THE SUN,
IT'S SO." THIS APPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS AS WELL AS NEWS.

The Sun.

YOUR REAL ESTATE IN THE SUN.

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PLATT'S OPEN CONFESSION.

HE ADMITS THAT HE IS DIRECTING THE OPPOSITION TO THE FAIR BILL.

And That He Is Using All the Influence He Possesses to Defeat It In Its Present Shape, in the Interest of the Republican Party—There Are Not a Sufficient Number of Platt Republicans on the Original Commission to Control the Fair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Thomas C. Platt is one of the guests to-night at the dinner given by Postmaster-General Wanamaker in honor of the President and members of the Cabinet. Mr. Platt has been kept thoroughly informed during the day as to the status of the World's Fair bill at Albany, and this evening consented to make a statement as to his connection with the matter. Mr. Platt said:

"Recent complications at Albany seem to demand that I make some statement of the reasons which have actuated me in any course I may have pursued with reference to the bill pending for the World's Fair. The charge that I have been the first to inject politics into this matter is untrue. As a member of the Committee on Legislation, I did, up to a certain time, present no objection or interfere in the plans and proceedings of that committee. The first suggestion of a political character which appeared emanated from the Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Stokes, who, it is presumed, transmitted to various people, including myself, copies of the bill accompanied by the names of the Commissioners, and assumed to classify them to show their political affiliations. This, of course, called the attention of myself, as well as other Republicans, to the question of the political character of the Commission, and it was discovered that, whether intentionally or not, the classification made by Mr. Stokes was incorrect. It was very natural, therefore, to assume there was some object in such deception. Subsequent events would seem to substantiate that suspicion. Mr. Stokes's classification claims that of the 103 Commissioners sixty-one are Republicans. Careful scrutiny discloses the fact that there are not over forty-one, and included in the list of alleged Republicans are several life-long Democrats, and also some former Republicans who have not voted the Republican ticket in ten years or more, and are well known as assistant Democrats, who, on all national as well as many local issues, can be always found voting with the Democratic party. The list of names of the men who were criticised as not having been Republicans was never published by any authority of mine, and men were included in the published lists whose names had never been considered by me as belonging in that category, particularly the name of Daniel F. Appleton. While Mr. Stokes's analysis showed that there were not a large number of Tammany Democrats and assistant Democrats who could be relied upon at all times to carry out any scheme which the Tammany Hall politicians might have on all questions in which the general interests of the Democratic party were involved, it is a fact, conceded by the Democrats themselves, that what is known as the Mugwump element in that Commission holds the balance of power. Does any man of sense and sagacity doubt where these men would be found when it came to a question of perfecting the organization by which the important work of the Commission will be carried out, and through which this large amount of money is to be expended?

"Unless my attention had been called to the composition of the Commission by the action of the Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, who was selected for that place by Mayor Grant, I doubt whether any issue would ever have been raised on this question. The claim made by Mayor Grant that he had no political designs or purposes in the make-up of his committee may be true, but the men who were appointed and helped to constitute it knew exactly what they were doing. This Commission possesses absolute powers, for the names that are included in the Albany bill will also be inserted in the bill at Washington, so that this Commission will have the entire control of the whole expenditure of money and the practical workings of the whole business. Can there be any doubt, if the Commission remained as originally constituted, that when the time came for creating an Executive Committee and naming a Director-General, a gentleman in that Commission of course understanding the influence which this great enterprise might exert upon the Presidential canvass of 1892—can there be any doubt that there would be a combination of all the Democratic elements for the purpose of giving the full benefit to the Democratic party? It will be observed that the Albany bill starts out by stating that this Commission is a Commission presented by the Mayor of the city of New York. Can any one doubt that the Mayor, who has presumed to make, for the first time in a quarter of a century, the Police Board partisan, and who is systematically turning out of office every Republican and County Democrat in order to make room for his Tammany henchmen, would create a commission composed in subservient to his will, or rather the will of his Tammany controllers?

"It was solely for the purpose of circumventing this probable Tammany scheme that I used such influence as I possessed, not especially in the interest of Republican politics, but in the interest of the taxpayers and contributors. I deny that the additional names are those of a body of Republican politicians, as is charged by the Tammany organs, but I believe that they are the names of the most influential and enterprising business men of New York, who would see to it that politics was absolutely excluded from the enterprise. The desperate Democratic opposition to their addition to the committee is convincing proof that these Democratic leaders have been thwarted in their wicked designs. If the Commission remained as originally constituted, in my opinion, as far as the future of the Republican party for the next national canvass is concerned in New York State, the Republicans might just as well disband their organization."

DR. DEPEW NOT UNHOPEFUL.

But he Thinks Chicago's World's Fair Stock Has Gone Up 25 Per Cent.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was just as busy yesterday as on Thursday running the big railroad whose terminus is near his office in the Grand Central station. "It was not New York's day in Albany to-day," he said, "but I do not give up the fight on account of the little squabble in Albany. I have just received a despatch from Albany saying that the World's Fair is killed. That is putting it pretty strong. The Senate may see the wisdom of concurring with the Assembly in passing the old bill, and everything may yet be rosy."

"What do you think of New York's chances, Doctor?"

"I think Chicago stock has gone up about twenty-five per cent."

Mr. John Claflin, one of the original incorporators, who subscribed $100,000 to the Guarantee Fund and who individually secured more subscriptions than any other New Yorker, said yesterday that he was thoroughly satisfied with the original incorporators, and did not believe that with such a Board the Fair could be controlled by a political machine. It was a mistake, he added, to attempt to add new incorporators to the bill in Albany, although the right of the Senate and Assembly to make the amendments could not be disputed.

F. B. Thurber said Mr. Platt was undoubtedly to blame for introducing politics into the Fair. "I am by training a Republican," Mr. Thurber said. "and I am more of a Republican than a Democrat still; if you please, I am a Mugwump. My sentiments on the situation at Albany may be expressed by this despatch which I sent to-day:

"Hon. George Z. Erwin, Senate, Albany, N. Y.:

"It is more important that the Conference Committees agree and that the bill be passed to-day than that there more or less incorporators. A decisive vote will be taken in Congress on Monday. Whatever is done by our Legislature should be done before adjournment of Congress.

"If my name is objectionable as an incorporator, drop it out, but don't lose the fair. It seems to me, however, that the way to keep politics out of the management is to have some incorporators who are not strong partisans."

Mr. William Steinway, one of the original Commissioners and a member of the Finance Committee, who subscribed $50,000 to the Guarantee Fund, said he was very sorry that the original bill had not passed and that the situation was a deadlock. "It is nothing less than an outrage," Mr. Steinway continued, "that the attempt to make it a partisan bill has succeeded, and I am glad, therefore, that the Assembly rejected the nominees proposed by Mr. Platt and I am glad that the Assembly refused to adopt the conference report. I hope it will turn out that there are enough patriotic Republican Senators to unite with the Democrats and make the original bill a law."

Mr. F. J. Horsman, one of the original Commissioners, a Stalwart Republican, said that it was an outrage that the original bill with the original Commissioners should not have been permitted to pass the Legislature. Mr. Horsman was so indignant, he said, that he would be willing to call a mass meeting to protest against such interference. To permit Mr. Platt to send the Fair to Chicago is something that Mr. Horsman does not expect of New York.

Ex-Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell, one of the twenty-two proposed Commissioners, said yesterday that he had had no previous intimation of his name being proposed. In fact, he was first apprised of his prominence in the Fair scheme by seeing his name in the newspapers in connection with the other twenty-one proposed Commissioners. To be a Commissioner of the World's Fair, Mr. Russell continued, would be an onerous duty, yet if appointed he would serve, and would favor New York as a matter of course.

Subscriptions were received on subscription blanks at the Mayor's office for the Guarantee Fund amounting to $557. These are the subscribers:

August Koppoldt	$100
Hiario Aparaio	100
Frederick A. Geist	100
D. L. Trujillo & Sons	100
Max Rambergar	50
John G. Steel	25
William Cox	25
J. Rosicki	20
Jonas Wallach	10
Joseph Pappa	10
Vincent Sancho	10
Jos. Rafalovitz	5
Joseph M. Hitchcock	2

Ex-Mayor Roche of Chicago is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was asked last night if the citizens of Chicago were still hopeful of getting the big World's Fair.

"Well, that depends," said Mr. Roche smilingly; "if you get that $10,000,000 bill of yours passed Chicago will feel like giving up the fight, and will probably do so to all intents and purposes. But if you lose that you will find that the fight will be very hot. Get that $10,000,000 and you will have the Fair here. If you don't get it, look out for squalls."

ALL THIS IN THE NAME OF KINDNESS.

Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Appear to Have Inflicted It.

About 5 o'clock last night, as the stream of people on their way home was pouring down Broadway and across the City Hall Park, a succession of screams caused a great many to stop. Presently boys and men were seen running toward the Court House, where a crowd had gathered. From the centre of the crowd came angry voices and loud cries. Those who pressed through the crush and reached the front witnessed a remarkable scene.

Two men were holding fast by the arm a little girl, who was trying to break away from them; a little boy with a bundle of evening papers under his arm was clinging to the girl's dress; a third man was grasping the girl's other arm; the girl herself was screaming and crying, and, to complete the unusual scene, two park policemen were standing by scratching their heads in perplexity.

The crowd wanted to know right away what the trouble was, and demanded the release of the girl. One of the two men who were holding the girl explained that they were agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and that they had caught the girl selling newspapers. They demanded the officers' assistance in taking the girl to the Society's headquarters, but the two "sparrows" evidently didn't know whether it was their duty to help the girl or the officers. More than a thousand persons had collected by this time, and the girl was screaming all the while.

"I wasn't selling papers," she cried. "I was only bringing the extras to my little brother. I want to go home. I want my mamma. Oh, please let me go."

The crowd was indignant. Finally the policemen came to the agent's assistance, and they began to drag the girl along between them. Cries of "Shame!" filled the air. The girl was crying piteously. Her little brother never let go her dress. The crowd went through the Court House and came out at the eastern end, where they pressed around the officers and cried, "Let the girl alone!" and a lump of very soft mud sailed through the air and landed heavily on the agent's neck.

Meantime Sergeant Pickett, at his desk in the City Hall station, heard of the row, and sent several officers to "move" the crowd, and they assisted the agents in taking their little prisoner into the station. The crowd waited without. The little girl and her brother were conducted into the Captain's room. She was sobbing hard, and it took some time before she was able to speak coherently. She said she was Tillie Halpern, and that she was 11 years old. She lives at 139 Norfolk street with her parents, and is one of nine children. She goes to school, and comes down town every day to help her brother, who is a very little boy, by getting papers for him in the delivery rooms of the newspaper offices. She said her mother was sick, and her father, who peddled candy, was unable to make enough money to support the family. She denied that she had sold any papers, and with sobs begged the Sergeant not to let the men take her away.

The Sergeant was in a quandary. A lot of citizens who had entered the station house protested against such cruelty and brutality as they said the agents had shown toward the girl. One of the agent when asked by a reporter for his name said it was J. H. Agnew. The other replied that it was none of the reporter's business. His name, as was ascertained later, is Edward Becker.

Sergeant Pickett sent the girl to the society's headquarters in the custody of two policemen. The two agents decided to wait in the station house until the crowd had dispersed. When the officers got the girl outside the station she clung to the railing and began screaming.

"O God, God, let me go! mamma is sick. I want to go to her. Let me go."

Finally she was pacified, and the officers took her and her brother aboard an elevated train.

At the society's headquarters the children were taken up to the reception room, where they remained over night. The girl will be brought to the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Mrs. Halpern, the girl's mother, knew nothing of the affair until 7 P. M., when she heard it from the reporters. She became nearly distracted when the story was told to her. She said that her little boy was not very strong and was unable to push through the crowd of boys in the delivery rooms of the newspaper offices when he wanted to buy papers, and it was only to help him get them that Tillie went with him. Mrs. Halpern said that Tillie went to school and did no other work. She herself has just risen from a long sickness and wanted her children at home.

GILROY AT THE HEAD.

The Tammany Committee on Organization Gets Things Into Shape.

Tammany's Committee on Organization met in the basement of the Wigwam last night and elected officers and collected money and heard reports and applauded each other. It was a solid looking meeting, not only because there were more men in the basement than it could hold with any comfort, but because it would have been difficult for you to throw a stone without hitting a Judge, a Commissioner, or some other big man whose friendship it would pay you to have.

The officers elected were: Thomas F. Gilroy, Chairman; John J. Gorman, Thaddeus Moriarty, Peter Kehr, and George W. Ielyea, Vice-Chairmen; James A. Lyon, Recording Secretary; John B. Metcoldrick, Reading Secretary; Edward H. Hawke, Jr., Financial Secretary; John McQuade, Treasurer, and Robert Kelly, Sergeant-at-arms.

The special committee of five which has been investigating the troubles in the Third, Twelfth, and Fifteenth districts reported that Daniel O'Reilly had been chosen as the leader of the Third district, and Daniel Hanly as the leader of the Twelfth. For the Fifteenth district the committee submitted a list of names for delegates to the General Committee, with the name of William Dalton at the head. This means that Dalton will be chosen as the leader.

Dues to the amount of $11,225 were collected. The Executive Committee will consist of the twenty-four district leaders and Chairman John Cochrane of the General Committee, Chairman Gilroy of the Committee on Organization, Chairman Richard Croker of the Finance Committee, and Chairman W. Bourke Cockran of the Committee on Correspondence.

The Girls Put the Students to Flight.

EASTON, Jan. 31.—Some of the students from Lafayette College had an exciting time last night with the girls of Lily Clay's Gaiety Company. The students had front seats at the performance, and afterward escorted the girls to their private car. They tried to enter the car after the girls had refused them permission to do so, and the two colored porters were summoned to keep them out. The porters were getting the worst of it, when the girls came to their rescue with mop rellas, canes, and brooms, and forced the students to retreat.

Judge Nehrbas Ill.

Judge Charles Nehrbas of the City Court has been confined to his house, 152 East Forty-sixth street, for several weeks or illness. He was at first taken with the grip. A bad form of bronchitis developed, and at one time he was very low. Last night, however, he was reported to be out of danger and resting easily.

OUR NEIGHBORS IN CANADA.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH TALKS ABOUT POLITICAL UNION.

He Assures the Nineteenth Century Club That the Idea of a Fusion of American States is No Less Practical Than Grand.

The Nineteenth Century Club, at the assembly room of the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with the customary surrounding of noted men and women in full dress, listened to a very full discussion of the question of the political relations of Canada to Great Britain and the United States.

Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto read the principal paper. He said, in the course of an hour's address: "Americans have at last begun to feel an interest in Canada. Hitherto I have always told my Canadian friends that what they had to fear was not aggression, but indifference. To know whether an antagonistic empire is being formed to the north of you and whether a French nation is being formed on the lower St. Lawrence is surely important to your statesmen and your people. The question of annexation, as it is improperly called, or, as it ought to be called, of political union, is one which I shall not attempt this evening to decide, though a little light may be thrown upon it."

He spoke of Canada as a self-governed colony with a Governor appointed by Great Britain, although without political power, with a General who does not control the military administration. He continued: "Aristocracy clings to the hope that it may yet rescue from democracy a part of the New World. No one who has at all imbibed the spirit of history can have narrow feelings against historical institutions. Aristocracy had its day, when it did the service of an iron time. But its day, even for the Old World, is past. In the New World its intrusion surely can do nothing but mischief. Democracy has its evils and perils, as all men of sense know, and as all noble spirits struggling for improvement know too well. But titles of honor, so called, do not make the bearers honorable. The spirit of the lackey does not cast out the spirit of the demagogue, and nothing but the spirit of the lackey can well be bred by these petty courts without ancestral grandeur or traditional refinement. Some of the best men in Canada have refused titles, while by some who are not among the best they are, as might be expected, eagerly sought."

He pointed out that Canada makes her own laws, although the Imperial legislature is legally superior; that Canada makes her own tariff, and lays protective duties on British goods; that although the supreme judicial authority is still in the British Privy Council, Canada has set up a Supreme Court of her own to reduce, as far as possible, the number of appeals; that Canada practically makes her own commercial treaties; that the Canadian army is reduced to the garrison at Halifax; that Canada contributes nothing to imperial armament; that there is no tie left but sentiment. Then he said:

"The end of connection is near, and the feeling that it is hastening indicates a spasm of recoil under the name of imperial federation. I would speak with the utmost respect of the Imperial Federationists. They want the greatest Britain and, next to greatest, Britain imperial federation takes no tangible form; its devotees call upon our bosoms to swell with enthusiasm for a scheme heard for to be dubious; nor at present does history afford for such a federation of communities of all sorts and sizes scattered over the globe and differing as widely as possible from each other in their local circumstances and requirements. The Roman empire was vast, but it was within a ring fence and it was alone in its world, not scattered and with other powers interwoven with its dominions. Where are to be included in imperial federation? is the negro of the West Indies to vote on imperial policy? What is to be done with India? Its people are five-sixths of the population of the empire. If they are taken in, they will swamp the federation; if they are left out who is to govern them? Are we to have one state of the federation holding an empire of twelve times as populous as all the rest of the federation, with a policy, a budget, and armaments apart? What is the British Crown to do with two sets of advisers, one Federal, the other British, perhaps advising different ways?

"First, as to British Canada, he said separation was an historical accident, and would never have taken place at all had our ancestors shown after the first civil war the wisdom and magnanimity they showed after the second. He pointed out that there is no natural boundary between Canada and this country; that the populations are identical and fusing; that New York is becoming more and more the commercial centre of Canada; that our bank bills go through Canada at par; that the connection of railway system is complete; that the churches on both sides of the line are the same; that the periodical literature of Canada is mainly American; that both enjoy the same social pleasures, the same watering places, and the same base ball. He told of the American interests in the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which Americans are President and Vice-President, which actually discriminates against Canada in its freights. Prof. Smith said that the nearest historical parallel to the relations between British Canada and the United States is the relation borne by the different States of Germany to each other after the abolition of the empire and before the Zollverein.

As to French Canada, he said that the political relation to British Canada is that of an ill-assorted and uneasy federation; that the relation to Great Britain is that of passive loyalty to the British Crown, and to the United States it is that of peaceful invaders. As to the possibility of union, he said:

"There are influences drawing both ways. There is the identity of the two civilizations. There is the advancing fusion of the two sections of the English speaking race. There is the geographical configuration, which is such that a political division separating from the continent those four blocks of territory which lie at intervals along the line would be the thing to be done now, would be deemed insane. There is the idea of a confederation covering the whole of this northern continent, dedicated to industry, shutting out war and opening a new field for human development. This idea may hardly fail to take hold of men's minds when the old feud is once buried, and it is not less practical than grand, for the capacity of the Federal system, which is elastic in its character, is unlimited, and if four hundred millions of Chinese can live under a centralized government, there is room in North America for two hundred millions of our race can live under a Government not centralized but locally free and elastic. On the other hand, there is the strong tendency of communities to run on in the grooves in which they have once begun to run. There is the natural attachment of the Ottawa Government and all its officials to their own existence. There is a Parliament at Ottawa, in which also the love of life is strong. There is the old flag, not the least important item in the account. There are the United Empire Loyalists, who cherish the ancient feud not only as a family tradition, but as a point of principle.

"What is the feeling of the Canadian people? It is impossible to answer that question with confidence because there is no fair and free vote of the people, but a thoroughly secret ballot. The real sentiment of the people is greatly hidden beneath the conventional sentiment which the political classes have with every engine of moral coercion to maintain. The assiduity with which those engines are plied, however, in itself betrays misgiving on the part of those who ply them.

"My impression is that all along the line, in the Northwest and in the maritime provinces, the people generally are inclined to closer relations with their own continent. There is a vague dream which their accords with the vagueness of the sentiment. The glittering which was stirred upon the Trent affair and the certain trade has died out, though the threat of retaliation the other day produced another slight access of resentment. On the other hand, there is no anti-British feeling whatever except among the Irish, but, on the contrary, a strong attachment to the old country.

"There are certain interests on both sides of the line which would forbid and are striving to prevent commercial union, but these interests are narrow as well as selfish. If commercial union embraced the fisheries and the coasting trade there would be an end of these wretched bickerings, which otherwise will never have an end. It is not for one unconnected with politics to dictate a policy to statesmen, least of all to the statesmen of another country. But this may be safely said, that of all politics the worst, except perhaps for some mere party purpose, is that of tiff and fiff and petty irritation. Your relations with the people of Canada must be intimate and increasingly intimate as the power of the unifying forces grows. Adopt toward them that policy which you deem best, provided it is deliberate and is steadily pursued; but do not poison and estrange their hearts.

"The Hon. George L. Rives, following Prof. Smith, said among other things: "After all, schemes of commercial union can be but temporary at best. They may improve the situation, but they cannot work a radical cure. That can only be found in political union, which, with the growth of population, increased intercourse, improved means of communication, &c., must come."

Erastus Wiman, in response to an invitation to speak, made a crisp address. He said: "Only constitutional means could be used to unite under one Government the English-speaking nations on the continent of North America. These constitutional means were slow in action in Canada, where political contentment existed; and if it was beneath the United States, by any policy she could adopt, to create either political or commercial discontent among her neighbors. The true policy was to offer the most unrestricted commercial intercourse, and if that was accepted it was all that at present need be achieved."

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—1:30, 123 Chambers street, E. Behrens, musical instruments, damaged $3,000; E. Peacock, hatter, damaged $1,000; S. Ballard, rubber goods, damage $300; 9:55, 2 West Sixty-sixth street, Thomas Haley's apartments, damaged $50; 10:30, 98 Laight street, Peter McCarthy's apartments, damage $100.

P. M.—1:30, 2,340 Tenth avenue, Sarah McLann's apartments, damage slight; 12:45, 129 West Broadway, Nathan Wright's necklace manufactory, damage $1,000; 6 second floor of 77 Columbia street, Mrs. Beyer, damage $100; 6 second floor of 430 Broome street, Seibert & Weigert, men's neckwear, damage unknown; 6:30, curtain fire, third floor of 256 Fourth avenue, Dr. Van Nest, damage $100; 6:35, top floor of 90 Beech street, damage $50; 8:30, window curtain at 101 East 121st street, damage $100.

DISAPPOINTED IN SUICIDE.

Young Lobschied in a Fair Way to Recover from His Wound.

F. W. Lobschied, the young German who shot himself in Central Park on Friday afternoon, and upon whose person was found a note addressed to his mother, Mrs. Dr. W. Lobschied of Youngstown, O., as related in yesterday's SUN, is still at the Presbyterian Hospital, and in a fair way to recover, it is thought. Yesterday morning a white-haired, gray-bearded gentleman came over from Brooklyn and said he was acquainted with the family, and sent to the young man's mother and father each a telegram. He would not give his name.

Young Lobschied, in a communicative moment yesterday, told one of the attaches of the hospital something of his career. He said he was born in Germany twenty-one years ago, and studied law there. Two years ago he came to this country, and lived for a year with his family in Ohio and then came to New York. He was at one time employed by Aaron Steiger of 25 Park place. Afterward he worked as an agent, but would not say in just what capacity. His father, he says, has lived for many years in China, and is the author of a Chinese-English lexicon. Young Lobschied speaks German and English fluently, and some French and Chinese.

As soon as his condition will allow the physicians will probe for the bullet. It entered the body one inch above the heart, and had it gone an inch further would have caused immediate death.

MRS. WELLMAN'S DEATH.

A Midwife Arrested upon the Strength of the Dying Woman's Statement.

Coroner Levy was summoned yesterday to 229 East 123d street to take the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Sophia M. Wellman, wife of Lawyer George S. Wellman of 7 Murray street. Before the Coroner arrived at the house Mrs. Wellman had died. The physician who had attended Mrs. Wellman, and who had sent the summons to Coroner Levy, was Dr. Perry Schoonmaker of 2,024 Lexington avenue.

Dr. Schoonmaker said yesterday that he suspected malpractice, and that he questioned Mrs. Wellman. Mrs. Wellman, however, denied the charge, but admitted that she had previously been attended on several occasions recently by a midwife, Mrs. Sarah J. McCreary of 207 West Thirty-fourth street, and on being told that she could not recover Mrs. Wellman made a confession involving Mrs. McCreary.

Mrs. Wellman has no children. Her only child was killed not long ago by falling from the fire escape.

Mrs. McCreary was arrested last evening at her home by detectives Page and Mott of Capt. Westervelt's police. She was ill in bed, and Coroner Levy was summoned to take her statement.

REMARRIED AFTER 46 YEARS.

Sequel to the Early Marriage and Separation of Capt. Corbett and Nora Benton.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—In 1844 Nora Benton, then 16, lived with her parents near Gardiner, Me. Capt. James Corbett commanded a trading vessel, and Nora married him in opposition to the wishes of her parents, who objected to Corbett on account of his seafaring life. Shortly after the marriage Corbett made a voyage to South America, and did not return for thirteen years. When he did, he learned that his young wife had secured a divorce, married Thomas B. Dunn, and removed to St. Louis.

In 1860 Corbett married again, but became a widower a year ago. Dunn died three years ago, and Mrs. Dunn returned to Gardiner on a visit. There she met Corbett, and they fell in love again. Corbett, who is 70 years old, visited Mrs. Dunn at her home here, 2,707 Franklin avenue, and they were again made man and wife yesterday afternoon.

PORTUGAL'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Trying to Buy Gunboats and Rifles in the United States.

LISBON, Jan. 31.—The Portuguese Government accuses England of fomenting rebellion in Mozambique, and asserts as evidence that the English residents were known to incite the natives to revolt.

Portugal tried to make a contract with the firm of Krupp for the supply of war material, but failed for want of money, and is now negotiating with the United States for the immediate purchase of torpedoes, gunboats, and 200,000 magazine rifles.

The new army regulations were issued today. They place on the retired list a number of aged Generals. This is the first step in the reforms which are to be established in the army.

GETS ONE OF BISMARCK'S OFFICES.

Von Berlepsch to be Minister of Commerce for his Skill in Dealing with Strikes.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Baron von Berlepsch, late Governor of Dusseldorf, has been appointed Prussian Minister of Commerce. For many years past this Ministry has been under the direction of Prince Bismarck.

The *Freisinnige Zeitung* says it supposes that Prince Bismarck resigned this post in order to avoid identifying himself with measures for the protection of the striking workmen.

COLOGNE, Jan. 31.—The *Gazette* of this city says the functions of the newly-appointed Minister of Commerce, Baron von Berlepsch, will include the Department of Mines, now under the Minister of Works. This will give the Baron authority to act for the Government in the cases raised by the miners' strikes.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of the Berlin correspondent writes: "Baron von Berlepsch owed his position as Governor of the Rhine provinces to the ability displayed by him in dealing with mining strikes. He absolutely declined military aid in that service, and relied entirely upon civil and conciliatory measures. His appointment as Minister of Commerce was probably accelerated by projects for the benefit of the workingmen, and is intended to provide the Government with an experienced adviser as to all labor disputes."

O'BRIEN IS OUT OF OFFICE.

A DEMOCRAT AT LAST TO RUN THE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

Brodsky Says It was Done Because O'Brien Would Not Join Tammany—Going to Get Square—Gen. Rodenbough the New Man.

A successor to John J. O'Brien as Chief of the Bureau of Elections has been appointed at last. Col. Theodore F. Rodenbough is the man. He was appointed by the Police Board yesterday afternoon. As soon as the Commissioners sat down at their long table, with President MacLean at the head, Commissioner Martin asked Secretary Kipp if he had the civil service eligible list for the office of Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

The list was brought out, and Commissioner McClave was on his feet in an instant. He said it was a great surprise to him that the matter was coming up, and he took the opportunity of proposing for re-election John J. O'Brien, the highest on the list. A vote was taken with the result that Mr. McClave's ballot was the only one Mr. O'Brien received.

Mr. McClave next proposed Richard E. Mott, who, he said, was a gentleman, a veteran of the civil war, and in every way fitted for the place. Again Mr. McClave's ballot was alone.

President MacLean proposed Col. Rodenbough. Mr. McClave asked to be excused from voting, as he had made a futile attempt to have elected a man of his choice. The roll was called, and Commissioners Martin, Voorhis, and MacLean voted for Col. Rodenbough, securing his election.

"Gentlemen," said Commissioner McClave, "you have elected a pensioner. You know that the right of a pensioner, Gen. Duane, Aqueduct Commissioner, to hold a civil position is now in dispute in the courts. You have selected Col. Rodenbough for an office that the highest court is likely to tell you he cannot hold."

"Col. Rodenbough is safe enough," said Commissioner Martin, "until we hear the Court of Appeals decision."

Col. Rodenbough draws a large pension from the Government. He lost his right arm in the war. He lives in the Albany flats, 234 West Fifty-second street. His civil service rating was 91.82. O'Brien's was 95.00, Gilon's 92.04, Mott's 90.00.

Gen. Rodenbough lives on Governor's Island. He was formerly a Republican, but became a Democrat in the Cleveland campaign of 1884, and since that time has affiliated with Tammany Hall. The other members of the Board, Health Commissioner Joseph D. Bryant, Gen. W. T. Sherman, and President Alexander S. Webb appear upon his application to go before the Civil Service Board as his sponsors. The terms for which the appointments was made will expire in August next. O'Brien having been a holdover for nearly two years and a half.

The lights were out and the curtains drawn down at the John J. O'Brien Association's quarters on Grand street near Third avenue last evening, for the first time in years. Late at night, however, Mr. O'Brien was found in the saloon nearest the association rooms at Grand and Chrystie streets.

"I feel free as a bird," said Mr. O'Brien. "This thing was no surprise to me. I have been expecting it for some time. I knew Tammany Hall was after the spoils of office, but what could I do? I couldn't resign, because everybody would say that I was weakening. They would argue that I was in league with Tammany Hall; that I couldn't stand. I have been a Republican all my life. Since 1878 I have held the office of Chief of the Bureau of Elections, and no one can say I haven't done my duty. At elections when the returns came in where there was doubt about the reliability of the returns, of course I have brought the boys to time. No one can say I haven't attended strictly to duty.

"What will I do now? Rest on my oars? Not much. I'll find out who did this, and you'll hear from me afterward. I don't know now who did it, but I'll know pretty soon. My immediate future will be devoted to that task. What else I'll do I haven't thought of yet."

John E. Brodsky said: "The reason why Mr. O'Brien's dismissal was hurried was that the leadership of the Eighth Democratic District was offered him by Tammany Hall on the night before the Tammany Hall primaries three weeks ago, and he refused it. He refused it because he is a Republican first, last, and all the time. While at times he supported Tammany Hall candidates he didn't propose to wear under the yoke of Tammany. The offer came from the Tammany leader of the district. You may know that the Tammany leader of the Eighth would not offer Mr. O'Brien the place of his own accord. The proposition came, of course, direct from Dick Croker. You may say that I say this."

George J. Krouse, who did join Tammany, was asked last night what he thought of the Big Chief's removal.

"It serves him right," said Krouse, "for he could expect no other treatment; and if he had taken my advice, and left the Republican party, he would have been better off. John did more for the Republicans in this city than any other man in it, and no man has been treated so badly by them. I, the machine Democrat, implored him right along. Just previous to the last primaries I advised John to get out. I told him he could get into Tammany, and I urged him to come with me. He said he had been a Republican too long to think of deserting his party, and that he looked for better things in the future. If he had cast his lot with Tammany when he had the chance, he would not be in his present sad plight."

BUCKER GARNESS KILLED.

He was Suspected by Arnold of Circulating Stories About Mrs. Arnold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Samuel W. Garness, a money broker of this city, died at the City Hospital last night from the effects of bullet wounds inflicted by D. H. Arnold, a wealthy resident of Colusa County. The shooting is believed to have been caused by some anonymous circulars distributed in Colusa over a year ago charging Mrs. Arnold with improper conduct. Arnold suspected that Garness was the author of the circulars. The men had quarrelled over the affair several times before, and yesterday afternoon they entered a saloon on Market street together and went into a private room. There Arnold shot Garness three times with a revolver. Arnold was arrested.

NO CONVENTION, SAYS PARNELL.

His Advice to the League in America—Aid for the Irish Cause.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—The following cable despatch was received to-day by President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League of America:

DUBLIN, Jan. 29.—Parnell strongly advises that no convention be held by the League in America at present. General election pending. Urge our friends to redouble their efforts to place us in position for the contest.

T. HARRINGTON, M. P., Secretary.

J. E. KENNEY, M. P., Treasurer.

This despatch was sent from here:

Dr. J. E. Kenney, Treasurer Irish National League, Dublin: I send to-day £2,000 more. O'REILLY.

MR. BILLINGS WEDS AN HEIRESS,

And on the Same Day His Horse Leander Wins a Race at Long Odds.

Miss Mary B. Hoyt, the daughter of Mr. Robert Hoyt of Shrewsbury, was married to Charles W. Billings of Hoboken by Justice of the Peace Seymour in Hoboken on Thursday. Mr. Billings, although only 25 years old, has been remarkably successful on the turf. He is the owner of Count Luna, Leander, and other crack racers. His horse Leander won on Thursday from a field of good ones. Mr. Billings was not there, but a trusted agent placed a good sum on the horse for Mr. Billings, who remarked as he gave him the money: "It ought to be a good day for Leander to win, as it is my wedding day." The odds against the horse were 50 to 1, and the bride received the winnings as a wedding present.

Miss Hoyt is an heiress in her own right, and when she reaches 21 will have sole charge of $100,000 left to her by her uncle. She is 20 years old, a brunette, a little above the medium height, and of graceful carriage. Mr. Billings and she had been lovers from childhood. Four years ago her father received information that led him to believe she was about to elope with Mr. Billings. He forbade her to receive his attentions, and finally he sent her to the convent at Emmettsburg, Md. On Wednesday last she received permission from the Sisters in charge of the convent to visit her home on the pretext that her father was ill. Mr. Billings is rightly or wrongly believed to have sent a telegram to that effect. At any rate, when Miss Hoyt stepped from the train Mr. Billings was waiting for her at the depot and they proceeded immediately to the home of his parents in Hoboken. There the wedding party was formed, and it proceeded at once to the office of Justice of the Peace Seymour, who pronounced the couple man and wife. They returned to the Billings homestead, where a telegram awaited the groom informing him that his horse Leander had won at long odds.

Word of the marriage was telegraphed to Mr. Hoyt. He has forgiven the lovers, and he will have a house near his own in readiness for them as soon as possible.

FINANCES OF THE IRISH LEAGUE.

Results of the Examination of Dr. O'Reilly's Accounts by a Committee.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—The work of the Auditing Committee of the Irish National League was practically finished this evening at 8 o'clock when the committee retired to consider its report, which will not be given out for publication until to-morrow. The following figures, however, obtained from an authentic source:

Balance on hand at Chicago Convention, 1886	$21,885 78
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1890	257,922 79
Remitted to Ireland to Jan. 1, 1890	207,246 00
Current expenses	22,225 27
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1890	50,335 22

The current expenses include an item of $3,000, part of President Fitzgerald's salary, which he gave back to the League, as well as the expenses of the Chicago Convention in 1886. This leaves the expenses of the League for three years less than seven per cent. of the amount collected.

WARNER MILLER HAS INFLUENCE.

He has Secured a Job For a Messenger Under This Administration.

Warner Miller, the Herkimer statesman, turned up again at the Custom House yesterday. This time he had luck. He not only saw Collector Erhardt, but he also got a place for one of his friends. John H. Richardson of Brooklyn, Quartermaster in the Fifth New York Cavalry, was appointed messenger at $840 a year. This is the first bit of Federal patronage Mr. Miller has secured under the Harrison Administration. He has told his friends that he had no influence with this Administration, and he would be greatly obliged if they wouldn't ask him to get places for them. They told him to try, and made it very plain to him that they had been of service to him. Mr. Miller, after his success yesterday, will go in for other and more important places.

Mrs. Boccuta Acquitted of Murder.

Judge Fitzgerald charged the jury yesterday, in the trial of Assunta Boccuto, charged with murder in the first degree in killing Amelia Varralo Dec. 4, 1889. Mrs. Boccuto's defence was that Mrs. Varralo was killed by her husband, Antonio Boccuto, and her brother, Antonio Scanzoni, who have not been arrested. The jury retired at 4 o'clock, and returned to the court room at 10:15 last evening. Mrs. Boccuto awaited the verdict with clasped hands and straining eyes. Her face was colorless. The jury found her not guilty. There was a burst of applause. Mrs. Boccuto fell upon her knees, and exclaimed, "My God, I thank thee. I am innocent."

Then the jurors gathered about her and filled her hands with coin and bills, and the spectators followed their example, until Mrs. Boccuto had to empty her hands several times into her pockets.

The Cathedral Yields to the Fair.

The four architects, among whom the sixty-seven-cornered competition for furnishing designs for the Protestant Episcopal cathedral had narrowed down and who were to have submitted their revised drawings to the Committee on Architecture yesterday, have been notified that their time has been indefinitely extended.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of the committee said in explanation last night that the World's Fair had knocked the Cathedral into a cocked hat for the present, and that nothing further would be done until that project was finally settled. "If New York should get the Fair we shall do nothing until after 1893, as we have agreed to throw open the Cathedral lot for that use; if some other city gets it we shall proceed at once."

Slightly Colder.

The storm from