# THE TWO PARTIES ON SILVER

## A GRAPHIC SHOWING OF THE REPUBLICAN SOUNDNESS.

### THE CONTRAST WITH THE CRAZE-RIDDEN DEMOCRACY INDICATED BY MEANS OF MAPS.

The two skeleton maps which appear to-day in The Tribune ought to be brought to the eye and the understanding of every voter. They show far more impressively than any array of figures could how the two parties stand on the question of free-silver coinage and honest money. On the Republican map all the States in which the Republican party is for free coinage, and also all the States in which it is doubtful on the subject and has dodged or straddled it, are shaded. The figures on each State show the number of electoral votes to which it is entitled, the delegates in National Convention being double that number. At a glance it is seen that the battle has been fought and won in all the great States of the North and West as far as the western line of the Dakotas and Kansas, and also in Oregon, Wyoming and Washington,

DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

STATES LEFT WHITE ARE FOR SOUND MONEY. STATES SHADED ARE FOR FREE SILVER. STATES HALF SHADED HAVE DODGED OR HAVE NOT YET DECLARED.

and that Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, iron and coal-producing States, have broken through the centre of the South, while West Virginia and South Carolina have also joined the right side.

But the Southern States are not needed to elect a President. The solid body of Northern States between the Atlantic and the western border of the Dakotas and Kansas, now all Republican, including Missouri, West Virginia and Kentucky, are of one mind on the silver question. They cast, including Wyoming, 302 electoral votes, or more than two-thirds of the whole, without any from the South or the Pacific Coast. In all these States the Republicans had at the last election a plurality, and in all except Kentucky, Missouri and Nebraska, which have 38 votes, it had a clear majority over Democrats, Populists and Silver men added together.

The Democratic map presents a vast dark body with a few white spots. The States that have declared against free-silver coinage are white, namely, the eleven Eastern States, Minnesota, Michigan and South Dakota. The States which have not yet declared or have evaded the question are half shaded, namely, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Louisiana. All the other States are fully shaded, the Democratic party in each of these States having declared in convention or by choice of delegates for free-silver coinage. Including all the undecided and doubtful, the anti-silver Democrats might muster over a third

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of the delegates in convention, but far short of a majority. No man of practical sense can look on the map and imagine that the almost solid Democracy of the West and South is going to yield its passionately cherished opinions to the small fraction of the party at the East.

The figures do not quite tell the whole story. For generations the seat of power in the Democratic party, its home and its citadel, has been the South. The Democrats of the North and West have been a subject race, from boyhood educated to obey the dictation of Southern leaders, to accept and fight for their theories, and to take without flinching the popular disfavor and the annual beating which support of such theories involved in most Northern States. It is past conception that a Northern or Eastern Democrat should hope to defy and resist the power which has ruled the party for more than half a century. The great body of its electoral votes has always come from the South, far more than half its votes in Congress, nearly all of its experienced men and practised leaders in either House. But the home and citadel of the Republican party has always been the free North, originally the Eastern and Central States between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, including later their many children of the West. In that region the convictions of the Republican party are formed, its electoral votes are secured, and most of its votes in Congress. The opinions of the East and Central North are as certain to shape the action of the Republican as the opinions of the South are to shape the action of the Democratic party.

Let business men throughout the country contrast these two pictures, and it will not take them long to judge which party they can trust in any question of money or finance. The ideas of the South are those of the plantation. The Republican party is of necessity, as it ever has been, the instrument by which the millions of wage-earners and of business men have defended and promoted their interests. The North tests every question of money by the needs of the wage-earners and the business men. For more than thirty years they have been perpetually assailed and often imperilled by the theories and crazy notions of the Democratic party, never more unreasoning or more dangerous than now, when it has gone mad over free coinage of silver. To intrust power to such a party was the height of folly in 1892, when its destructive capacity had not been tested. To-day it would be for wage-earners and business men an act of impossible madness.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxative or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.


## *SERIOUS NAPHTHA EXPLOSION.*

### ONE MAN BADLY BURNED WHILE AT WORK LAYING ASPHALT.

Louis Massey, an Italian laborer employed by the Barber Asphalt Company, was severely burned about the face and body yesterday afternoon by blazing naphtha, which blew out of a heater at Forty-third-st. and Eighth-ave., where new asphalt is being laid by a gang of workmen. The heater either exploded or a back draught occurred. The Italian's clothes were sprinkled with the burning stuff, and with a cry for help he ran across the street and down a basement to the cobbler shop of Rocco Gabriel, who, although frightened by the flames, threw a blanket over the burning figure.

The Italian's fellow-workmen followed him, and managed to beat out the flames. An ambulance was called and the unfortunate man was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. He may not recover. He is twenty-seven years old and lives at No. 232 West Sixty-fourth-st.

An explosion that might have done great damage was averted by the timely arrival of the firemen. The flames from the heater communicated to some bagging covering a number of barrels containing naphtha that lay in the gutter east of Eighth-ave. The firemen realized the danger the minute they arrived, and lost no time in drowning out the blazing bagging.

## *THE BAY RIDGE FERRY INJUNCTION.*

Justice Beach decided yesterday, in Part I of the Supreme Court, to continue the temporary injunction which was granted some time ago at the instance of Alexander Hadden, a taxpayer, against the Mayor, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Controller, Alrick H. Man and the Bay Ridge and New-York Ferry Company, restraining them from delivering to the defendant, Man, or the Bay Ridge company, a lease of the ferry franchise from Whitehall-st. to Bay Ridge at Sixty-fifth-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Hadden asked the injunction on the ground that there was no authority to grant the franchise, and that it was leading to a waste of the city's funds. On behalf of the defendants it was denied that there was any waste, and the good faith of the plaintiff in making this motion was questioned, it being said that a diversion of the traffic to the Thirty-ninth-st. ferry was the object. The amount of rent claimed to be due the city under the sale to Man is $29,000.

## *THE ROBINSON BURGLARY.*

The police of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station yesterday arrested Emil Schnell, twenty-four years old, and Paul Schmidt, twenty-three years old, both of No. 126 East Fourth-st., who were loitering near One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave. The men were arrested near No. 228 East One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st., the house of H. C. Robinson, where a daring burglary is alleged to have been committed on last Saturday afternoon. Joanna Herman, Mr. Robinson's servant, was bound and gagged. The charge against the men was that of being suspicious characters, and the police said that they might have committed the burglary, but in the Harlem Court yesterday morning the detectives said that there was not a particle of evidence to connect the prisoners with the Robinson robbery, and they were discharged.

## *CAPTAIN CROSS'S POINT OVERRULED.*

John Mooney, forty-three years old, a waiter in O'Neill's Hotel, at No. 26 Varick-st., and Andrew McGarry, thirty-two years old, the proprietor of a hotel at No. 42 Beach-st., were discharged by Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, having been arrested for an alleged violation of the Liquor Tax law. Detectives Gargon and Donohue, of the Leonard-st. police, arrested Mooney, despite the fact that he served the beer with a plate of beans and bread. O'Neill's bill of fare has only two articles of food—steak to order, 75 cents to $1 25; sandwiches, all kinds, 5 to 10 cents.

Garry was arrested under similar circumstances, having served the beer with sandwiches. Captain Cross, of the Leonard-st. station, held that the prices quoted for steaks were prohibitory, and that therefore the alleged hotels could not serve patrons with meals.

## *FLAG DAY WELL OBSERVED.*

### THE STARS AND STRIPES DISPLAYED ON MANY BUILDINGS—SPECIAL EXERCISES IN THE SCHOOLS.

The observance of Flag Day in this city yesterday was more general than usual, as, with the celebration of the 119th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the National ensign, there also was the celebration of the 121st anniversary of the appointment of George Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. Flag Day was Sunday, but by common consent its observance was postponed until yesterday.

From thousands of flagpoles in the city and from the masts of ships in the harbor the Stars and Stripes floated and flapped in the sunshine. Although it was not a holiday, the city was in holiday dress. The display of "Old Glory" on all the public buildings, and particularly in the public schools, was noticed in every part of the city, and the National flag was floated from thousands of private houses. At sunrise the flag was raised at the Block House in Central Park by Captain John G. Norman, of the Old Washington Continental Guards. He was assisted by Colonel F. D. Shaffer, of the Veteran Zouave Battalion; Captain Joseph Waring, of Washington Light Infantry; Colonel John L. Pryor, of the 9th Militia, and a number of others. In Battery Park an immense new flag, with its forty-five stars and thirteen stripes, floated from the high flagstaff all day, having been raised by Christopher R. Forbes at sunrise.

In all the public schools the day was celebrated. City Superintendent Jasper last week called the attention of the principals of all the grammar and primary schools in the city to the anniversary and recommended that the flag be raised on each school building at precisely 9 a. m. yesterday, and that was done at every public school in the city. The special exercises in the schools consisted of singing National airs, reading of essays appropriate to the occasion, addresses to the children and recitations. The morning hour, between 9 and 10 o'clock, was given up to Flag Day.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the anniversary of Washington's appointment by a pilgrimage to Washington's Newburg headquarters and West Point.

Probably the most conspicuous flagpoles around New-York City are those on top of the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge, but the poles were bare. The Bridge authorities evidently had forgotten the day.

At the West Side Italian School the day was celebrated by the presentation to the school of a stand of colors by the Daughters of the Revolution of New-York State. The colors were presented by Mrs. E. P. Steers, State Regent, and were received by the principal, M. Dupuy. A programme of exercises was carried out by the children. Among those present were Mrs. E. Paulet Steers, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Alfred Roe, Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. J. A. Everett, Mrs. D. C. Carr, Mrs. S. M. Pelton, Mrs. Mary A. Willis, Miss M. A. Kyle, Miss I. F. Hook, Miss E. Wells, Miss M. E. Conklin, Miss E. L. Hall, Miss E. G. Gustam and Miss Lottie Davis.

## *PUBLIC BATHS TO OPEN THURSDAY.*

### DELAY CAUSED BY BAD WEATHER AND EXTENSIVE REPAIRS—NEARLY FIVE MILLION BATHERS LAST YEAR.

The opening of the free public floating baths, which was announced to take place yesterday, has been postponed till Thursday. At the office of Superintendent Graham, of the Bureau of Repairs of the Department of Public Works, who has charge of the baths, it was learned yesterday that the delay was caused in part by unfavorable weather, and in part by the fact that the annual repairs to the baths are unusually extensive this season. Last year the baths were opened on June 1.

There are fifteen floating bathhouses now undergoing repairs in the basin at the foot of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Nine of these will be moored at piers in the East River, and six in the Hudson River. Three baths will be opened on Thursday, "wind and weather permitting." They will be moored, respectively, at West Twentieth and West One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth sts. and East Fifty-first-st. A day or two later there will be a bath opened at Market-st., East River, and the remaining baths will be placed in service at the following points as rapidly as possible: East Side, Grand, Fifth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Ninety-first, One-hundred-and-twelfth and One-hundred-and-fortieth sts.; West Side, Battery, Duane and Fifteenth sts. The baths will be kept open during the remainder of this month, and in July, August and September. They will be in charge of forty men and thirty-two women, and will be free to all comers, separate hours being set apart for the bathing of men and women.

In 1876 there were only four free public baths, but the number steadily increased, till in 1895 there were fifteen, the same as now. There were more bathers last year than in any previous year, 3,100,000 baths having been taken by men and boys, and 1,850,000 by women and girls.

## *THIRD WEEK OF THE BELASCO SUIT.*

### CHARLES L. ALLEN, OF CHICAGO, AND E. K. WILLARD ON THE STAND.

The third week of the trial of David Belasco's suit against N. K. Fairbank, to recover $25,000 for making Mrs. Leslie Carter an actress, opened yesterday in Trial Term, Part V, of the Supreme Court, before Justice Glegerich and a jury, with Charles L. Allen, one of Mr. Fairbank's Chicago lawyers, in the witness chair. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Mr. Belasco, had Mr. Allen identify several letters written by him to Mrs. Carter in the fall of 1894, in which he addressed her as "My Dear Mrs. Carter." Horace E. Deming, on behalf of Mr. Fairbank, objected to the letters being read in evidence, and Justice Glegerich sustained the objection.

A number of telegrams from Belasco and Mrs. Carter to Mr. Allen, asking that money be sent to them while "The Ugly Duckling" was on tour in 1890, were put in evidence by Mr. Deming. They told of the expenses in opening with "The Ugly Duckling" at the Broadway Theatre. She said $6,000 was wanted for rent and that she knew of no one she could ask for the money except Mr. Fairbank.

Mr. Allen testified that he advanced $8,500 out of his own pocket with the hope that Mr. Fairbank would repay him.

"Whom did you advance it to—Belasco?"

"No, to the enterprise."

"Did you protect yourself in any way?"

"No."

"Chicago is said to be a windy city," exclaimed Judge Dittenhoefer, "and there is a good deal of wind in that."

"That remark is uncalled for," said Justice Glegerich.

"Very well," replied Judge Dittenhoefer, "I withdraw it."

"Did Mr. Price come to you at the close of the Chicago season, and say it had been a losing one?"

"He did, and I gave him money to get away with."

After recess part of a long letter from Mrs. Carter to Mr. Allen was put in evidence, in which Mrs. Carter wrote that she was in such great need of money that she was "actually starving." This closed Mr. Allen's testimony.

Mr. Deming then called Edward K. Willard to the stand. He testified that he was a stockbroker. Mr. Willard was called in the early part of the trial on behalf of Mr. Belasco. Mr. Willard testified that, shortly before "the Ugly Duckling" opened at the Broadway Theatre, Mrs Carter sent for him and asked for money.

"What did you say or do?"

"I said that I had no money; that all the money in my hands was used up."

Mr. Willard testified that he told Mrs. Carter he would not ask Mr. Fairbank for any more money, and she would have to make her application direct. Mr. Willard said that upon his advice Mr. Fairbank advanced $4,500 more, with a distinct understanding that no more demands should be made on him for money.

"Didn't they tell you the enterprise would make money?"

"They were always very confident that they would."

"Did you ever tell a customer he would make money on a speculation where the speculation afterward proved a loss?" asked Judge Dittenhoefer.

"I imagine I have."

The trial was then adjourned until this morning.

## *AN ASTOR HOTEL RUMOR DENIED.*

Great interest has been taken in this city in the last few weeks in the management of the Astor estate. Various rumors have been afloat on this subject. It has been said that William Waldorf Astor would construct a magnificent hotel on the northern half of the old Astor House property, taking in an "L" extension west of there, from Barclay to Vesey-st.

Now comes the story that John Jacob Astor has arranged to purchase the Hotel Waldorf from William Waldorf Astor, so that it may be combined with the new hotel which is being erected at the southwest corner of Fifth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st. by John Jacob Astor. Inquiries yesterday indicated that there was no truth in this rumor. Henry B. Ely, the real estate representative of John Jacob Astor in this city, said: "There is no truth in this story whatever." Mr. Ely has already said that it was the intention of John Jacob Astor to go into no more hotel enterprises.

## *THE CONCATENATED ORDER OF HOO-HOOS.*

An important meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos was held at the Sturtevant House yesterday morning. The meeting was behind closed doors. This is one of the largest benevolent orders of the Northwest. It was founded by lumbermen and newspaper men. The symbol of the order is a black cat, with back up and tail curled into a "9," chosen because of the traditional number of the animal's lives. At the meeting the customary black cat was probably present, although no one saw it enter the room.

## *SCARED BY A BROADWAY CAVE-IN.*

### THE SIDEWALK FELL INTO THE CELLAR UNDER SEVERAL MEN, AND TWO RECEIVED SLIGHT INJURIES.

Half a dozen men were scared badly about 10 a. m. yesterday when they fell with the sidewalk into a shallow excavation at No. 832 Broadway, and two of them received slight injuries. Old buildings there were torn down recently and workmen are digging a cellar for a tall business building. The flagstones of the sidewalk were removed before the heavy rain of Sunday and the rain soaked through the top of an old brick vault under the sidewalk, the supports of which had been partly dug away. When the sidewalk caved in suddenly yesterday several men were standing on it or walking over it in passing.

There was a chorus of shouts as the men went down, but most of the men scrambled out, none the worse for their fall. Thomas Scott, twenty-seven years old, of No. 278 West Eleventh-st., had his right hand slightly bruised, and John Mehrlust, aged twenty-two, of No. 173 Second-st., had one of his fingers slightly cut. All the others escaped injury. Scott and Mehrlust had their injuries dressed at the Mercer-st. police station and went home.

Immediately after the accident a rumor was started that one man had been buried in the sand and suffocated, and Contractor Zimmerman put his men to work and shovelled away the dirt, but no one was found. The contractor said the cave-in was caused by the rain washing away the foundation under the sidewalk.

## *THEIR ROMANCE TO END IN MARRIAGE.*

### WEDDING OF MRS. ELLA STERLING CUMMINS AND PHILIP VERRILL MIGHELS TO TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW.

The marriage of Philip Verrill Mighels, a poet and a painter, and Mrs. Ella Sterling Cummins will take place at noon to-morrow in the little church that crowns Chapel Hill at Atlantic Highlands, and will be the culmination of the romance begun a year ago, when Mrs. Cummins, as the representative of All Souls' Church, took charge of the thirty children sent to Atlantic Highlands by The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund, and there met Mr. Mighels on the steps of the church in which they are to become man and wife.

Although both the bride and bridegroom-to-be are now residents of New-York City, they were both originally from the far West, and are well known in San Francisco.

Mrs. Cummins, as woman commissioner from San Francisco to the World's Fair in Chicago, had charge of the woman's department in the California Building. She is the author of several books, among them being "The Little Mountain Princess" and "The Story of the Piles."

Mr. Mighels published a book of poems, entitled "Out of a Silver Flute." It is dedicated to Mrs. Cummins.

## *THE BROCK GIRLS GO FREE.*

### TESTIMONY THAT THE YOUNGER ONE IS OF UNSOUND MIND.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaints against Miss Georgiana Brock and her young sister, Florence, of No. 329 West Seventy-first-st., who were accused of stealing several thousand dollars' worth of clothing from the home of S. B. P. Trowbridge, of No. 231 West Seventy-second-st. The Grand Jury summoned before them Miss Georgiana Brock and her father, and the proprietor of the Columbia Storage Warehouse Company, where the stolen goods were sent. Miss Brock told them that on May 25 she went upstairs and found her young sister, Florence, in her room with a quantity of clothing. She asked the young girl where the clothing came from. At first Florence would not tell. Afterward she said it came from the house of Mr. Trowbridge, and that she intended to wear it at a party of young people. Miss Brock collected the clothing and sent it in a trunk to the Columbia stores, intending to send the trunk anonymously to Mr. Trowbridge. For that purpose she called at the warehouse that evening and gave the necessary orders. She was told that it was too late that day.

The proprietor of the warehouse corroborated this before the Grand Jury.

She returned the next morning to send the trunk, but Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge were there then, and the arrest followed.

Henry Brock, father of the two girls, told the Grand Jury that Florence had always been more or less affected in her mind. Dr. Charles L. Dana testified that the girl was of unsound mind. Mr. Brock said he proposed to put Florence in a convent to be properly treated.

## *LUDLOW STREET JAIL AS A RETREAT.*

### STOKES SAYS HE IS NOT ANNOYED BY UNDESIRABLE CALLERS THERE.

Justice Beach has refused to release Alfred G. Stokes from Ludlow Street Jail, where he was sent for contempt of court in refusing to pay his wife, Marion E. Stokes, the alimony that had been awarded her by the Court. It was in this case that Charles G. Beattie, representing the woman, brought out the fact that Stokes was running a business in Ludlow Street Jail, out of which he was making $200 a week, and that he had issued his business cards from the address of the jail. The lawyer contended that notwithstanding this Stokes refused to pay his wife, who was destitute, and said he would never pay her even if he had to go to the electric chair for his failure to pay. Stokes, it was alleged, said he would rather stay in the jail, where he was not annoyed by callers he did not want to see. Justice Beach will let him stay there.

## *THE NEW CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM.*

### DR. OPPENHEIMER'S SPECIFIC IN OPERATION AT BELLEVUE HOSPPITAL.

Dr. Isaac Oppenheimer's new system of curing inebriates is already in operation at Bellevue Hospital. He said yesterday that he first began his treatment at the hospital last Wednesday and up to date had effected cures in the cases of ten confirmed drunkards. There were five cases undergoing the treatment yesterday in the ward which has been set off for Dr. Oppenheimer. They were all chronic cases, on the verge, apparently, of delirium tremens.

Dr. Oppenheimer said that he was perfectly satisfied with his success at Bellevue. "The cases I have treated and those I now have under treatment," he said, "are the hardest kind to cure in the world. They are men who have no ambition and their sole pleasure in life for years has been drinking whiskey.

"I cannot tell the nature of my cure. It is the third specific, that is a specific cure for a disease, discovered to date. With it I can cure all desire for liquor within six to twenty-four hours, and no matter what a man's condition from the effects of liquor may be I can have him in his normal condition within forty-eight hours. That does not say, however, that the patient may not cultivate a return of the desire if he sees fit by insisting on drinking for companionship's sake or something of that sort. But no matter how bad the case may be I will cure the patient's desire for liquor with two doses of my specific."

Commissioner O'Beirne is taking much interest in Dr. Oppenheimer's work, and he and Superintendent Murphy inspected ward No. 33, in which the test cases are located, yesterday.

"The experiment has only begun," said Commissioner O'Beirne, "and we are unable yet to express an opinion as to its value. The cases under treatment are only ordinary ones and we will next place in the ward cases in which the patients have developed violent symptoms. The Commissioners of Charities have delegated the duty of watching this experiment to me, and I am determined to give Dr. Oppenheimer's specific a fair and complete test."

It was well understood that the system of curing alcoholism practised at Bellevue was the same as that in like institutions all over the world for the last fifty years.

Dr. Oppenheimer says that he does not want to sell his specific. He offers his services free to the city and says that his private practice brings him in all the money he wants. If the officials are satisfied with the work he accomplishes at Bellevue, he wants the city to establish stations in different parts of the town where the poor may be treated, until the saloons have to close simply from lack of patronage.

## *THE ROWBOAT FOX SPOKEN.*

The little rowboat Fox, in which two Norwegian sailors are attempting to cross the Atlantic, was spoken by the British schooner Josie on June 13 at 3 p. m., in latitude 40.40, longitude 68.40. Both men were well and happy and wished to be reported. After learning their position they proceeded east. The Fox left New-York on June 6.

## *STENCH AT THE HORSE EXCHANGE RUINS.*

Vice-President Hasbrouck, of the Metropolitan Traction Company, complained to the Health Board yesterday that the stench from the carcasses of the fifty horses burned to death last Thursday night at the American Horse Exchange fire was causing sickness in the neighborhood. The traction company's stables are just across the street from the ruins of the exchange.

Mr. Benedict, chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, told Mr. Hasbrouck that the carcasses would all be away by to-night. The rain had kept the work of moving them from advancing as rapidly as it would otherwise. Dr. Benedict said that he was at the ruins yesterday morning. He could detect no odor from the outside, he said, but on the inside it was different.

## *IT'S YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED.*

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—FINANCIAL CONDITIONS DECLARED TO BE IMPROVING.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York has been printed and distributed to the members, and George Wilson, the secretary of the Chamber, has divided the report into two parts—one of which deals with the various subjects which were brought to the attention of the Chamber during the last year, while the other part contains reviews of the leading trades and statistics of trade and finance. References are made in the first part of the report to the currency question and the large Government loans, the Venezuelan question, plans for a new Custom House in New-York, the act to limit the height of buildings in the city, the question of improving the city's dock facilities, the work of the Chamber in the cause of municipal reform, the annual dinner of the Chamber and the additions to the Chamber's portrait gallery, particularly the historical painting of the Atlantic cable projectors, the work of Daniel Huntington. As to the state of finance the report says:

Notwithstanding the disturbed financial conditions which have so long prevailed, there are many indications that trade and commerce are now gradually improving. The mineral, agricultural and other products of our country during the last year were large and valuable, and although our manufacturers and merchants were not as prosperous as could be desired, the industry, energy and enterprise of our citizens are so great and this country is so rich in material resources that nothing can prevent our continued prosperity, and it is certain that we shall soon again take our appointed place in the trade and commerce of the world.

The report refers to the action of the Chamber at the time of the war scare over the Venezuelan dispute, when, on the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, the president of the Chamber appointed a special committee of fifteen members to consider the expediency of an effort to be made on its part, in conjunction with similar organizations, looking to the submission of the boundary dispute for investigation to a joint commission, to be composed of the members already appointed by the President of the United States and an equal number of British subjects. This committee was empowered to enter into correspondence with other commercial associations and organizations of public-spirited citizens, and enlist their co-operation in furthering the object in view.

The action of the Chamber, the report says, evoked a prompt and hearty response from the leading commercial bodies of the United Kingdom, and these organizations brought their influence to bear upon public opinion in that country, which has materially modified the policy of the British Government in regard to this question.

## *NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE PLANS.*

### THE COMMISSIONERS TO DECIDE ON THE APPROACHES TO-MORROW.

The Commissioners for the new East River bridge are to meet in their office, in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building, in Chambers-st., to-morrow afternoon to decide on plans for the bridge approaches on both sides of the river. They hope to be able to have ground broken for work on the bridge before the end of the summer, but thus far the only contract awarded is that for the borings. These must be made before it will be possible to draw the specifications for the other contracts.

From Delancey-st. on the New-York side the bridge will extend to Fifth-st. on the Brooklyn side. It will have a span somewhat longer than the present Brooklyn Bridge, and the cables will be supported by four immense piers—two at each edge of the river. The piers will be of masonry and steel. The masonry will extend out of the water about twenty feet, and above that point the towers will be constructed of steel, each tower consisting of two openwork structures, arched together. Each tower will have a height of 332 feet above the water of the river at high tide. From top to top of the towers will be a clear span of 1,610 feet. The bridge will be 135 feet in the clear above the water at the middle of the span.

Six railroad tracks will cross the bridge—two for elevated railroad trains and four for trolley-cars. Above these will be two broad footways, carriageways, and probably a cycle path. The bridge structure is expected to have a weight of 17,000 tons, while the total strength of the cables will be about 31,000 tons. The cables for the new bridge will be made of straight steel wires, each of No. 6 gauge, and each cable will be between 17 and 18 inches in diameter. This is three inches more than the Brooklyn Bridge cables, and means an ability to carry 50 per cent more weight. Each cable will be made up of nineteen strands, and each strand will contain 271 wires, each 5-16 inch in diameter. Each cable will, therefore, contain 5,149 wires, or 20,596 wires in all, and every wire will be capable of carrying a load, including its own weight, of 5,000 pounds.

In planning the approaches for the bridge the Commissioners will have to take into account the enormous number of people who cross the bridge. There was talk of turning the New-York approach around at a right angle at Pitt-st. and bringing it down to Grand-st. at the intersection of Division-st., but some of the engineers have declared that that would be a mistake, as it would cause the overcrowding of Grand-st. They have advocated a continuation of the approach in a straight line to Clinton-st. and the opening of a broad plaza and two diagonal avenues to the Bowery.

## *HENRY B. BEECHER ON TRIAL.*

### A SON OF HENRY WARD BEECHER ARRAIGNED FOR FORGERY.

Henry Barton Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, was put on trial yesterday before Justice Furman in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, on a charge of forgery. The charge of forgery grew out of the collapsing of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, in 1893. The company was organized in Baltimore in 1890.

The business was to insure railroads against losses by collisions and other accidents. It was alleged that the company received $7,000,000 from various railroads. They failed for $1,700,000, with assets of $250,000.

William E. Midkiff, Henry B. Beecher and Vincent R. Solench were indicted for forgery, grand larceny and misdemeanor.

Midkiff was tried for forgery two months ago in General Sessions, and acquitted.

When court adjourned the jury had not been secured.

## *DEATH FROM PLAYING WITH FIRE.*

### A BABY FOUND DEAD AND HER ELDER BROTHER SERIOUSLY BURNED.

A baby daughter of John Flaherty, living on the second floor of No. 517 West Forty-eighth-st., was burned to death yesterday afternoon and an older son was seriously burned. His three children, Johnnie, four years old; Willie, two and one-half, and Adelia, a baby of six months, were left alone. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the janitor saw smoke coming from the tenement. When the firemen came the rooms were all ablaze. In the front room they found the baby's dead body, burned to a crisp. In the next room was Johnnie, also badly burned, but probably not fatally, and Willie, who was not harmed. The fire was extinguished with a loss of not over $100. When the children's mother came home at 3 o'clock and learned the trouble from an excited crowd, her hysterical agony was pitiful. There was no fire in the range, and Mrs. Flaherty thought she had put everything out of harm's way, but the children must have been playing with matches. The boy Johnnie was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

## *A REPORT AGAINST KATE DAVIS.*

Miss Kate Davis, the actress, who was engaged by Manager Charles Frohman for the seasons of 1892-93 and 1893-94 at a salary of $100 a week, recently sued him for $5,800 for breach of contract. Miss Davis complained that she had entered on the performance of her duties on September 1, 1892, and that she was wrongfully discharged on December 13 of the same year. She had played the part of Donna Torquemada in "Miss Halyett." The matter was referred to Ernest Hall as referee. Yesterday in the Supreme Court a motion was made before Justice Beach for a confirmation of the referee's report, and decision was reserved by the Justice. Mr. Hall states that the plaintiff was not discharged, but left of her own volition, after having some words with her manager.

## *APPLETON MORGAN IN DEFAULT.*

Appleton Morgan, at one time president of the Shakespeare Society, and connected with the Society of the War of 1812, was to have been further examined yesterday in the City Court in supplementary proceedings as judgment debtor, but he failed to respond when his name was called, and his default was taken. The judgment against Mr. Morgan dates back to 1878, when the creditor was Louis Davidson. It was obtained on a tailor's bill. At that time the judgment was for $283 71. On February 10 last, with costs, it amounted to $689 55. On a former examination he testified that he had no property. On account of his default to-day an application may be made to place him in contempt.

## *BRANCH OF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.*

For the first time in the history of the Building Department a branch of that department was opened yesterday at No. 2,775 Third-ave. The object of the branch, said Superintendent Constable yesterday, is to save the inspectors of the uptown district from coming all the way downtown to report for duty and for the transaction of minor details. Architects doing business uptown will be benefited greatly in having their business attended to at the branch office. Their plans may be filed there, and they will be sent to the main office for examination.


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Formerly of 23d Street.
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7 and 9 West 30th Street,
Near Fifth Avenue.


## *SHARP RECOVERY IN COTTON.*

### CONFIDENCE IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A LEADING FACTOR IN THE RISE.

Cotton displayed great power of recovery yesterday, quotations at one time showing 30 points net advance in the summer months over Saturday's close, and 10 to 16 points on the new crop. The closing quotations were a shade under the higher. August closed at 7.59, after selling at 7.60. The chief causes of the significant uplift were the growing confidence in the ability and intention of the Republican Convention at St. Louis to lift the finances and business of this country to the prosperous level of former years, and the continuance of the drouth in Texas, becoming daily more serious.

These important facts lifted Liverpool out of the rut, spot sales there being 12,000 bales at 1-16 to 1-32d advance, while futures in Liverpool were 12 American points up at the close. The response of the American markets to the hopeful feeling abroad was immediate, opening quotations here being 5 to 10 points higher. The improvement continued steadily all day, under covering of shorts in the enormously oversold distant months. Houses connected with the wheat trade sold cotton. New-Orleans was buying.

Port receipts so far this week have been 6,700 bales, and exports 10,000 bales. New-Orleans sold 2,000 bales of spot cotton. Spots advanced ¼c. in this market.

Mr. Inman is still in control of August.

Price, McCormick & Co. say: "There has been no pronounced increase in the demand for cotton from outside sources, but the generally clear weather throughout the cotton belt has stimulated a covering demand, which is responsible for the advance here since the opening. There is unquestionably a short interest in the market of sufficient volume to give us a sharp advance should anything happen to the growing crop, or should the drouth continue unbroken in Texas. Local operators, as a rule, have to-day shown a disposition to support prices, and in view of the more hopeful feeling in speculative circles generally, consequent upon the belief that the Republican platform will be entirely satisfactory, it seems likely that we shall see a still further improvement in values."

New-Orleans, June 15.—To-day's receipts here include 4,000 bales from Houston stock. Many Texas places beginning to admit that the cotton is suffering.

San Patricio, South Texas, June 13.—Rain Friday night reviving cotton, which had commenced to shed. The majority of the cotton looked very bad. Mexican weevil is at work.

Colorado Springs, San Jacinto County, June 11—Cotton suffering badly; worms appearing; gardens dried up.

Hutto, Williamson County, June 14.—Insufficient rains.

Bastrop, Tex., June 13.—Gardens burned up; cotton needing rain badly.

New-Orleans, June 14.—A close observer who has just returned from a trip through North Louisiana and Mississippi says his inspection showed that a dry spring impeded the growth of the cotton plants and caused early fruit. This fruitage has been forced by exceptionally hot, dry nights. Fruitage before maturity is at the expense of quality. The actual unsold stock here is about 55,000 bales.

Houston, June 15.—Drouth continues in largest districts of Texas. In midsummer, when the plant was well grown and heavily protected by leaves, disaster has resulted; this year it is too young for foliage protection. The corn crop is one-quarter to three-quarters failure, while considerable cotton is not yet up.

## *THE COURTS.*

### COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 15.—The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, June 16: Nos. 1,126, 547, 603, 615, 618, 618, 619 and 620.

### COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Before Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 p. m