Grauley states that he expects within a few days to make a satisfactory offer of settlement to his creditors, so that he may continue business.

### POOL-SELLING IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27.—Mr. Mushback introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to prohibit betting or pool-selling on races or other contests anywhere in the State except upon the track or grounds where such contest is to occur. It is further provided that it shall be unlawful for any race to be conducted between November 1 and April 1.

### HUDSON RIVER ICEMEN DESPONDENT.

Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 27 (Special).—The Hudson River icemen are thoroughly downhearted, and the prospect of a full harvest seems slim enough. The ice is now moving out of the creeks, going out of the lower Rondout to-day, and the muddy water is wearing away the channel ice badly. Most of it was poor in quality even before the rain.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 27 (Special).—The weather of the last few days has been of such a mild nature, accompanied by considerable rain, that the ice in the Hudson is in bad condition, in some places it already shows signs of being honeycombed. Old rivermen say that two or three more such days as Saturday and Sunday will send the ice out of the river. If the ice goes out now, the chances are bad for another crop forming of sufficient thickness to be of much value. There have been many occasions when the river has cleared in the first part of January, and the ice again formed and produced a good crop, but the occasions on which this has occurred in the latter part of January or the first of February are not numerous. No ice has been harvested from the river this side of Rhinebeck.

ARETHUSA SPRING WATER from Seymour, Conn., is delightful to the taste and beneficial to the system. A strictly pure carbonated water, it is unequalled.—Advt.

## PLATT'S TALK RESENTED

### WHAT PROMINENT REPUBLICANS THINK OF HIS "INTERVIEW."

IT DEEPENS THE DETERMINATION OF DECENT MEN IN THE PARTY TO WORK FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF FRAUD IN THE COUNTY ORGANIZATION—THE MAYOR OFFERS TO PUT UP $500 FOR EVERY CASE OF OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT FOUND UNDER HIS ADMINISTRATION.

It was the almost unvarying opinion of careful politicians yesterday that the Platt-Lauterbach management had injured its prospects immensely by its issue of a frantic attack—purporting to emanate from T. C. Platt—upbraiding self-respecting Republicans who refuse to shut their eyes to the dishonest practices of the creatures of the machine in this city. This uncalled-for and ill-tempered pronunciamento has raised a storm of indignant protest within the ranks of the party from which the non-resident boss and his retainers will find it difficult to escape.

The scarcely disguised object of the tirade was to evade responsibility for the debauched condition of the Platt-Lauterbach organization. But instead of getting out of trouble, the machine managers have only called in a larger measure the attention of the people to the fact that the rotten and padded enrolment and the frauds with which the primaries are reeking are the direct results of the machine's own reckless and greedy grasping for power. The Platt-Lauterbach "combine" knows that the investigations of the Committee of Twenty-five, which are to be laid before the Committee of Five Hundred at its meeting to-morrow night, will show beyond a shadow of doubt who are the men who inspired the fraud and rascality which stamps the Lauterbach County Committee as a tainted and illegitimate body.

The scandalous and scurrilous fulmination against the Committee of Five Hundred was plainly intended to discredit the evidence which the committee has collected. The wanton attack upon Mayor Strong and the reform city administration was actuated by motives just as contemptible.

Fortunately, the head of the city government is not made of the stuff that quails before T. C. Platt. Mayor Strong lost no time in meeting Platt's assertions and insinuations in the fearless way of a man who knows that his own record is beyond reproach and has full faith in the integrity of his subordinates.

Besides the Mayor, such prominent men as Cornelius N. Bliss, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, William Brookfield, John Sabine Smith, Edward Mitchell, Charles Stewart Smith and others had something exceedingly interesting to say about Platt's talk with himself.

#### THE MAYOR'S ANSWER.

As soon as the Mayor could find time from his pressing official duties yesterday he sat down and carefully examined the windy statement of Mr. Platt.

Certain wild charges in the Platt effusion naturally attracted the Mayor's attention. He answered them in a manner characteristic of a straightforward New-York business man, without evasion or quibbling.

The first one of this sort was as follows: "The conduct of the chiefs of the present reform administration has been a thousand times more disgraceful than any of the known transactions of Tammany Hall."

To this the Mayor replied: "The author of the above expression did not make the statement unless he thought it was true, and the Mayor of New-York will give $500 for any authentic information that will prove a case of bribery and corruption having been committed by any one of his appointees or the subordinates of those appointees."

The next assertion of Mr. Platt that attracted the Mayor's eye was this: "It is no secret that positions with salaries of thousands of dollars a year have been offered to Republican leaders to betray the organization."

Replying to this, the Mayor said that he, the Mayor of New-York City, would give $500 for any well-authenticated case substantiating the above statement.

Referring to the statement that "Neither is it a secret that men who obtained places are threatened with dismissal or have been dismissed when they failed to obey the orders of the bolting bosses," the Mayor said:

"I will give $500 to any one who will establish the fact that an employe of the city government has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal by any of the Commissioners if he did not comply with the orders of the so-called Brookfield faction, evidently referred to in Mr. Platt's interview. This offer will hold good as long as I remain in office.

Colonel Strong made some additional comments. He said:

"This administration is specially directed by the people to enforce a government of strict integrity and honesty, and to free the city and its departments from corruption of all kind, and I will welcome any information concerning any of the above statements in reference to dishonesty in any department of the city of any kind wherever shown, so that it may be at once stopped.

"Among those holding office under the present administration are Commissioner Wells, of the Tax Department; Mr. Einstein, of the Dock Department; Colonel Grant, of the Police Department; Mr. Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors; George Wanmaker, in a responsible position in the Department of Public Charities; Mr. Bulkley, in the Park Avenue Improvement Commission; Mr. Hamilton, in the Subway Board, and Mr.