The Sun.

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FORAKER GETS THE HONOR.

AGAIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

A Victory for the Machine that Places Foster in the Lead for Senator—Disgruntled Republicans Predicting Defeat in October.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 11.—The "Champion city" has one of the largest crowds within its borders that it ever has had, although, as all the leading hotels and the wigwam in which the Convention is being held are within two blocks of the depot, and the visitors are all huddled together, the crowd looks larger than it really is. The selection of this city for the Republican State Convention is now shown to be a mistake, as there were not beds enough to go around last night. The saloons were all closed at 10 o'clock, and tired and thirsty delegates damned the stupidity of the State Central Committee in not having the Convention meet as usual in Columbus. Delegates were also put out by the action of hotel proprietors here yesterday, who compelled them to pay two days' board in advance. Verily, the proud Republican party of Ohio has fallen into distrust and disrepute. But the citizens of Springfield should be congratulated on the wigwam which they erected for the Convention. It is a large, squatty-looking structure, with a seating capacity of 4,000, and cost $5,000.

The Convention met at 10 A. M. and effected a temporary organization by the election of Col. D. B. Taylor of Guernsey Chairman, and W. S. Cappeller of Cincinnati and Si Fields of Columbus Secretaries. After the appointment of the various committees the Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session the Hon. Amos Townsend of Cleveland was chosen permanent Chairman. He made the same old Republican speech, pointing with pride to the party's wonderful achievements, &c. He read the speech from manuscript, and it fell flat on the perspiring delegates.

The roll of counties was then called for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for Governor. When Columbiana county was called Judge Ambler of Salem nominated Gen. John Beatty of Columbia. Allen Miller of Hocking county seconded the nomination, making a bloody shirt speech which was loudly applauded.

John C. Covert of the Cleveland *Leader* nominated William G. Rose of Cleveland. At the mention of Foraker's name in his speech the greatest demonstration of the day occurred, a perfect storm of applause sweeping over the Convention. The yelling continued fully five minutes. Ex-Judge Solders of Cleveland seconded the nomination of Rose. John P. Green (colored) of Clark county, ex-member of the Legislature, also seconded it.

Miller Outcalt of Cincinnati, a young lawyer, nominated the Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, and there was another great demonstration. Walter Thomas (colored) of Delaware seconded the nomination, making a good speech, as also did Gen. E. F. Noyes of Cincinnati.

When Logan county was called, Judge West, "the blind man eloquent" of Bellefontaine, placed in nomination Gen. Kennedy of the same county. In his speech he mentioned the names of many prominent Ohio Republicans, who were loudly cheered, but when Hayes's name was mentioned the silence was like that of the tomb.

There were 799 delegates in the Convention, and on the first ballot Foraker was nominated, receiving 462 votes, Kennedy had 151; Beattie, 119, and Rose, 67. When the result was announced the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," in which the Convention joined. A committee was then appointed who brought in Judge Foraker, and he made a neat speech, thanking for the Convention.

The following nominations were made by acclamation: Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Kennedy of Logan; Treasurer of State, John C. Brown of Jefferson; Attorney-General, J. A. Kohler of Summit; Judge of Supreme Court, George McIlvaine of Tuscarowas. For member of the Board of Public Works, W. S. Jones of Pike was nominated on the first ballot.

The nomination of Judge Foraker, prominent Democrats say, will be followed by the nomination of Gov. Hoadly. They express confidence that history will repeat itself, and that Hoadly will beat Foraker, as he did two years ago.

Notwithstanding an outward appearance of harmony, there is much swearing in private to-night, and the 337 delegates out of the 799 who voted against Foraker are loud in condemnation of the methods employed by the Foraker crowd in soliciting and openly buying delegates, and they declare that it will tell against the party next October. Men who came here as earnest supporters of Gen. Beatty, and others who proclaimed on the street corners their allegiance to the statesmen from Erie's blue sea, all at once became quiet, and before long were blatant Foraker men. These violent and sudden conversions somewhat dim the lustre of Foraker's victory. The colored men are especially up in arms, and Green of Cleveland, a colored ex-member of the Legislature, says that 10,000 of the 30,000 colored voters of Ohio will refuse to support Foraker. The party, he says, should not have taken up a defeated candidate. The prestige is a bad one, and another disaster is in store for the party in the fall.

Congressman McKinley of the Canton district says that if he had known a stronger man than Foraker might have been nominated, and he knows that northeastern Ohio would have been better pleased with Gen. Kennedy.

The Cincinnati delegates have gone home, the beer having run out. They don't go much on a temperance town anyhow. Foster is already in the lead, and John Sherman can take a back seat for United States Senator. The machine is on top. Cleveland was left out in the cold entirely, and her delegates are mad as wet hens. They had a candidate for Governor, W. G. Ross, and also one for Attorney-General, and they got left on both. Hoadly's nomination and election is predicted by long-headed men of both parties to-night. He has said he would not accept, but he will be drafted.

The platform contained resolutions favoring a national Bureau of Industry, the enforcement of the Eight Hour law, appropriations for general education, and stringent laws against contract labor; also favoring a protective tariff, and demanding the restoration of the wool duty of 1867. Among the other resolutions were the following:

We condemn the action of the present Administration in lowering the national flag upon the public buildings at Washington as a mark of respect to a man who disloyal the one and sought to destroy the other; who planned with cruel deliberation in his hiding place in Canada to overwhelm the Northern cities with fire and sweep to death their inhabitants by scattering everywhere the germs of infectious and fatal diseases.

That the election to important and honorable offices of the Government of unrepentant rebels where political disabilities have not been removed is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and an insult to the loyal people of the whole country, and we denounce the Administration of President Cleveland for its general discrimination in the appointments so far made against Union soldiers and in favor of men who fought against the Union.

BLAIR WINS ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Chandler Receiving Only Thirty-seven of the Ninety Votes Cast by the Minority.

CONCORD, N. H., June 11.—Wm. E. Chandler and the other opponents of Blair have surrendered unconditionally. They mustered ninety votes in the Republican caucus to-night, but they could not combine, and the fight was abandoned. The first ballot settled it. The result of the voting was as follows: H. W. Blair, 108; William E. Chandler, 37; Charles H. Burns, 15; Gilman Marston, 14; Ossian Ray, 12; E. H. Rollins, 8; James W. Patterson, 4. The nomination of Mr. Blair was made unanimous.

Many of Chandler's friends are unable to understand his course in the contest. They cannot account for the absence of his usual audacity. They expected him to make a slashing attack upon Blair that would knock him out of the race. A series of charges against Blair was prepared for publication, and Chandler even had them put in type and a few slips for private distribution were taken; but the onslaught was delayed, because Chandler desired, if possible, to secure the State printing for his paper, the *Monitor*, before he fatally antagonized the Blair men by open warfare. He failed in both his objects. The Legislature yesterday gave the State printing to the Manchester *Mirror*. Then Chandler's friends strove in vain to get the Senatorial caucus postponed until Monday next, so that they might have time to work up the opposition to Blair. This effort failed, and then Chandler realized that his proposed exposé, if made on the eve of the caucus, would fail of its purpose. He knew also that he could count on the support of few, if any of the friends of the miscellaneous candidates. He therefore made the best of the situation, and his friends will accept the result of the caucus as binding.

Mr. Blair will undoubtedly be elected on the first ballot by the Legislature on Tuesday.

Minister Lothrop in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Lothrop, the new Minister to Russia, received his final instructions to-day, and lunched with the Russian Minister. He starts to-morrow morning for Boston, and will sail in a few days for his post.

WEST POINT'S ANNUAL HOP.

Mess Hall Decorated with Evergreens and Flags—Some of the Guests.

WEST POINT, June 14.—Secretary of War Endicott and Gen. Drum arrived to-day, and a salute was fired in their honor from Battery Knox. The post has been thronged with visitors all day. The Veteran Association held its annual meeting in the chapel this afternoon, and afterward had a dinner in Schofield Hall. At 4:30 P. M. the cadet corps was reviewed by the Secretary of War, and half an hour later Gen. Merritt gave a reception in honor of the Secretary, at which officers, distinguished men, and members of the Veterans' Association were present.

The annual hop took place to-night in Mess Hall, which was finely decorated. The dining tables were formed into a stand for the full Academic band, and draped with flags. On each side of the hall were the crests of the different classes, guns, swords, evergreens, and flags. The dancing began at 9 o'clock, and at 11¼ supper was served in the gymnasium, which was decorated with all kinds of flags and lighted by electric light. After supper the german was begun. The favors, consisting of cadet breastplates hung with ribbon, brass waistplates, and cadet buttons, were distributed by Mrs. Endicott, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Merritt, wife of Gen. Merritt; Mrs. Brooks, and Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Michie, Mrs. Mercur, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Curtis, and Mrs. Andrews, all wives of professors, received the guests at the hop.

Among the ladies in the dancing hall were Miss Stanley, daughter of Gen. Stanley; Miss Elliott, daughter of Bishop Elliott of Texas; Gov. Hoadly's daughter; Miss Blount, daughter of a member of the Board of Visitors; Miss Curtis, daughter of Prof. Curtis; Misses Belle and Emma Gill of New York; Miss De Russey, daughter of Gen. De Russey; Miss Brooks, daughter of the chief engineer of the navy; Miss Bond, daughter of Gen. Bond of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; Miss Bessie Hancock, niece of Gen. Hancock; Miss Herwitz, daughter of a former medical director in the army; Miss Butler, daughter of Senator Butler of South Carolina; Miss Young, daughter of Major Young; Miss Bonesteel of Brooklyn; Miss Webb, daughter of Gen. Webb, Miss McMahon, daughter of Gen. McMahon, and Miss Blanchard, daughter of Gen. Blanchard of New York.

There were also present besides the Secretary of War, Gen. Drum, Gen. Stanley, the Board of Visitors, Gen. Merritt, about all the officers and professors on the post, and a number of gentlemen from New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Quite a number of the members of the Veterans' Association viewed the dancing.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

Building a Cottage for His Bride—She Jilts Him and He Burns It.

WARREN, Pa., June 10.—Orloff Jansen is a Swede in the employ of a blacksmith at Thorn Creek. Katie Klaer is a pretty German girl who works in the blacksmith's family. Jansen fell in love with Katie, and she apparently reciprocated his affection. John Gordon is a strapping log chopper who works for an extensive lumber operator in the same vicinity. On one of his periodical visits to the creek he saw Katie and fell in love with her also. In April last Jansen asked Katie to marry him. She said she would if he would provide a home of his own to take her to. The ardent blacksmith purchased a small lot of his employer, and with his own hands began to build a house upon it. He arose early in the mornings to work on it, and worked at noon hour and after quitting his regular duties in the shop at night. Katie spent all of her spare time watching her lover at his labor of love. Week before last he had the house, which was a small one, ready for the plasterers, and he hired them to do the necessary work upon it. When it was all done he deeded the property to Katie, and gave her the documents that proved her title. They were to have been married on Sunday night. Sunday afternoon big John Gordon came to Thorn Creek dressed in his best. When Orloff Jansen called to get his bride she was nowhere to be found.

Later developments revealed the fact that she had gone away with the gigantic log chopper and had married him.

The strangest part of the romance is that she had never seen Gordon but three times in her life. When Jansen realized the situation he set fire to the house he had built, and, at the point of his pistol, kept any one from putting out the flames. When the house was burned to ashes he disappeared and has not returned.

CRUSHED BY BLOCKS OF STONE.

Twenty-four Persons Killed and 163 Injured by the Fall of a Staircase.

PARIS, June 11.—At Thiers, a town in the Department of Puy-de-Dôme, a murder trial has been in progress for some days. The circumstances of the murder, and the exciting incidents of the trial, have engrossed the attention of the people, and yesterday, the last day of the trial, the Court House was crowded with men and women anxious to witness the closing scenes. When the people were leaving immediately after the adjournment of the court, and were jammed upon the stone stairway leading to the second story, a terrible disaster took place. The scene that followed was appalling. Immense masses of masonry from above crashed down upon the struggling people, grinding through their flesh, and maiming and mutilating them in a horrible manner.

The fall of the staircase and the shrieks of the people lying helpless in the ruins caused a panic in the court room, and there was a rush for the wrecked exit. Those who were in front were unable to withstand the pressure from behind, and were hurled down upon the men and women crushed in the fall of the staircase, and whom the people in the street were striving to rescue. When at length the panic had exhausted itself, and the immense stone steps of the fallen staircase had been removed, twenty persons were taken from the ruins dead.

A later despatch from Thiers says that twenty-four persons were killed and 163 injured, of whom fourteen are in a very serious condition and some of them will die. Many of the injured are women, and their wounds are of a serious character. When the massive stone staircase fell the scene was fearful to witness. The immense stone steps above with the people upon them were precipitated upon the dead and dying below.

A Monument to War Correspondents.

LONDON, June 11.—The newspaper men of London have appointed a committee and are raising funds to erect a suitable monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the special war correspondents of the London press who were killed in the Soudan. The list includes Edmund O'Donovan of the *Daily News*, Frank Vigielly of the *Graphic*, Col. Burnaby and Mr. Herbert of the *Morning Post*, John A. Cameron of the *Standard*, and Frank Roberts of Reuter's Telegram Company.

Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, June 11.—The crew of the British ship Cyprus, Capt. Walker, which was abandoned at sea April 17, while on a voyage from Calcutta for New York, have been landed at Falmouth.

The United States steamer Pensacola, which arrived at Madeira on the 10th inst., reports that on May 27 she fell in with the wreck of the German bark Bertha Rabbruhs, from Darien April 7 for Newport, England, before reported abandoned. As the wreck was dangerous to navigation, the Pensacola destroyed it.

Congratulating Michael Davitt.

DUBLIN, June 11.—Michael Davitt received an ovation here last night. The occasion of the demonstration was the expiration of the term of his ticket-of-leave to-day. It is reported that Mr. Davitt will contest the county Mayo at the approaching Parliamentary election. John O'Connor Power now represents the county.

More Earthquakes in Cashmere.

LONDON, June 11.—The British Resident of Cashmere reports that earthquake shocks of great severity continue. The towns of Baramulla and Sopur have been utterly ruined and 400 persons killed. There has also been great loss of life in adjacent villages. Many cattle and sheep have been killed.

Canada's Subsidies to Railroads.

OTTAWA, June 11.—The Government to-night gave notice of railway subsidy resolutions. They subsidize the short line from Riviere du Loup, or Riviere Ouelle, Province of Quebec, to Edmonston, New Brunswick, for eighty-three miles to the extent of $298,000; increasing the former subsidies to $490,000; also the line of railway connecting Montreal city with St. John and Halifax harbors, via Sherbrooke and Moosehead Lake, to the extent of $80,000 per annum for twenty years. The Government increases the subsidy to the Canada Pacific Railway connection with Quebec by $240,000, making, with former subsidies, $1,500,000.

Iron Manufacturers Ask for a Conference.

PITTSBURGH, June 11.—The iron manufacturers in this district have issued a call for a conference with the Amalgamated Association. The request was granted, and the conference will be held on Saturday afternoon. The Amalgamated officials are reticent upon the stand they propose to take. Leading manufacturers say the conference will accomplish nothing. Smith, Sutton & Co.'s steel works resumed operations to-day, the differences over working of hard and soft steel having been amicably settled.

Time, Money, and Labor Saved

By using Pyle's Pearline for washing and cleaning.—*Adv.*

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

IT IS YET UNCERTAIN WHICH PARTY WILL RUN THE GOVERNMENT.

All Eyes Turned Expectantly Upon the Queen—Both Liberals and Conservatives Reticent—The Queen Consulting with the Prince of Wales—Chuckling in Egypt.

LONDON, June 11.—There is an exasperating slowness about the march of events in connection with the Government crisis, but the people have got over the first flush of impatience and now seem content to await the return of the Queen and the result of the audiences at Windsor which will immediately follow. She is expected to arrive next Saturday, and everything will remain in abeyance until that time. All the journeys to Balmoral which had been planned have been abandoned, the Ministry will have nothing to state to the House when it reassembles to-morrow evening, and a further adjournment will probably be taken until Monday. There is absolutely no access to the Premier. The Ministers are equally inaccessible, but their movements can be more easily watched. They were all at their offices to-day tearing up papers and clearing up the business of their respective bureaus. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone is still determined to go out.

The Conservatives are equally reticent, but Lord Salisbury has repeated his declaration of unwillingness to take office. Even the ready-witted Lord Randolph Churchill, who has never hitherto lacked willingness to make a speech when he has had the opportunity, is dumb in the present crisis. He was announced to speak at a Carlton Club dinner to-night, and there was a notable gathering of Conservatives to listen to him, but at the last moment he sent a conventional letter of regret, and, as if to prove that his absence was deliberately intended to avoid speaking, he spent the evening at a theatre.

In reply to the complaint by the Liberal papers that the defeat of the Ministry last Monday night was due to the insufficiency of the exertions to secure a full attendance of Liberal members, Lord Richard Grosvenor, the senior Liberal whip, writes to the *Daily News* that he sent out two urgent summonses by mail and messengers; that he followed these by telegrams; that he did more than usual and the utmost that could have been done, and that the result must be attributed to the apathy of the members, rather than to any lack of vigor on his part.

A royal courier arrived in London this afternoon bringing the Queen's reply to Mr. Gladstone's letter. It is understood that the reply contained an imperative summons for Mr. Gladstone to her audience at Balmoral.

The Queen is now telegraphing consultation with the Prince of Wales and several members of the Privy Council. This is the first time she has sought the advice of the Prince on a State crisis. It is reported that he advised the Queen to follow the constitutional practice and call the Marquis of Salisbury to form a new Cabinet.

The latest report is to the effect that the Queen has summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral, and that the Marquis left London to-night for the Castle.

Lord Salisbury, at an informal conference with a number of Conservative members of the House of Commons, said he would refuse office unless assured by the Liberal leaders that the factions of the Opposition would not hamper the administration. If the Liberal majority were willing to give fair play to a Conservative Ministry, office might be accepted. Without some such understanding between the leaders it would be impossible for the Conservatives to undertake the Government.

There is a chuckling among the older school of politicians in Egypt over the Gladstone cropper. Your correspondent at Cairo telegraphs an account of an interview he has just had with Cherif Pasha, the predecessor of Nubar Pasha as the Egyptian Premier and Foreign Minister, who was crowded out of office in January, 1884, in consequence of a disagreement with Sir Evelyn Baring. Cherif Pasha is a wily old Turk, with a Parisian education. For nearly a generation he has been accounted the shrewdest diplomat in Egypt, and he has led the councils successively of the last three Khedives—Said Pasha, Ismail Pasha, and Tewfik Pasha. He said:

"As a friend of Egypt, I rejoice at the downfall of the Gladstone Cabinet for the reason that any change of English policy regarding Egypt must be a change for the better. Take the history of the past twelve months, for example. This is a fair test, for during that time England's control of our affairs has been absolute and undisputed. To use Nubar Pasha's own language, his Ministers have been merely the puppets of England. They were put in power because his Majesty's former counsellors wanted to govern according to the organic law of the land which made the Khedive the suzerain of the Soudan and the Sultan the suzerain of all Egypt. England said that they must govern according to her behests, and denied the right of even discussing or questioning those behests. In other words, to quote my friend Nubar Pasha again, they were to be mere puppets. They had the manliness to contest this, and therefore they were deposed. England said in January, 1884, that the Soudan must be abandoned. The Egyptian Government would have been recreant to the Porte if it had consented to such a dismemberment. There was a revolt in the Soudan, to be sure, but revolts had been crushed before, and so could this have been if Egypt and her natural protectors had been allowed to do it. We demanded that England should either annex Egypt or depart from the country, as the Ministry were not allowed neither to help themselves nor to apply elsewhere for the help to which they were entitled to expect from England. This demand was insolently refused, because England feared that Turkey would get control of the Soudan. Mr. Gladstone took upon himself the task of subduing the Soudan to keep it from its natural suzerain. What is the result? Twenty thousand British and Egyptian soldiers slain, nine-tenths of the Soudan definitely abandoned to anarchy, and England begging the Sultan to garrison what is left! Could anything more inconsistent, more brutal, more wasteful be conceived? And, withal, these Liberal bunglers and butchers claim to be governed by notions of Christianity and humanity. Bah! They are governed by their pockets, and their shibboleth is cant and economy."

BERLIN, June 11.—German diplomats allege that one of the causes, and the greatest, of the resignation of the Gladstone Government, was the failure of the secret mission of the Earl of Rosebery to Berlin. They assert that the object of that mission was to secure a reconciliation between Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck. Another cause is said to have been the failure of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's recent secret mission to Paris, where he went ostensibly for recreation. Officers in the Kaiser's foreign service declare that Mr. Chamberlain was sent to the French capital by Mr. Gladstone for the purpose of obtaining an Anglo-French alliance on Egyptian affairs.

It is asserted that the failure of both these missions greatly discouraged Mr. Gladstone, who, losing heart at the discovery of what he believed was deep hostility against England by her immediate Continental neighbors, suddenly awoke to a keen sense of the failure of his foreign policy, and concluded to abandon political life.

A Cold Reception for the Bishop of Kerry.

LONDON, June 11.—The Most Rev. Andrew Higgins, Bishop of Kerry, found a very ungracious welcome on his return to Killarney from the council of Irish Bishops at Rome. The Killarney Town Commission formally refused to present an address of welcome, and the people shut up their houses and abstained from meeting the Bishop at the station or escorting him to his palace, as was done to the other Archbishop Croke and guest of the returning prelates. The cause of this coldness is that Bishop Higgins refused to sign a memorial asking for a reprieve for Poff Barrett, who was hanged at Tralee for shooting a bailiff, and stopped the clergy of the diocese from going to the funeral of the moonlighter.

Renewed Rumors of the Ameer's Murder.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—The *Novosti* reaffirms its statement that the Ameer of Afghanistan is dead. It says rumors are being received continually, both from the Caucasus and the Afghan frontier, of the assassination of the Ameer. The *Novosti* adds that the people of Afghanistan are in a state of great excitement, the rumors of the death of the Ameer having reached them, followed by the other rumor that Ayoub Khan, now interned in Persia, will take the place of the murdered Ameer through the machinations of Russia.

Onward March of the Plague.

MADRID, June 11.—Cholera in Spain is spreading, and the increase in the number of cases now daily reported is causing great alarm among the people. In Valencia there have been 45 new cases reported since yesterday. Castellanos de la Plana announces 18 deaths, and there are 60 suspected cases in the province of Murcia. The Spanish Government has prohibited cholera inoculation in districts where the disease has not appeared.

Provisions of the Franco-Chinese Treaty.

PARIS, June 11.—The treaty of peace between France and China, which has just been signed, stipulates that the Chinese Government shall collect the taxes at Pacshun and Langson, but that French Consuls shall be stationed at those places to guard the interests of France. The treaty is to hold good for ten years, and does not prejudice any former treaties between the two countries.

Great Fire in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Three-quarters of the town of Grodno, including the Government offices and numerous churches, has been destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to several million roubles.

THEY RAN WITH OLD 6.

Celebrating the Anniversary of the Day that the Old Engine First Rolled to a Fire.

Sixty-one grizzled old Seventh warders formed a hollow square around a little engine of the ancient Shanghai pattern of half a century ago in the Café Lenox last night. The engine stood high up in the centre of a great oblong table that was heaped with lobster salad, roasted beef, and chicken, and all sorts of fruits and savory side dishes. White-aproned German waiters scurried in bearing immense trays of foaming beer mugs, and built bulwarks of beer around each one of the grizzled Seventh warders. When the last mug was in position Veteran Bill Dunley, who knew Tweed when he was a fire laddie, beamed a comprehensive smile on the sixty-one Seventh warders all at once, and shouted: "Now, then, boys, let her go!" The whole sixty-one pitched in like good fellows upon the heap of good things before them, and drained the beer mugs.

The Seventh warders were the survivors of the old American 6 Engine Company, and the feast was the fourth annual dinner designed to commemorate the eventful June 11, 1849, when Bill Tweed's pet engine first rolled out of its old Henry street house to put out a fire that tradition says was started on purpose to give the boys a chance to try the engine. The little Shanghai model that reared itself among the feasters was a model of the old engine herself. She is owned by fire laddie Moeller.

Around that end of the table that held up the little model were men who all had a hand in running to fires with its original:

Dave Smith, Hen Close, Jack Close, Tony Burke, John Buckbee, Billy Dunn, Billy Burns, Ed Jacobs, ex-Commissioner Tom Adams, ex-Alderman Gene Ward, Pete Pullis, Dick Evans, George W. Roosevelt, Jack Moller, George Anderson, John Arthur, Jim Donovan, Dan Garvey, George W. Patterson.

A big tape measure was passed around at 11 o'clock, and the Seventh warders discovered the cheerful fact that they had nearly all increased two inches in girth, and the final dish of rice pudding was yet to be served.

FATALLY SHOT IN A SALOON.

James McAdam Locked Up, Although the Shooting was Accidental.

Lawrence Wade of 565 Eleventh avenue went into William McAdam's saloon, 563 Tenth avenue, at 6 o'clock last evening, and had just drunk a glass of beer when James McAdam, younger brother of the saloon keeper, took a new revolver from underneath the bar and showed it to Wade and two other of his customers. It was in McAdam's hands when it exploded. The bullet entered Wade's abdomen on the right side. Wade was carried to Roosevelt Hospital. The surgeons thought he was going to die, and summoned Coroner Levy. Wade said he had had a quarrel with James McAdam when William first opened the saloon a month ago, but he thought that the shooting was accidental.

McAdam was identified by Wade at the hospital. He was then taken down to the Thirty-seventh street station and locked in a cell. He said that his reason for showing the pistol to Wade was that Wade had promised to get him a permit to carry a pistol. They had been talking about it last night. Wade's visit to the saloon was for the purpose of inspecting the revolver. Wade is 32 years old, and is employed in Higgins's carpet factory.

VAN ANTWERP MEETS HIS SON.

One Parent Lives in Connecticut, One in New Jersey, and the Baby in New York.

William Van Antwerp, whose wife recently sued him for a separation, and put him in Ludlow street jail in a civil suit to recover money, got out of jail on bail. On June 2, in Fifty-fifth street, near Madison avenue, he met his little son, George Trotter Van Antwerp, whose nurse had taken him out for a walk. The boy is two and a half years old. He broke away from the nurse and ran to Van Antwerp, calling out: "Papa! papa!" Mr. Van Antwerp carried the boy off to his home, in Westchester county.

Mrs. Van Antwerp got out a writ of habeas corpus, and the child was produced before Judge Barrett yesterday. The child had been in the mother's custody. It was alleged in behalf of the father that the mother had abandoned the child by going to Europe.

Judge Barrett decided that the boy must be kept within the jurisdiction of the court, and appointed President Gerry of the Children's Society his guardian pending a reference in the suit for separation.

PURSUING BIG BEAR.

The Indians Moving North Rapidly Through the Dense Forests.

CHIPPEWAYAN CATHOLIC MISSION, Portage of the Beaver River, June 9.—Gen. Strange's column arrived here this morning and is making preparations for Big Bear's reception. Major Hatten's mounted men arrived yesterday in time to see Indians, supposed to be Chippewayans, cross the river. The Indians are pushing north very rapidly. It is impossible to follow them, owing to the dense forests and mosquitoes north of the river. Indian scouts line the opposite bank watching our movements. Detachments of infantry will be stationed for three miles east along the river, and scouts will be sent out on foot to locate Big Bear. The country is heavily wooded and marshy in every direction, thus retarding horseback travel. The troops discovered a cache of ninety-five sacks of flour and a large number of furs here. The transport service will return to Pitt to-morrow for supplies. The water in Beaver River is very high. Jim McKay of Winnipeg leaves for Fort Pitt to-night with official despatches. He expects much difficulty in getting through, as the Indians are laying for couriers.

The Prosecution of Editor Keep.

A large number of hours passed in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday while Secretary and Treasurer McWilliams of the Manhattan Railway Company was asked, time and time again, how he knew that Charles D. Keep was editor of the *Wall Street Daily News*, and responsible for the article which the company declares is false, and is an attack on its credit. The drift of Mr. McWilliams's replies was that Mr. Keep's name was at the head of the paper, and that the article spoke for itself. Vice-President Gallaway had called his attention to the article, and others had spoken to him about it and said things about Mr. Keep, but they were private conversations, and he would not repeat them. Mr. McWilliams was finally questioned about the lease of the New York and the Metropolitan roads to the Manhattan Company. He could not say if the Manhattan Company owned any property when the first lease was made in 1879. He was not with the company at that time.

The case will be continued to-day.

Claiming the Bridge Car Grip.

On the 5th of this month the National Cable Railway Company, through its attorney, Mr. Charles P. Shaw, served a notice on the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge that they, the trustees, were infringing upon certain patents owned by the National Cable Company. These patents, the notice averred, were purchased by the National Company of the Cable Railway Company of California, and related to the gripping devices for propelling cars. The notice concluded by saying that the National Company, being desirous of avoiding litigation, would gladly entertain any proposition looking to an equitable adjustment and settlement of their claims.

To this the trustees of the bridge made no reply. The National Cable Company is now about to begin suit against the bridge trustees, and papers to that end have been drawn by Lawyer George Harding, the company's solicitor. It is expected that they will be served to-day.

Some of the City's Nuisances.

At the meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, held last night, Dr. John C. Peters read a paper on "Some of the Nuisances which Affect the Health and Comfort of Citizens." Many of the nuisances of the city, he thought, could be abated by remonstrances addressed to their creators. Gas company nuisances would have to be proceeded against legally. Simple advice to the Board of Health in such cases would be useless. Dr. Eller said that sanitation should be taken out of politics, and that a political pull that the nuisance makers had was the principal element in the fight for cleanliness.

Messrs. Wm. Barnes, Geo. W. Wells, W. H. H. Russell, E. C. Harwood, J. C. Peters and Amos G. Hull were appointed a standing committee to consider any complaint made to them as to existing nuisances, and to take such measures, by legal or other process, as they might deem expedient.

Seven New Jersey Birds Laid Low.

Some admirers of cock fighting enjoyed an exciting main yesterday afternoon in a private club house near Newark, where thirteen hard battles were fought between some celebrated Derby strain of fowls from Long Island and an assortment of pile and white hackles from New Jersey. The first battle was won after a hot struggle in 17 minutes, and the second in 48 minutes, both being victories for New Jersey. The third, fourth, and fifth contests were also won by the New Jersey birds. Then the Long Island fowls won the main by killing seven of their adversaries, and winning the odd fight. The time of fighting was three hours and 15 minutes. Each battle was for $50 a side, and the odd fight for $500. A large amount of money changed hands.

The Old Lady Threatened to Kill Herself.

Mrs. Margaret Goering, aged 66, of 173 West Houston street, was locked up in the Wooster street police station last evening, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. The old lady had some trouble with her married daughter, with whom she lives, and picked up a knife, saying that she would kill herself.

O'DONNELL'S COMPANION.

SHE WAS WITH HIM WHEN HE SHOT CAREY, AND NOW SUES FORD.

Susan Gallagher Says Ford Refuses to Give her $2,000 Due for Services in O'Donnell's Defence—Her Story of a Trip to Africa.

Miss Susan Gallagher, who was the companion of O'Donnell when he shot James Carey, the informer on the Phœnix Park murderers, was a visitor to the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. She had come by the advice of some friends, with whom she is living in De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, to seek advice in reference to the prosecution of an alleged claim against Patrick Ford, the editor of the *Irish World*. The claim grew out of her close acquaintance with O'Donnell and her services for the defence on his trial in London after he was brought back from South Africa. Miss Gallagher is a rosy-cheeked, good-looking woman of 23 or 24 years, and, although uneducated, is bright and intelligent. She was neatly dressed. On reaching the office she was shown to the private room of District Attorney Ridgway, and, introducing herself, at once explained the object of her visit.

She made the acquaintance of O'Donnell, she said, in Londonderry, Ireland, and, at his suggestion, accompanied him to England. O'Donnell had promised to marry her, and actually did go before a clergyman with her, but, as he was an alien, the marriage, she said, could not be performed. She embarked with him for South Africa, and was with him when the shooting of Carey took place. They were brought back to England in separate vessels, and she was in London all the time that the trial was in progress, and when O'Donnell was executed. Although not called as a witness, she had rendered valuable services for the defence, and was constantly in consultation with O'Donnell's lawyers.

For these services, she says, there was a definite understanding that she was to receive £500 out of the fund collected in this country and Europe for the defence of O'Donnell. This amount was placed, as she avers, in the hands of Patrick Ford, who was notified of the disposition to be made of it. When she came to this country, about a year and a half ago, she called on Mr. Ford, who, she says, recognized the justness of her claim, and said the money would be paid to her. On March 17, Miss Ford, acting as the agent of her brother, paid her $350 on account, $300 being deposited for her in the American Industrial Savings Bank of New York and $50 given to her in bills. She showed Mr. Ridgway the bank book with the single deposit for the date mentioned of $300. The sum of $100 has since been withdrawn. When asked if she had ever signed any receipt or given any receipt she said that she had not—that she could not write, and she had put her mark to any document. She also said she had frequently called on Mr. Ford and demanded the remaining $2,000, but he would not give her any satisfaction, although his son had told her that his father ought to pay her the money.

Mr. Ridgway, after listening to her story, said that if she had a just claim against Mr. Ford the proper course for her to pursue to recover the money would be by civil proceedings.

At this point Mr. Patrick Keady entered the room on private business. Miss Gallagher retained him to begin an action against Mr. Ford, and accompanied him to his office, where she repeated the story as she had given it to the District Attorney. She said that O'Donnell intended to marry her, and would have done so had the killing of Carey not upset their plans. O'Donnell would also have made a will in her favor had he not been advised by counsel that it would not be legal. She again asserted that £500 was placed in Mr. Ford's hands as a sacred trust for her.

Mr. Keady at once sent a communication to Mr. Ford informing him that Miss Gallagher had retained him to commence a suit for $2,000 or over, and requesting him to reply as soon as possible. Miss Gallagher, talking to a reporter, refused to go into the particulars of her acquaintance with O'Donnell or of the tragic shooting of Informer Carey.

Mr. Patrick Ford was seen last night at his house, 445 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. He said: "This woman, Susan Gallagher, was with O'Donnell when he shot Carey at Cape Town. While O'Donnell was detained that place for preliminary examination, I thought that it would be well to raise a subscription to defend him. The idea was immediately acted upon and subscriptions flowed in until $50,000 was raised. When the trial was finally concluded in London and $5,000 was paid to Gen. Pryor and ex-Judge Fullerton, there was left of this fund $32,000. Col. Cavanagh of the sixty-ninth Regiment and Capt. Cannon of Washington audited the accounts and found them correct. After O'Donnell had been tried and sentenced to be hanged, word was sent to Gen. Pryor to ascertain from O'Donnell what his wishes were in reference to the disposition of the money which had been raised in his name and for his benefit. We had been advised that according to English law, O'Donnell could not make a will after he was condemned to execution, but we resolved to respect whatever request he might make about the fund. Gen. Pryor went to the Rev. Father Flynn, the Chaplain of Newgate Prison, who attended O'Donnell to the gallows, and requested him to ascertain O'Donnell's wishes. Father Flynn did so, and communicated the result to the Rev. Father Pendergast of St. Malachi's Church, Philadelphia, who in turn communicated it to me. O'Donnell made a general request that his mother should be sent out for life, and that she should be taken care of, and that £200 should be given to his wife in Philadelphia. Out of a spirit of kindness I gave $1,500 instead of $1,000 to his wife. The remainder of the fund has been disposed of as O'Donnell desired it should be.

"This Susan Gallagher was not O'Donnell's wife, and he never intended to marry her, for his own wife was living. I do not want to say anything about their relations. She has lots of able-bodied men behind her who are my enemies, but I despise them. To Father Flynn, O'Donnell never mentioned the name of Susan Gallagher or requested that she should receive one penny of the fund raised for him. My sister went over to England on this affair, and while there met Susan Gallagher, and through compassion and for her future welfare brought her here and took her to this house. She did not live here as a servant, but as a guest. She was taken sick and went to the hospital. My sister gave her $350 as a gift. She had no claim whatever on it, and I do not owe her a penny to-day. After coming out of the hospital she went to live at service. There was another expense of $200 incurred by my sister in paying her passage here. I do not fear any legal proceedings, and invite the closest scrutiny of all the accounts in connection with the transaction from beginning to end."

Obituary.

William Scrimgeour, Superintendent of Greenwood Cemetery for several years, died on Wednesday night at his residence, Twenty-fifth street near Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

Dr. Franklin B. Hough of Lowville, Lewis county, died yesterday morning, aged 63 years. He was a voluminous writer of works upon the local history of New York State, and was the Superintendent of the State censuses of 1855 and 1865. Dr. Hough was also for a number of years Chief of the Forestry Division of the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington.

Geo. A. Mason, well known in newspaper circles throughout New England, died in Providence yesterday. He was born in Wolfboro, N. H., in 1850, and graduated from the Wolfboro Academy.

Gen. Barandie Chaland La Tour, member of the French Senate, is dead. He was 81 years old.

A Boston Defalcation Settled.

BOSTON, June 11