# New-York Tribune.

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## OVER A HUNDRED DEAD.

### *BURNED AT A PARIS BAZAAR*

MANY PROMINENT WOMEN AMONG THE VICTIMS.

THE AFFAIR WAS FOR CHARITY AND SOCIETY LEADERS MANAGED IT—THE DUCHESSE D'UZES AND THE DUCHESSE D'ALENCON AMONG THE INJURED—PARIS GIVES WAY TO HORROR AND ANXIETY.

Not since the terrible fire which converted the festivities in connection with the marriage of Emperor Napoleon to Archduchess Marie Louise into an epoch of grief and mourning has so appalling a disaster overtaken Parisian society as the conflagration in the Rue Jean Goujon yesterday afternoon. The flower of France's aristocracy was assembled together for the purpose of charity in a wooden building, constructed to represent a street of Old Paris. A bazaar, or fancy fair, was in full swing. The stalls were occupied by royal princesses, by duchesses, countesses, and leaders of the great world of the French metropolis, the place being densely thronged with visitors and purchasers, when suddenly a fire broke out in the stall of the Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes. A terrible panic ensued. Those who did not perish in the flames seem to have sustained shocking injuries during the struggle that followed at the exits in the frantic efforts to escape. So fierce were the flames that, as in the case of the fire at the Austrian Embassy at Paris on the occasion of Napoleon's wedding, the exact number of the victims may never be known with any degree of certainty.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Paris, May 4.—Fire broke out soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon in a crowded charity bazaar in the Rue Jean-Goujon, of which the Duchesse d'Uzes and other well-known women were patronesses. More than one hundred people were burned to death, and there was a terrible panic, in which a large number of persons were injured.

The building in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchesse d'Uzes while the place was densely crowded with well-known people. The holding of the bazaar in the cause of charity is an annual function, presided over by the leaders of Paris society. A terrible panic and crush followed the alarm of fire. There was a wild rush for the exits, and the weaker persons were trampled on after having been knocked down in the stampede. The inflammable nature of the building and its contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the place was a mass of flame.

SOME NOTED VICTIMS.

At 8.30 p. m. only six bodies had been recognized with certainty. They were the bodies of Mlle. Henriette Hinihsdal, Baroness Elizabeth St. Martin, Viscountess Marie Bonneval, Sister Guinoux, the Superior of the Sisters of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul at Raincy; Mlle. de Grancy and the Comtesse St. Perrier. Other bodies supposed to be recognized are those of the Baroness St. Didier, Mme. Laurent Cosselin and Mlle. Chevigny, the Comtesse Mirimel, the Comtesse Broderville and Victor Cosselin, Sister Leonie Guillaume and Mmes. Haussmann and Schlumberger. Other names must still be accepted with reserve.

At 11 o'clock the Duchesse D'Alencon had not yet returned home. The Duke was slightly injured. The Duchesse, who is a sister of the Austrian Empress, is said to be among the slightly injured.

The list of injured also includes the Duchesse d'Uzes, the Comtesse Savigny and Mlle. de Laboulaye, the Duchesse de La Torre, the Princesse Kotchonbey, the Vicomtesse d'Avenel and Mesdames Moreau, Du Breuil, Malazieux, Eugene Challemel and Recamier.

The missing, who are supposed to be dead, include General Meunier, the Marchioness de Gallifet, the Countesses de Munard St. Perier, the Marchioness de Flores, the Viscountess Hunol Holstein, Baroness Mackau, wife of the leader of the pro-Rallists in the Chamber of Deputies, and Mme. Morlaunelamon, her son and four daughters.

The wounded are now known to number at least 180. Mme. Florez, wife of the Spanish Consul, expired at the Hospital Beaujon, where are several others of the injured.

THE BAZAAR AND ITS MANAGERS.

The managers of the bazaar had arranged the place to represent a street of Old Paris. It was opened yesterday. The building was made almost entirely of wood. It was a hundred yards long and sixty yards wide. It was built about six months ago. The proceeds of each stall were devoted to a separate charity. The stalls were presided over by Mme. Fevrier, wife of General Fevrier; the Marquise de l'Aigle, Mme. Jacobs, the Baronne de la Doucette, the Marquise de St. Michel, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Mme. Mignotte, the Baronne de St. d'Idier, the Comtesse Dezyalynska, the Marquise Le Gouestier, the Marquise d'Argence, the Marquise de Pitti, the Duchesse d'Alencon, Mme. de Waru, Mme. Boisseaux, Baroness F. de Schickler, Mme. Moreau, the Marquise Costa de Beauregard, the Duchesse de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison and the Comtesse de Grehfule, née Chimay. Mlle. de Florez presided over the refreshment stand. These women were assisted by many others equally well known. The stall presided over by the Duchesse d'Uzes was No. 13.

Ambulances conveyed the recovered bodies to the Palais de l'Industrie. One hundred and fifty injured persons were taken to the Hotel du Palais, in the Cour de la Reine, and many of the critical cases were transported to the Hospital Beaujon.

A POLICEMAN'S STORY.

A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from 1,500 to 1,800 people were in the building when the fire broke out. He adds that the alarm caused a general panic, followed by a terrible rush for the doors, which were soon choked with people, thus preventing the escape of many who would otherwise have been saved. The strong trampled upon the weak, and the young crushed the old to the floor. Heartrending cries of fear arose on all sides, soon followed by shrieks of agony as the flames, sweeping onward behind the crowd struggling for the doors, claimed victim after victim and swallowed up stall after stall with frightful rapidity.

Enormous crowds of people gathered around the scene of the fire. Among them were a large number of liveried servants inquiring for their mistresses, and the indications are that among the dead are numbers of the French aristocracy, although it is hoped the missing ones may be found among the many injured persons who are being cared for at the hotels, hospitals and other places. Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine, arrived on the scene shortly after 7 o'clock.

Before the firemen had time to arrive the roof of the bazaar crashed in, burying those who had been unable to escape from the building. Soon after the alarm was given assistance was hurried to the burning bazaar, and effective help was rapidly organized by the firemen and the policemen. The police officers from the Palais de l'Industrie strove energetically to release the victims from the building, but every door was jammed with struggling women.

GETTING OUT THE DEAD.

M. Lepine, the Prefect, was one of the first officials to reach the fire, and he directed the operations for the recovery of the bodies and distributed the injured among the houses in the vicinity. Many of the latter were suffering from terrible burns.

Meanwhile the pumps played on the burning ruins, and as the work advanced and the inquiries became more numerous and pressing it was seen that the death-rate would be much higher than was at first estimated. The police this evening said they believed it to be certain that the number of deaths would far exceed a hundred, recalling the terrible fire at the Opéra Comique. Soon afterward it was found that 100 corpses had been laid out in the Palais de l'Industrie. It was then believed that another hundred were in the ruins.

The building was erected in the flimsiest manner, the bareness of the scaffolding inside being concealed by tapestry hangings.

TALE OF A SURVIVOR.

One of the survivors tells the correspondent of the Associated Press his experience:

"The place was crammed full of people and the heat was stifling. Being very uncomfortable, my friends and I determined to leave, but somehow we could not make much headway through the throng toward the door. I lagged a little behind, as a nosegay was offered to me by a stall-holder, when on a sudden the shout of fire was raised. Instantly all was commotion. We tried to keep cool, but the rush from behind forced us forward, and we were separated. Then I tried to work my way back, but I was carried off my feet and backward and forward in the swaying crowd. I lost my hat. Then my coat was torn off, and then my waistcoat. And all this happened in a few minutes.

"The flames spread with startling rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a furnace, but the uproar of the conflagration could not drown the groans and cries of the agonized crowd. Gradually I found myself pushed back against the wall of the building and finally succeeded in scrambling through an opening made by some of those who were near me. Two seconds later I would have been a victim, for hardly had I struggled through the hole before I heard a dreadful crash as the blazing roof fell in. The whole thing was over in twelve minutes, and nothing remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the bazaar."

The dead were piled in heaps, especially near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep. The firemen and a company started to clear the ruins and search for corpses.

All the Cabinet Ministers now in Paris went immediately to the scene. Hundreds of equipages streamed along the Champ Elysées, their occupants with anxious faces inquiring for relatives. There were many heartrending scenes of grief and despair. One woman rushed about frantically calling her daughter by name. Some one told her the girl was safe, whereupon she danced and screamed, then rushed to the coachman to tell him to drive home, and fell in a dead swoon. Another woman went insane. A third imagined in her frenzy that she recognized her daughter's dress, and hysterically called upon her husband to tell the police to prevent the child from going to the bazaar. Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, noblemen and members of the highest society and financial circles were side by side with the lowliest and the poorest anxiously inquiring for their missing relatives.

About thirty were saved by Father Ambroise and Father Bailly, who helped them over a wall with a ladder to the printing-room of the newspaper "La Croix." The staff of the Hotel du Palais lent valuable assistance and saved about one hundred and fifty persons through a barred window overlooking the bazaar. While the hotel employes were tearing away the bars they saw three persons burned to death.

ESCAPE OF AN AMERICAN GIRL.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interesting interview with Miss Elsie Bushbeck, of Philadelphia, who, with the Misses Hawthorn and Dreher, was one of the few who escaped, although not unscathed. Miss Bushbeck said:

"I was a saleswoman at booth No. 15, close to the place where the fire originated. I arrived at 4:30 with my friends. We left our wraps and hats in the cloakroom and went to my booth, where four nuns presided. In the booth were three blind girls working, one reading the blind alphabet, the other writing and the third making brushes. The woman presiding over that section of the bazaar told me I need not hurry, as it would be all right if I came a little later. I started to look around the bazaar and stopped at a lottery wheel, where I won a bunch of asparagus. Just then, happening to turn around, I saw and called by friend's attention to a flicker in the corner of the wall about fifteen yards away. Hardly had I done so when a man behind me cried: 'Fire, ladies! Hasten out!' and pushed me toward the door.

"As this was my second experience under such circumstances, I advised my two friends to raise their skirts in the front, so they would not stumble over them. We were then just stepping on the first of three steps leading out of the building. Turning my head to look back I saw the whole place in flames. At my left I caught a glimpse of an old woman emerging from an adjacent door and saw her stumble on her skirt. The next instant quite twenty persons were piled on top of her. I crossed the street and turned round to face the fire, but already the heat was so intense that it scorched me, and I was obliged to raise my hands to protect my face. When the roof fell in certainly not more than five minutes had elapsed from the first alarm. Such was the intensity of the heat that I saw a fireman's jacket ignited and several of the horses were badly singed. Out of the pile of persons who fell near the door none were saved. Of the nuns at my booth two were saved and one blind girl. The burned visitors were for the most part women handsomely dressed."

In the street adjacent to the bazaar were long lines of carriages. Most of them returned empty. Others were seen moving off with occupants injured in head or limb. The search in the debris will continue all night.

HOW THE FIRE STARTED.

It appears that the fire started on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the cinematograph exploded and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings. In a few moments the flames spread along the whole side of the bazaar. The people threw themselves in-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## *ONLY PART OF A TICKET.*

SUGGESTIONS MADE TO THE CITIZENS' UNION.

SOME MEMBERS THINK IT WOULD BE WELL TO NOMINATE A MAYOR, CONTROLLER AND PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY AT FIRST AND THEN LET THE REPUBLICANS CONSIDER THE SITUATION.

"Early nominations" is the shibboleth of the impetuous young men who seem to be the present leaders of the Citizens' Union, and this was the talk which was the most popular at the headquarters of the organization last evening. The plan of putting a ticket in the field before the regular party organizations can take action was discussed at an executive meeting of the Assembly district chairmen held at No. 39 East Twenty-third-st. last evening.

A large number of the Union's membership, it is understood, favor an early nominating convention, but it was rumored last night that many of the leading men advise placing only a part of the ticket in the field at the first meeting. This element suggests nominating candidates for Mayor, Controller and President of the Municipal Assembly only, and then adjourning to give the Republicans an opportunity to consider the situation. If the Republicans will indorse the three candidates of the Union the plan is to allow them to name the rest of the New-York ticket, including Sheriff, County Clerk, District-Attorney, Register, judges and any other offices to be filled this fall. One of the grounds for this proposition is that the Union was formed to look after municipal offices only.

The meeting of the district chairmen was presided over by John B. Pine, chairman of the Committee on District Organization. Chairmen present were Joseph H. Steinhardt, S. V. R. Townsend, Julius Bloomberg, E. A. Waldo, E. J. Mandel, John Brooks Leavitt, Dr. H. L. Taylor, J. Augustus Johnson, Joseph M. Price, J. K. Warnock, E. S. Kassing, Newell Martin, Professor N. M. Butler, Roland Holt and A. D. Kenyon. They reported the forming of committees in their respective districts, numbering from six to forty members in each.

Mr. Pine said that the reports were all encouraging, and showed that the people were rapidly taking an interest in the movement. While many members of Good Government Clubs are taking part in the work, the clubs are not as organizations identified with the movement. The plan of organization of election districts was perfected according to the present divisions. The Union does not propose to wait for the new election district divisions for 1897, as the maps of the Bureau of Elections will not be ready for use until July 1.

Mr. Pine said that his committee would have posters, bulletins, placards and leaflets for distribution soon. The committee, he intimated, was reasonably well supplied with funds for carrying on its work, and volunteers to serve on the district campaign committees would be welcomed. Applications would be received either by the district chairmen or at the Union's headquarters in East Twenty-third-st.

While the enrolment in the Union was going forward steadily and satisfactorily, Mr. Pine did not wish as yet to give out any estimate of the number enrolled. For the present only small meetings are to be held, half a dozen or more in each Assembly district, leaving the big mass-meetings to later in the campaign. Two meetings in the XXVth Assembly District were announced—one for this evening at the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion, and the other at headquarters to-morrow evening.

The Executive Committee of the Republican (anti-machine) Organization of the City and County of New-York met at Lyric Hall last evening, General Wager Swayne, chairman, presiding. Resolutions favoring the Citizens' Union movement were adopted, and the chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee on Enrolment on behalf of the Union. This committee is to take charge of the enrolment of that branch of Republicans represented by the organization.

VIEWS OF MAYORS STRONG AND WURSTER.

Mayor Strong who takes a great deal of interest in the arrangements of the Citizens' Union for the coming municipal campaign, said yesterday that in his opinion the nominations ought not to be delayed beyond July. Some of the reform leaders do not want to put off the naming of the ticket so long. They would nominate it next week if they could. But the Mayor believes July would be a better time. He also said that there should be a combination with some one of the political parties outside of Tammany Hall if a municipal ticket opposed to Tammany is to be elected this Fall. That the Mayor's desire is that the Republican party should be the organization to join with the Citizens' Union no one doubts.

"I look for a grand campaign this year," he said, "and while I accept the old adage that there is luck in leisure, I think the candidates ought to be selected early. Our Presidents are nominated in June, and July is not too soon to nominate a Mayor.

"The Citizens' Union is all right in pushing its preliminary work, but it may possibly overstep the mark, as the Good Government people did year before last. I suppose, however, that the members know what they are doing. Nevertheless, if any ticket opposed to Tammany is to succeed a combination will have to be made with the Republicans or the anti-Tammany Democrats. If the Citizens' Union goes ahead and nominates a ticket and the Republicans put up a straight ticket the chances are that Tammany will win. There can be no question of this, I think. Tammany is well organized. It polled 135,000 votes in the city last November, and there is no reason why it should not do it again.

"But Tammany can be defeated if there is a union on some good man like Seth Low, ex-Mayor Schieren or Cornelius N. Bliss, followed by a campaign like that of 1894. If Tammany indorses the union ticket, however, in preference to putting up a ticket of its own, I think, it would be successful even if the Republican organization nominated a ticket of its own," and the Mayor chuckled at the idea of Tammany supporting the Citizens' ticket.

Many of Mayor Strong's friends believe that he is the logical candidate for the Citizens' movement this year, and that the Republicans should indorse his nomination as they did the Committee of Seventy's ticket three years ago. But the Mayor repeated yesterday the declaration he has made many times of late that under no circumstances would he take the nomination himself.

"I have worked during the last three years harder than I did in any fifteen years previously and I think I have had enough of it."

Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, yesterday gave out his views on the Citizens' Union. His remarks were called out especially by the declaration of Mr. Reynolds, of the Citizens' Union, that the Union would nominate a candidate for Mayor of the Greater City as soon as Governor Black signed the charter. Mayor Wurster thinks that such action is not to be encouraged.

He says further: "My idea of getting good government is that some arrangement similar to the one which brought about the nomination of Mayor Strong should be entered into. Let the Citizens' Union, the Good Government clubs and the Republican organization get together and agree on a first-rate man. The Republican party is not strong enough to win alone; the Democrats are. I believe that the candidate should be an independent Republican, for the reason that the party will supply 90 per cent of the vote. He should be a Republican of high standing. I do not believe that he should be of such a positive partisan character as to prevent him from securing the best men for the responsible positions of heads of departments."

## *THE PHYSICIANS' CONGRESS OPENED.*

DELEGATES FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY ASSEMBLED IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 4.—Dr. Landon Carter Gray, of New-York, called the fourth triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons to order at the Columbia Theatre this afternoon. The congress is attended by well-known practitioners from all parts of the country. After an address of welcome and the transaction of routine business, meetings were held under the direction of the American Ophthalmological and Otological societies, at which papers were read. It was decided to hold the triennial meetings in the future in Washington. To-night the visitors were entertained at a banquet at the Arlington Hotel, at which Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, president of the congress, presided, and speeches were made by Drs. J. H. Billings, of New-York; William Pepper, of Philadelphia; William M. Polk and Abraham Jacobi, of New-York.

## *EX-SENATOR DUBOIS TO BUILD A RAILWAY*

Boise, Idaho, May 4.—Ex-Senator F. T. Dubois has been elected president of the Payette (Idaho) Construction Company, organized to build 168 miles of railroad from Payette to the Seven Devils mining region.

## TREATY'S FATE IN DOUBT.

IT WILL BE DECIDED BY THE SENATE THIS AFTERNOON.

RATIFICATION EXPECTED BY ONLY A NARROW MAJORITY, IF AT ALL—THE SENATE AND ITS CRITICS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 4.—The Arbitration Treaty is to be voted on to-morrow afternoon. Its fate is not easily determined at this writing. If it is ratified it will be ratified only by a very narrow margin. If it should be defeated it is not at all unlikely that its opponents will have nine or even more votes to spare; that is to say, at least thirty-eight Senators will vote directly or be paired against the treaty.

Even in its emasculated form the treaty has proved unacceptable to various elements in the Senate. In its original shape it was, with one or two exceptions, antagonized by every Senator who had given the subject a minute's consideration. The amendments, carried finally and only after great difficulty through the Committee on Foreign Relations, were never designed to strengthen the lines upon which the original document was drafted, nor were they ever suspected of having been drawn in the interest of a more widely applied principle of arbitration. On the contrary, they were solely intended to preserve with studied ostentation the shadow while sacrificing the substance of the instrument. The Senate, in doing this, has to some extent yielded to the importunities of a well-meaning class of people of both sexes who by their very utterances showed that they could not have read the treaty. This clamor was reinforced in a more or less effective manner by sensation-mongers in the press, who assumed that their lucabrations on the subject represented "public opinion."

The Senate, from the hour the agitation in favor of the General Arbitration Treaty as signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Olney, and not as amended by the Foreign Relations Committee, began, has proceeded on the principle that with it, and not with its critics in the press, in the pulpit and in the colleges, rested the responsibility of committing the country to so great a departure from the traditions of over a century as the treaty really proposed. It assumed, and assumed correctly, that if any harm should come to the country by reason of such a treaty, history would hold responsible the Senate which consented to the ratification of the bargain. It pursued its way, therefore, quietly, with dignity, listening to the unsolicited advice so freely offered on every side with patience and without the slightest exhibition of temper.

In due course of time its committee perfected the instrument, or rendered it harmless, as the case may be, and the Senate stands ready to-morrow to approve or reject the committee's work. It is safe to say that neither the passage nor the rejection of the treaty, even in its amended form, will either hasten or retard the advent of the millennium. At most it will add another fine-sounding statute to the collection of international agreements, to be broken whenever it suits either party to do so, and to be "pointed to with pride" whenever some part of the universe other than that occupied by the "high contracting parties" threatens to relapse into barbarism.

## *CORRUPTION IN PHILADELPHIA CHARGED.*

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE WHICH INVESTIGATED THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Harrisburg, May 4.—The report of the Senate committee appointed in May, 1895, to investigate the operations of the law known as the Bullitt bill, under which the city of Philadelphia is governed, was presented to the Senate to-day by Chairman Andrews. The report finds that the policemen and firemen of Philadelphia directly and openly interfered with and intimidated voters. It declares that subordinate members of the police force protect lottery and policy-dealers and illegal sellers of liquor from arrest. City contracts for street lighting, street cleaning and other city work, the report says, are awarded among a favored few, who avoid competition in bidding by having the city work divided into sections, and those who are alleged to be in the combination have a prior understanding as to which particular section each is to enter a bid for.

The provisions of the law in regard to the Civil Service system, the report says, are deficient in theory and practice and are wofully abused by those having the appointing power. On the question of political assessments, the report says, it is the practice to collect money from the employes of the city for political purposes.

The passage by the Philadelphia City Council of an ordinance granting certain valuable franchises to the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, which was subsequently recalled and repealed after charges had been publicly made that its passage had been hastened by the presentation of shares of the company's stock to influential politicians, is referred to at some length by the committee. The report says that David Martin and Charles A. Porter both appeared before the Committee of City Councils and denied all knowledge of or connection with the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, but admitted that they had heard that stock was put in their names. They said this was done without their knowledge or consent.

The committee recommends the adoption of legislation which will prevent the giving away of valuable franchises, and submits four bills with the report which are intended to prevent in future the abuses referred to in the report.

## *ABOUT TO START FOR EUROPE.*

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSIONERS WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY.

Bloomington, Ill., May 4.—Ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson will sail from New-York for Havre next Saturday on the steamer La Touraine, in company with Messrs. Wolcott and Paine, the other members of the International Monetary Commission. He will leave Bloomington to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson and his daughter, Letitia. Mrs. Stevenson will stay in Washington a few days and then return home. Miss Stevenson will accompany her father to Europe, and remain abroad until his return. Mr. Stevenson, in an interview, said that the Commission would first visit Paris, and later the other capitals of Europe.

"We will be guided to a great extent by our instructions from Wasnington," said he. "Our object is to secure the consent of all the European nations, or as many of them as possible, to the holding of a conference of nations in regard to an international agreement as to the coinage and ratio of gold and silver."

## *EX-SENATOR COKE STRICKEN.*

Waco, Tex., May 4.—Ex-United States Senator Richard Coke has been stricken with paralysis, and his condition is critical.

## *IMPERSONATING A MISSING MAN.*

Cincinnati, May 4.—William Moore is the name given by a man locked up here. Three months ago William Moore, a wealthy shoe dealer, of Rochester, N. Y., disappeared and took with him about $5,000 of his own money. He is a well-known Mason, but has not yet been traced. His brother, J. C. Moore, learned that a man giving his name as that of the missing man was travelling through Ohio and soliciting aid from Masonic lodges. He tracked the impostor through Dayton, Columbus and Hamilton, and finally to this city. The police believe that the man knows something about the missing shoe dealer and that he has impersonated him. It is feared that the missing man has been foully dealt with, and the prisoner will be held until a thorough investigation has been made.

## *REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN PHŒNIX, ARIZ.*

Phœnix, Ariz., May 4 (Special).—L. C. Adams, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected today by a majority of 185 out of a total of 800 votes. This has been the most hotly contested city election ever held in Phœnix. The Democratic candidate for Mayor, Thomas Smith, was assaulted by Alexander, the Democratic boss, as the culmination of an argument in which Alexander had accused Smith of being a Cleveland goldbug, and Smith had retorted by giving the lie direct and an oath or two for good measure. The successful City Recorder, City Treasurer and one or two members of the City Council are Republicans. The city is jubilant over the Republican victory, and the streets are alive with cheering crowds, brass bands and firecrackers.

## *A BROADWAY CORNER SOLD.*

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUYS IT, GIVING OTHER PARCELS IN PART PAYMENT.

The principal facts in the largest real estate deal that has been brought to a successful conclusion this spring, with the exception of Henry Corn's recent transactions, were made known yesterday, George R. Read being the broker and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Boehm & Coon being the principals.

According to the terms of the contract, just signed, Boehm & Coon sell the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard-st., being No. 434 to 438½ Broadway and Nos. 38 and 40 Howard-st., a nine-story stone and brick fire-proof business building, on a plot 60.10x98x60x97.8, for $800,000. In part payment the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company gives several outlying properties and the balance in cash. One of the properties given in exchange by the Metropolitan Life is the Wellesley apartment-house, at the northeast corner of West End-ave. and Eighty-first-st., a seven-story brick structure, on a plot 102.2x127.5 feet. Probably another of these properties is the Earlscourt apartment-house, at the northwest corner of Madison-ave. and Thirty-first-st. It was definitely stated yesterday that neither the Wallace office building, at No. 56 Pine-st., nor the Beard office building, at Nos. 120 and 122 Liberty-st., running through to Cedar-st., both of which are owned by the insurance company, was included in the transaction.

The property at Broadway and Howard-st. is a handsome new office building. The plot on which the structure stands was purchased by Boehm & Coon from the New-York Realty Company (Flake & Dowling) in February, 1895.

## *POLICEMEN SAVED HIS LIFE.*

"FIRST AID TO INJURED" LESSONS SERVED THEM WELL IN DEALING WITH AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Marcus De George, a well-to-do insurance solicitor and real estate agent, having an office in Wall-st., attempted to commit suicide last night at his home, No. 30 Seventh-st., by drinking a mixture of oxalic acid.

De George is sixty-four years old. He occupies the parlor floor of the house with his son, Alfred. For some time he has complained of business and the difficulties of making collections. Last night his son left him about 10 o'clock. When he returned half an hour later he found his father groaning in pain. By his side was a glass with a little water in which a white sediment appeared at the bottom. The old man's hands were folded across his breast.

The young man became alarmed and ran out in the street for aid. He met Policeman Hackett, of the East Fifth-st. station, to whom he told the circumstances of his father's illness. The policeman ran to the station to send in a call for an ambulance.

With Detective Heinatz, Hackett secured a bottle of sweet oil and returned to the rooms of De George. They poured the oil down his throat and then began to walk him up and down the apartments between them. Soon the effect of the oil and the exercise became apparent, and the old man began to vomit. By the time the ambulance surgeon arrived from Bellevue Hospital there was little for him to do except to take the man to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner as a matter of precaution.

Dr. Knauss said that the action of the policemen, who applied the principles of their lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," undoubtedly saved the man's life.

## *STEAMER AND TUG IN COLLISION.*

THEY CRASH TOGETHER IN THE DARK DOWN THE BAY—A FIREMAN DROWNED AND SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE.

An outward-bound steamship, the name of which was not ascertainable, crashed into a Brooklyn Wharf and Transportation Company's float and tug off Robbins Reef last night. One of the tugboat men was drowned, the tug was damaged, and two box cars on the float were demolished.

The tug was the D. S. Arnott. She went to St. George, Staten Island, last night for empty cars. The ten cars wanted were placed on a float, and soon after 10 o'clock the tug, with the float alongside, started from the Baltimore and Ohio station for Brooklyn. As she left the Kills she headed almost straight across the bay, in order to round the bell buoy off the Robbins Reef lighthouse. As the tug rounded into the course toward Governor's Island, a steamer, bound out and proceeding rapidly, suddenly loomed up before her. Captain McElwee shouted for all hands on his tug to come on deck, and reversed his engines. A moment later the crash came. The steamship hit the float and tug, almost tore the upper works of the tug off, and stove a hole in her hull, but above the water line. The figurehead of the steamship was torn off and fell upon the tug.

The collision broke the guy wires of the Arnott's smokestack, to which one of the firemen who had rushed from below at his captain's call had clung to brace himself for the collision. The breaking of the guy hurled him into the water, and he was drowned. The engines of the Arnott were disabled, and the fire grates were broken, but the steam in the boiler enabled the captain to sound the assistance call. The Baltimore and Ohio tug Cyclops put out from the terminal docks at St. George and took charge of the damaged tug and float. The steamer had slowed down, but when the response was sounded from the Cyclops went on toward the Narrows. She was not recognized. The Cyclops towed the tug and float to St. George, where the float was tied up. The tug was taken to the Erie Basin, in Brooklyn.

The collision was seen by the people on the Staten Island ferryboat Middletown, which was about three or four hundred yards distant on her way to St. George. The captain of the Middletown stopped his vessel and lowered a boat, but it could afford no assistance.

## *LIONS AT HOME IN THE CELLAR.*

A CALIFORNIA FARMER'S STARTLING EXPERIENCE AFTER MOVING INTO HIS NEW HOUSE.

San Francisco, May 4.—The cellar of a house inhabited by human beings is a strange place for wild beasts to make their home, but they did it back in the hills near Sunol, Alameda County, where Antonio Nunez, a farmer, lives with his family. Antonio is a thrifty and industrious man and has prospered. Two weeks ago he moved from his old home into another house that had not yet been occupied. For several days after the family moved into their new home they heard strange sounds coming apparently from the cellar. As Antonio was busy with his farm work and the people at the house were engaged in setting things to rights, no effort was made to ascertain the cause of the sounds. But when day after day passed and the noise from the cellar did not cease, Nunez determined to make an investigation.

Though courageous, Antonio is discreet, and he called in a few friends to his assistance. Armed with shotguns they made their way into the cellar. They had hardly reached the side of the stone-walled place, when from underneath the stairway bounded a splendid specimen of a California lioness. Before a shot could be fired the animal escaped through the open door. A second latter, and the lion, a big, ugly beast, made a jump for the stairway. This time Antonio was ready and killed the animal at the first fire.

While his friends stood guard at the doorway Antonio made a search underneath the stairway and found four cubs. They were very comfortable, having an overcoat and a quilt for a bed. Nunez took the biting and scratching cubs upstairs, and for the rest of the day and far into the night waited for the lioness to return, but she did not come back. Nunez is going to try to raise the cubs. The dead lion measured six feet from tip to tip.

## *PROVED HIS OWN CHEESE BAD.*

ALSO, THAT HIS CONVICTION TO THE CONTRARY WAS SINCERE.

Buffalo, May 4.—City Chemist Hill made a report to Health Commissioner Wende that samples of the cheese which threw three families into convulsions last week contained an extraordinary amount of tyrotoxicon. The Health Department learned that the cheese was bought from a factory in East Concord conducted by Samuel Vance. Vance came to town, and professed not to believe that his cheese was unwholsome. To prove it was good he ate some. In less than half an hour he was taken violently ill and was removed to the home of relatives, where doctors attended him and said that he was suffering from tyrotoxicon poisoning. He has not entirely recovered.

## *A NEWPORT HOTEL SOLD.*

Newport, R. I., May 4.—A deed has been filed for record here from Walworth and Stella M. Ware, of New-York, to Henry I. Barney, of that city, for the Ocean House property, with all the furniture, fixtures and personal property now in the hotel, the sale being subject to a lease of the premises to the Leland Hotel Company, expiring October 1, 1897.

## THE TARIFF BILL REPORTED

### *A SURPRISE TO THE SENATE.*

THE DINGLEY MEASURE SUBJECTED TO A RADICAL REVISION.

SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA, VOTES WITH THE REPUBLICANS TO REPORT THE BILL AT ONCE—CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE TO BEGIN ON MAY 18.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 4.—The amended Tariff bill was submitted this morning to the Finance Committee by the Republican sub-committee of four which has spent the last five weeks in revising the necessarily hurried and tentative schedules framed by the House managers, and after a brief discussion the Democratic minority yielded gracefully to the inevitable and allowed the new measure to be reported at once to the Senate. Senator Jones, of Nevada, having declared his intention to vote with the Republicans in favor of an immediate report, all inducement on the part of the minority to resort to dilatory tactics vanished, and the Democratic members of the committee declared themselves satisfied to let the bill go at once on the Senate calendar, with the understanding that its consideration should not be attempted before May 18.

On the formal vote in the committee ordering a favorable report, Mr. Jones joined the Republican side again for the first time since his epistolary renunciation of Republicanism for Populism, and his timely assistance shifted temporarily the balance of power in the committee, which since 1893 has steadily been thrown on the side of the elements in opposition. Six votes, including Mr. Jones's, were cast to report the new tariff measure, and only five could be mustered to hold it in committee.

PRACTICALLY A NEW BILL.

Many extravagant and contradictory reports have got into print about the changes made or contemplated by the Senatorial revisers of the Dingley measure, but the Republican managers kept their secrets well, and the text of the bill, as made public to-day, was found to have put to confusion every published speculation ventured on the general details and scope of the revision. The House bill has been practically made over by the Senate sub-committee, the work of the reviewers in the upper branch cutting even deeper than did the Senate redraft of the McKinley bill in 1890. Many of the alterations are patent enough, and public attention is apt to be concentrated on a dozen or two of the more obvious and important changes. But the remodelling which the Dingley schedules have undergone extends to the minutest details of rates, and affects alike the dutiable list, the free list and the internal revenue provisions of the bill.

The effect of hundreds of minor amendments is unfortunately somewhat obscured by constant changes in classifications, the House having evidently adhered to the text of former House bills, and the Senate committee, as in 1890, and again in 1894, returning to the amended phraseology, which it in most cases finally succeeded in embodying in the law. A full synopsis is given elsewhere of the changes made in the bill by the Senate sub-committee and reported to the Senate. Some of the more striking may be particularized here.

SOME OF THE STRIKING CHANGES.

The Senate revisers, for instance, have stricken out entirely the so-called retroactive clause of the House bill, and changed the date on which the new rates are to go into effect from April 1 to July 1 of this year. Several important emergency taxes are laid, which are to expire by limitation on January 1, 1900. Tea is to be taxed 10 cents a pound for the next two years and a half. An additional internal revenue tax of 44 cents a barrel is laid on beer, ale, porter and similar liquors for the same period. The present tax of $1 a barrel is to continue unaffected both before and after 1900. The internal revenue tax on snuff and chewing tobacco is raised from six to eight cents a pound, while cigars are to pay $3 a thousand; cigarettes weighing less than three pounds a thousand, $1 a thousand, and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds a thousand, $3 a thousand.

All the administrative paragraphs of the House bill are stricken out, as is its reciprocity section, the Senate revisers substituting for the last a paragraph laying a countervailing duty on articles which enjoy an export bounty. The House proviso that no duty laid in the pending bill should be held to invalidate the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was also omitted by the Senate committee, the whole question of reciprocity being left to be dealt with in the Senate or in conference committee.

The chemical schedule of the new bill, which is a highly technical one, shows many minor changes, the duties laid by the House being on the whole slightly reduced. Borax, a product in which Senator Jones, of Nevada, showed a lively interest, is an exception to this rule. The duty on borax crude has been raised from two to five cents a pound. In the earthenware schedule the House classifications have been changed and ad valorem duties have been in many cases substituted for specific. The glass duties have been cut down a trifle throughout. The iron and metal schedule shows similar reductions below the House rates. The duty on lead ore has been increased, however, in response to far Western demands, from one cent to one and a half cents a pound. The duties on wood and manufactures of wood have been materially reduced.

SUGAR SCHEDULE ENTIRELY NEW.

The sugar schedule is an entirely new one, the duties laid being both ad valorem and specific. The text of the Senate substitute is as follows:

Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, and of beet juice, melada concentrated, melada concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope above 87 and not above 88 degrees, .79 of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope .02 of 1 cent per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion. Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and sugar that has gone through a process of refining, 1.16 cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 35 per cent ad valorem. Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice and beet juice, melada concentrated, melada concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not more than 87 degrees, 75 per cent ad valorem. Molasses testing about 40 and not more than 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and not above 70 degrees, 8 cents per gallon.

The House bill laid on specific duties ranging from 1 cent per pound on grades testing 75 degrees by the polariscope to one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five-one-thousandths of a cent on refined sugars. The tobacco rates have been reduced by the Senate Committee from 20 to 25 per cent, on the theory that lower duties will give more revenue. Some changes are also made in classification. The House agricultural schedule is adopted with comparat