ALBANY'S CITY ELECTION.

IT PROMISES TO BE OF MORE THAN LOCAL OR STATE IMPORTANCE.

Boss Herrick's Determination to Put Up an Anti-Hill Man for Mayor has Aroused those Democrats who are Opposed to the Herrick Regime to Name a Candidate who Believes in Governor Hill's Ideas.

ALBANY, March 27.—On Saturday the Democratic City Convention for the nomination of candidates for the municipal offices will be held. About the Mayoralty candidate alone is the interest centred. Yet it is an acknowledged fact that James H. Manning, son of the late Daniel Manning, and ex-State Civil Service Commissioner, has been slated for the nomination by the managers of the local machine over which D. Cady Herrick exercises supreme control. When Mr. Manning's name was first suggested it was thought he would refuse to accept the honor, and a skeleton programme was laid out whereby the place should be offered to ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, to ex-State Engineer Elnathan Sweet, or to Robert Bryce, once an adherent of the faction which opposed both Messrs. Cleveland and Herrick, whose opposition to the local political magnate's wishes is now neither pronounced nor aggressive. This programme, which was known to many outside the band of civic officials who support Mr. Herrick, has led to the crystallization of sentiment about a popular resident of the South End, who has in an honest, fearless manner opposed the arbitrary methods of D. Cady Herrick, and, in a community where the Cleveland mania is still fostered, dared to proclaim himself as a Hill Democrat, though he thereby forfeited the favor of the Herrick machine.

In December last Robert H. Moore closed a very successful administration of the County Clerk's office and stepped out of the line of official promotion. The reason he was not allowed to serve another term as County Clerk was because of his opposition to "Boss" Herrick regarding the management of the political affairs of the Second and Third wards, two Democratic strongholds, which gave the State ticket almost half of its 2,800 majority in Albany county two years ago. There had been discontent for some time in these wards because of Mr. Herrick's determination to keep his particular henchmen, who were in the minority, in all the places of power and advantage. The feeling culminated in an outburst when by the use of the worst of "tough ward tactics," Herrick forced upon the Second ward Democrats a man of his own for Supervisor, without the slightest reference to the feelings of the people in the ward, who had come out for another man. Less than a year ago Mr. Herrick treated the Democrats of this ward to another of his disciplinary methods. He controlled the inspectors of the Second ward, and through his trusty lieutenant, Gen. John P. Masterson, who is the notorious originator of the sentiment, "Give me the inspectors and you may have all the voters you want," instructed them as to their duty when the election for delegates to the City Convention should come round. It came around, and one Delaney was the Herrick or machine man, while the opponents of the "Boss" put up a Mr. Toohey. Mr. Toohey was simply crowded out, and, with an undoubted majority of voters behind him, only received 334 votes. A cordon of Herrick supporters blocked the way to the polls and the inspectors would reach over their heads and take ballots from all Delaney men, while steadfastly refusing to take ballots from any of Mr. Toohey's friends. This conduct so incensed Mr. Moore and the Second ward Democrats that they sought Police Justice Martin Conway and prepared a writ of contest. Assemblyman Hitt, as counsel for Mr. Herrick and the machine, secured an adjournment of the case until after the adjournment of the last Legislature. Then it was further postponed, so that the Democratic General Committee could act upon it. Meanwhile Judge Conway had come to the conclusion that his first construction of the law in which he favored Mr. Toohey was faulty, and he decided against the Toohey men. He has since been placed on the machine ticket and elected Surrogate, and feels strengthened in his belief.

The general committee appointed a subcommittee, and hearings were given both sides. Their decision was that the primary election had not been properly conducted and should be held over again. But Mr. Herrick insisted that the same inspectors should serve. The Toohey men protested that they could not hope for a fair election under such conditions, and sent a delegation, headed by County Clerk Morey, to properly place their complaint before Mr. Herrick. He gave them no encouragement, and after passing resolutions denunciatory of such reform methods they withdrew from the contest and did not go near the polls at the second election for committeemen.

The result of all this has been to create in these two strong Democratic wards a distrust of Mr. Herrick and the reform he represents. But Mr. Herrick holds the county and city party organization under his thumb, and, realizing this, the malcontents, as the "Boss" is pleased to call them, have determined to make no attempt to thwart his will in the nomination of Mr. Manning for Mayor, but they have determined to make an attack upon his position to unseat him in the interest of both good party and good city government.

Two years ago the suggestion of the name of Robert H. Moore for Mayor called forth the comment from Cleveland's Albany exponent of reform, "Moore is too honest." This year Mr. Moore will be nominated for the office with the sanction and support of the Albany Democrats who believe in the democracy of Gov. Hill, and will enter the lists against the managing editor of the Albany Argus as a citizens' candidate. On Monday night fully 400 voters from the Second and Third wards, where Mr. Moore lives and carries on business, met and adopted resolutions requesting his acceptance of the nomination. To a SUN reporter Mr. Moore expressed a willingness to enter the contest against the Herrick regime, which, he asserts, has become obnoxious to the people of his district. While they entertain no ill will against Mr. Manning personally, they feel that he is only one of a number all that is distasteful in the rule of the Herrick machine, but feel assured that his name and personality is being used for the covert purpose of antagonizing Gov. Hill in the interests of the Williams street candidate. That any success of Mr. Manning is to be used as an advertisement for Cleveland is evidenced by the eagerness with which Herrick seeks to convey just the opposite impression until after election. To THE SUN reporter he asserted that he had not been actively engaged in local politics, nor would he be until Saturday's Convention. Yet not two weeks ago Mr. Manning told THE SUN representative that Mr. Herrick had first informed him of the desire of the Albany Democrats for his nomination. Mr. Herrick emphatically denied that there was any considerable disaffection in the Democratic ranks over Mr. Manning's nomination. On the contrary, he had never known a candidate who was so unanimously approved by all factions as Mr. Manning. Prominent Hill men had spoken to him of the wisdom of the choice, and it was the height of absurdity to connect either Mr. Manning or himself with any scheme to advance in a purely local election the political fortunes of either ex-President Cleveland or Gov. Hill. For himself he could say, though it might not be believed, that the only communication he had received in over a year from Mr. Cleveland had been a letter of introduction which a stranger had presented not long ago. There was no more reason why the adherents of Gov. Hill should not support Mr. Manning than there would be for Mr. Cleveland's friend refusing to support a good man for the office of Mayor because he was a friend of Gov. Hill. Mr. Herrick was, however, compelled to acknowledge that there would probably be some opposition developed in the Second and Third wards, as they were large Democratic wards and it was rarely the case that two tickets were not put in the field.

An interesting fact not mentioned by Mr. Herrick is the anxiety both he and Mr. Manning have displayed to satisfy themselves whether Mr. Moore would run or not. They both recognize in him a hard man to beat because of his popularity and proverbial honesty, as well as his well-known affiliation with Gov. Hill's friends. It is even reported that Mr. Manning, when he found that Mr. Moore was determined to stand by the position he took against "Boss" Herrick in the Toohey contest, was ready to throw up the sponge at once, but was held to the rack by his sponsor.

One feature in Mr. Manning's position which certain friends of his are not able to adjust to the idea that he is not put forward as a standing rebuke to Gov. Hill is that never before his exhibition of temper over the loss of the State printing contract could he be induced to enter the political arena. Now he listens to the very first suggestion of Counsellor Herrick to seek a vindication of his course in opposing the Governor from the people of Albany.

An added interest is given to the fight by the attitude of the Republicans, who, recognizing their inability to elect a ticket, are considering the advisability of endorsing Mr. Moore.

Mr. Herrick was asked to-day by THE SUN reporter if the slating of James H. Manning for nomination as Mayor was intended as an affront to Gov. Hill; Mr. Herrick replied:

"So far as the Democratic organization in this county is concerned it has no fight against any man. It wants the friendship and support of all Democrats, and in turn it proposes to be entirely independent, reserving to itself the right to do what it believes to be for the best interests of the party. Believing that past differences should be overlooked and forgotten, and no matter what personal affiliations Democrats have had in the past, they should act together in the future and present an unbroken front. We are doing everything we can to preserve the peace. We do not propose to be the aggressors in any interparty fight. We'll fight only when attacked and then for all we're worth. We desire to support the State organization. We have no candidates for the future except the candidates of the party. We are not the followers of any man. We are firm in the belief that the Democratic party is larger and greater than any one man. All this talk about Mr. Manning's nomination being inimical to Gov. Hill is nonsense. Some of the very first men to propose his name for Mayor are great admirers of Gov. Hill. Personally the Governor has never pretended to have anything to say as to our local nominations, and I have no doubt that in the event of Mr. Manning's nomination the Governor will do everything that a man in his position can do to assist in his election. Mr. Manning has not sought the nomination, but seems to have been the spontaneous choice of the great body of Democrats of the city. Even those who are opposed to the present party management are warm advocates of his. The nomination possesses no significance, except one purely local and personal to Mr. Manning."

DANGER FROM ELECTRIC WIRES.

Report and Recommendations of the Senate Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate Committee on General Laws reported this morning the result of the electrical investigation. The report says that expert testimony is at variance regarding the comparative fatality of continuous and alternating currents, but that 250 volts or under, either direct or alternating, are safe. It is recommended, to prevent danger to human life, that all electric wire in New York city, and other cities having a population of 125,000, be speedily put under ground, and the enforcement in all cities and towns where central station electric lighting is carried on, of such rules and regulations as shall compel the companies to properly construct and maintain their plants and adopt such precautions as are required to insure safety to the public. The experience of New York city with subways has removed all doubt regarding the successful operation of underground conductors. In cities and towns of under 125,000 inhabitants, where the streets are less crowded, and where overhead telephone and telegraph wires are less numerous, electric light wires may be operated with safety, provided proper precautions are taken. But even in cities of less than 125,000 inhabitants, the committee believe the interest of the public would be sbest erved by placing electric light wires in the principal streets underground.

Testimony, including that of representatives of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, shows that the fire risk in connection with electric lighting is no greater than in the use of gas, if as great. The testimony shows that both the high and low tension systems can be made equally safe to life and property by the use of proper safety devices. The testimony of experts is to the effect that the converter system, involving the use of the high-tension alternating current in street mains, affords a system which is, if properly guarded, free from danger to either life or property. It is therefore the opinion of the committee that it would be unwise and unjust to the public to restrict by legislation the danger from high-tension currents used in lighting, but the wires carrying them should be kept out of reach of the public, as should street wires under the conductor system.

The committee do not think it possible for the Legislature to form satisfactory rules and regulations for application to an industry which is not only highly technical, but constantly developing and presenting new conditions, rendering the rules proper this year possibly obsolete next year. There should, however, be some form of supervision by properly qualified State or local authorities over the commercial use of electricity analogous to the supervision now exercised over steam boilers.

There are two questions upon which the Legislature might properly act by providing: First, that no electric light or power current of over 250 volts pressure be allowed to enter any building; second, that after, say Jan. 1, 1892, no overhead conductors carrying currents for lighting or power purposes be allowed in any street, highway, or public place in any city of the State having a population of 125,000 persons or over, and that the local authorities in the various cities coming under this description, in the absence of any State authority, be empowered and directed to make proper provision for the burial of such wires.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX ROAD'S TAXES.

The Arbitrators Appointed to Pass Upon the State's Claim Unable to Agree.

TRENTON, March 27.—The arbitrators who have been engaged in an investigation of the subject have failed to agree upon the amount of taxes due the State from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and unless they do agree soon Gov. Abbett will send a vigorous special message on the subject to the Legislature. Ex-Judge F. W. Stevens, the arbitrator selected by the State, contends that there is due from the company the sum of $309,000, while J. F. Dillon, the arbitrator selected on the part of the company, will only concede that $137,000 is due the State. Gov. Green in his last annual message said:

"The claim of the State amounts to $1,165,099.10 as of Dec. 31, 1887. This includes all classes of charges objected to by the company. If, however, its objections, other than those which go to any recovery, should all be allowed there will still be due the State, without interest, $287,341.39."

The State's claim extended over the years from 1865 to 1885, inclusive.

It was agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, the company consenting meanwhile to pay its taxes to the State under the act of 1884. The arbitrators had their first meeting in June, 1886, in the Governor's office at Trenton. In the following November the taking of testimony before a Master in Chancery was begun, ex-Gov. Bedle appearing on behalf of the company and William S. Gummere representing the Attorney-General. The taking of the testimony, which covered 2,500 printed pages, was not concluded until early last summer. The principal witness was Expert Accountant Richard F. Stevens, who examined all the accounts of the company and submitted the reports to the State Board of Assessors. The case was argued during three or four days of each week from Nov. 27 until June 15 last. The prosecution of its claim is said to have cost the State over $100,000.

In an interview, Gov. Abbett said to-day that he had not been officially informed of the disagreement, but he understood that the arbitrators were very widely apart in their conclusions. He said that he and the Attorney-General were preparing a bill for submission to the Legislature which will provide that steps shall be taken to compel the company to pay the State's claim. He will communicate with the Legislature either on Monday night or Tuesday morning on the subject, unless in the mean time the arbitrators inform him that they have reached an agreement. The Governor said that if the Legislature did not continue its session long enough to give him an opportunity to act, he would call a special session for the purpose.

The act under which the arbitrators were appointed provides that if an agreement is reached it shall be final. In case of a disagreement the Governor and Legislature are empowered to proceed in the courts against the company, and obtain judgment in the usual way.

Disappearance of a Woman Merchant.

PITTSBURGH, March 27.—The disappearance of a woman about 40 years old, who registered at the Hamilton Hotel two weeks ago as Mrs. Mary Magee, Harrisville, Butler county, Pa., is a mystery that is puzzling a number of the merchants and the police here. On several occasions the woman displayed large rolls of money, and said she had $53,000 in a Butler bank. She had come to the city to purchase goods for a large store at her home. From one merchant she bought $7,500 of silks and velvets and from another $3,000 worth. The goods were packed to be shipped under her order to Harrisville.

The woman disappeared yesterday afternoon, the last seen of her being after she had called at the office of Dr. McDonald. Mrs. Magee complained of being ill, and the Doctor gave her a prescription. The mystery was deepened when a reply to a telegram said that no Mrs. Magee had $53,000 in a Butler bank, and that the woman was not known in that town. It was learned, however, that a Mrs. Magee had rented a store, but it was still vacant.

The Church Trouble in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 27.—A committee of members of St. Mary's Church, this city, representing over 1,400 communicants, visited Mgr. Preston in New York yesterday, in reference to the trouble between Father T. J. Earley and George Hughes. The committee presented the claim of the parishioners that Mr. Hughes was entirely to blame and the request that the reverend gentleman uphold the pastor of the church. One of the committee to-day said:

"Mgr. Preston smiled when he took the document and said, in substance: 'You may tell the people in Poughkeepsie that we have not the slightest notion of recognizing Mr. Hughes as against Father Earley. Mr. Hughes left his documents here, but I did not see him. It seems to me he was a trespasser in this case and should have been handed over to the police when he went to church with camp stools and screw drivers. Father Earley seems, very naturally, to have lost his temper with him, which, of course, is to be regretted. We have no time here to devote any attention to disturbers, so that you need have no fear that any harm will come to your pastor through the authorities of the Church, in this case.'"

You can combine economy and style in furniture at Geo. G. Flint Co.'s, 104 West 14th st.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES.

FASSETT'S BILL TO BE REPORTED, WITH IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

It Provides for a State Commission of Four Democrats and Four Republicans to Lay Out Rapid Transit Routes in Cities of Over 100,000 Population.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate Committee on Railroads this afternoon decided to report favorably Mr. Fassett's Rapid Transit bill, with many important amendments, while Mr. Ives's Rapid Transit bill will be reported adversely. The Fassett bill, as the committee will report it, provides that there shall be a State Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, to consist of eight members, who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Four of the Commissioners are to be Democrats and four Republicans, and they are to hold office for six years. They are to have jurisdiction over all cities having a population exceeding 100,000, and in all such cities, when the Board is considering rapid transit routes for such cities, the Mayor of the city shall be for the time being an ex-officio member of the Board. Six members shall constitute a quorum. Upon the request of the Mayor, or of any 500 resident freeholders of any such city, such Commissioners shall consider the question of establishing rapid transit roads in such city. They shall make out a plan for a road, and they may lay out routes over, under, or through all streets, avenues, or lands in such cities, including blocks between streets, with the consent of the local authorities, and with the consent of one-half of the property holders, or the determination of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court in lieu of the consent of the property holders.

The public parks, grounds, and buildings of any city, or of the State, or of the United States, are expressly exempted from the provisions of the act, as are also Fifth avenue, Fourth avenue above Forty-second street, Madison avenue, and Broadway south of Thirty-third street, in New York city, and every street or avenue now actually occupied by an elevated structure, except that it provides that the Commission may locate railways under the surface of Broadway or Madison avenue, in New York city, or under any park by tunnel, and except that such routes may cross Broadway or any street or avenue now occupied by an elevated road.

The report of the Commissioners as to the routes and plans adopted shall be transmitted to the Common Council of the city, and such Common Council may suggest changes to be made in the routes and plans, and the Commissioners shall consider such suggestions and report again to the Common Council the routes and plans amended in accordance with the suggestion or not, as the Commissioners may deem wise. Within four weeks after such plans and routes shall have been first transmitted to the Common Council a final vote shall be taken thereon in the form of a resolution to adopt the plans and routes; and when such resolution has been adopted in the manner required by law for the adoption of resolutions or municipal ordinances of such city, such plans and routes shall be deemed to have been finally consented to and adopted, and such consent shall be deemed to be the consent of the local authorities, except that where in any city the exclusive control of a street included in the routes is vested in some other authority other than the Common Council, the consent of such authority must be obtained in place of the Common Council.

After the consents of the local authorities and property owners are obtained and the plans are prepared, the Commissioners shall sell at public auction, after due advertisement, the right to construct and operate such railways. The Commissioners may prescribe the terms and conditions of the sale, as they may deem best for the interest of the public and of the city. A large number of provisions which must be stated in the terms of sale are set forth in the bill. The roads are to be constructed under the supervision of an engineer appointed by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners, other than a Mayor, are to receive reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the Supreme Court and paid by the purchasers of the franchise. On the requisition of the Commissioners, the financial officers of the city shall appropriate such an amount as may be called for for the expenses of the Commissioners. Provisions are made for the organization of corporations to build the roads, for the acquiring of land, and for the conferring on such corporations of the general powers that other railroads have.

It also provides that said Commissioners may allow any railway corporation owning or actually operating a road within the limits of any city in which they have power to act to lay additional tracks on a portion or the whole of its railway, and to acquire terminal or other facilities on any street or place on which said railway shall be located. It also provides that whenever the route selected by the Commissioners for the construction of a road shall intersect, coincide with, or cross any railway tracks occupying the surface of the ground, the corporation building such road is authorized for the purpose of building the road to remove the tracks of such surface railways, but it shall be done in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the practical operation of the surface roads, and the same shall be restored upon the completion of the rapid transit road.

The bill is not to affect or repeal the Rapid Transit act of 1875, except so far as regards the appointment of Commissioners. The bill is not to affect the rights of surface roads heretofore acquired or heretofore authorized to be acquired except as expressly provided in the bill.

MEDALS FOR OLD-TIMERS.

The Veterans in the Ninth Regiment Decorated with Gold, Silver, and Bronze.

Some weeks ago the officers of the Ninth Regiment resolved to present medals to those members of the regiment who had served ten years or over. The records were hunted up, and the names of the honor men ascertained. Last night the regiment was paraded for review at the armory in West Twenty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, in whose command the Ninth served in the Army of the Potomac, presented the medals.

As many people as could crowd onto the big floor of the armory and leave room for the soldiers did so. Most of the spectators were young women. Gen. Sickles wore the full uniform of a Major-General, with dress sword and shining epaulets and a big scarf across his breast. His breast glittered with medals and decorations besides.

The honor men stood before Gen. Sickles in the order of service. First was Private J. Trittenbach, Company G, who has been in the regiment twenty-five years, and who was to receive a gold medal set with diamonds. Behind him stood Sergeant E. W. Watkins, Company B, and Private Noah D. Ward, Company A, who received gold medals. They have served between twenty and twenty-five years. Behind these stood fourteen other members, who were to receive silver medals, and who had served between fifteen and twenty years. Thirty-nine other members, among whom was Col. Seward, who have served between ten and fifteen years, received bronze medals.

After the presentation the band of the regiment gave a concert, which was followed by a ball.

A British Syndicate Negotiating for Paper Mills.

WATERTOWN, March 27.—Messrs. Betram of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Wegelin, March, and Young of London, England, representatives of the great English paper-mill syndicate, are in Watertown making an investigation of the plant and business of the Remington Paper Company, which has extensive paper and pulp mills in this city. A big deal seems about to be consummated. If the report of these experts is favorable, this and three other large plants will become the property of the syndicate within the next few months. The concerns involved in the transaction are the Remington Paper Company of this city, the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company of Palmer's Falls, the Glens Falls Paper Manufacturing Company, and the Rochester Paper Company. The syndicate representatives have now visited all but the Rochester mills, and when that plant has been inspected they will make a report as to the entire property. The united mills will be managed upon a capitalization of about $5,000,000. One-third of the stock is to be held by the present owners of the plants.

The Aryan Theosophical Society.

ALBANY, March 27.—"The Aryan Theosophical Society of New York City" has been incorporated. The purpose of its organization is thus stated: "For the historical study of Eastern and other religions and sciences and the scientific investigation of psychial laws governing man and nature, for the maintenance of a library of theosophical books, and for mutual improvement in religious knowledge and the furtherance of religious opinion, including the formation of an universal brotherhood of humanity."

The nine trustees who are to direct the affairs of this society during its initial year of existence are: William Q. Judge, 144 Bloughby street, Brooklyn; E. Aug. Neresheimer, 176 Lenox avenue; A. H. Spencer, 38 West Thirty-ninth street; John F. Miller, 77 West Fifteenth street; Mary A. Phillips, 24 West Thirty-second street; Allan Cummings, Brunswick Hotel; Fatherscutly Willard, 177 West Ninety-fifth street; Donald Nicolson, 200 East Fifty-second street, and James H. Salisbury, 9 West Twenty-ninth street, New York.

IT WAS A PUSH, THE SAFE MOVER SAYS.

Lawyer Atkinson's Death in a Quarrel That was Not His Own.

Safe Mover Phœnix P. Palmer of the Mosler Safe and Lock Company, accused of causing the death of Lawyer John Henry Atkinson of 21 Park row on Wednesday night by striking him with a stake used in moving iron safes or by shoving him violently against a safe at Lawyer J. B. Bernard's office, Broadway and Fifty-fifth street, was arraigned before Police Justice O'Reilly yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Palmer made a brief statement, saying in effect that Atkinson had violently objected to the removal of the safe and that, becoming more and more angry, Atkinson put his hand behind him.

"I thought," said Palmer, "that he was going to shoot me and I gave him a shove with both hands. His head struck the corner of the safe and he fell to the floor."

Palmer was held for the Coroner. The inquest will be to-morrow.

At the office of the Mosler Safe and Lock Company Mr. Bowen of the firm said yesterday that Palmer had been a quiet and peaceable man, and that he (Mr. Bowen) did not believe that Palmer had been drinking. Deputy Coroner Weston examined the wound yesterday and found that Atkinson had died of fracture of the base of the skull.

Granville E. Martin, who found Atkinson lying beside the safe, said yesterday that he saw Palmer stand near Atkinson with a long iron-tipped stake, used in moving safes, in his hand, and it seemed to him that Palmer had just knocked Atkinson down with the stake. He did not, however, witness the assault. Palmer will be detended at the inquest by the safe company.

Mr. Bernard and Mr. Atkinson had been friends for many years, and Mr. Atkinson was making a social call on his friend when Mr. Palmer and his helpers came to take away the safe. It had been sold to the law firm of Bernard & Kalisky on the installment plan, and Mr. Kalisky had withdrawn from the firm and payments had been defaulted on. There was no objection to the removal of the safe by Lawyer Bernard, but he did object to the noisy way in which Palmer and his associates set to work at so late an hour. Atkinson had no interest whatever in the matter, except through his friendliness to Bernard.

Mr. Atkinson was 41 years of age and was born in Waterford, Saratoga county. His father went to California in 1849. When Atkinson was seven years old his mother took him to California, and the family settled in Auburn, Placer county. Atkinson studied at Santa Clara College, in Oakland, and when he was 17 years old he came back to Waterford with the family, studied law in the office of District Attorney Ormsby of Saratoga county, and was graduated at Union College. He was admitted to the bar in Binghamton, and practised law in Lyons. There he established a weekly newspaper, the *Gem and Bear D*, which is now the *Wayne County Sentinel*. He also served as Justice of the Peace in Lyons. The body will be taken to Waterford for burial.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 27.—Phœnix Palmer, charged with killing John Atkinson, until two years ago lived here. He was employed at various times by leading truckmen. He was born at Roughkeepsie and was named after Phœnix Hose Company. Those in whose employ he has been say he was hot-tempered and easily got into quarrels. His father, "Natty" Palmer, is a well-known character about town, and was years ago the leading restauranter of the place.

THE BIRCHALL CASE.

Two Other Missing Englishmen who are Believed to Have Been Murdered.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 27.—Mr. Stevenson, the father-in-law of Birchall, and Mrs. West Jones, his daughter, left for London, Ont., to-day to see some friends and consult with Birchall's solicitors.

T. B. Alderson, a civil engineer in this city, believes that the Birchall case furnishes a clue to the fate of two young men, friends of his, who have mysteriously disappeared after coming to America to "learn farming" in the Niagara district. The first of these, Augustus A. Rawlings, was 32 years old, and paid $5,000 to Ford, Rathbone & Co., Finsbury Pavement, London, eight years ago, to be sent to this country. He wrote from Hamilton, Ont., saying that he was going to settle at Niagara Falls, and would write from there. He was never heard from afterward.

Frank Begble about the same time answered an advertisement of the same firm in London, and as a result paid $500 to be sent to learn farming in this country. He was sent to a man named Adamson in Toronto, and supposed that he was to go upon a fruit farm near Niagara. Instead, he was sent off a long way into the backwoods, and placed on a miserable farm where he lived as a common laborer. There Mr. Alderson found him four years ago, but he then refused to leave, saying that the owner of the farm had got $1,500 out of him in exchange for an interest in the property, and he wanted to get that back before he left. Mr. Alderson heard from him soon afterward in a letter which said that he had been swindled out of the $1,500. Since that time he has been unable to get any trace of Begble. He believes that both Rawlings and Begble have been murdered, and has written to the detectives having charge of the Birchall case about the matter.

William L. Scott's Gift to His Men.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., March 27.—To mitigate the sufferings of his employees in this section, William L. Scott has sent his check for $5,000, with instructions to draw on him if more be needed. This, with the promise of a speedy resumption of work, has encouraged the 2,000 miners who have been idle for three months.

Brazil's Soldiers Won't Obey Orders.

RIO JANEIRO, March 27.—The garrison of this city recently became disaffected and was ordered to the south. The troops refused to go, and the Government cancelled the order. There is much discontent throughout the city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 50 | Sun sets..... 6 21 | Moon sets ...1 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 44 | Gov. Island. 1 24 | Hell Gate... 3 14

Arrived—THURSDAY, March 27

Ss Teutonic, Parsell, Liverpool.
Ss Richmond Hill, Bennett, London.
Ss Circassia, Young, Glasgow.
Ss Nueces, Risk, Galveston.
Ss Delaware, Chichester, Jacksonville.
Ss Caconna, Mcdonald, Cardenas.
Ss City of Augusta, Fisher, Savannah.
Ss Reginalda, Fraser, Trinidad.
Ss H. F. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston.
Ss Orsino, Evans, St. Jago.
Ship George R. Soofield, Dunning, Calcutta.
Ship Stamboul, Caun, Cape Town.
Ss Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond.

(For later arrivals see First Page)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Aller, from New York for Southampton, passed Prawle Point March 27.
Ss Servia, from New York, at Queenstown.
Ss Aller, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Britannic, from New York, at Queenstown.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss City of Chester, from Liverpool for New York
Ss Adriatic, from Queenstown for New York
Ss Lahn, from Southampton for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Docks	Vessels Sail.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	8:00 P. M.
Delaware, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Russia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
State of Texas, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.

Sail To-morrow.

Alliance, Rio Janeiro	.....	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	.....	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	12:30 P. M.
Egypt, Liverpool	.....	.....
El Sur, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prussia, Frederick Hendrik, Jacmel	.....	1:00 P. M.
Richmond Hill, London	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

India	Hamburg	March 9
Begravia	Gibraltar	March 11
Rhyland	Antwerp	March 15
Trave	Southampton	March 20
Dania	Havre	March 18
California	Hamburg	March 14

Due Saturday, March 29.

France	London	March 13
Maasdam	Rotterdam	March 15
City of Richmond	Queenstown	March 20

Due Sunday, March 30.

Anchoria	Moville	March 21
Persian Monarch	Queenstown	March 17
Tower Hill	London	March 18

Due Monday, March 31.

Utopia	Gibraltar	March 19
Thingvalla	Christiansand	March 19
La Normandie	Havre	March 23
Elbe	Bremen	March 22

Due Tuesday, April 1.

Bothnia	Queenstown	March 22
Polaria	Stettin	March 18

Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts made to measure, 6 for $9. None better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

Harry's Triscophrene, warranted to cause the hair to grow. Count it in beautiful condition.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Blaine Offers Complete Reciprocity to the Argentine Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The foreign delegates to the Pan-American Conference have issued invitations to a dinner to be given in honor of President Harrison on April 15. This is supposed to indicate with some accuracy the probable date of adjournment of the Conference. The trip of the delegates through the South will be made after that date.

The conference still has under consideration the reports of the Committee on Monetary Convention. In the debate on the report of the Committee on Customs Union the United States delegates, upon the authority of Secretary Blaine, offered full reciprocity with the Argentine Republic. Dr. Saenz-Pena, a delegate from that country, having advocated free trade in a minority report and in a speech in support of it before the conference. The reply of Saenz-Pena to the speeches of the United States delegates will be made next Monday, when he will probably state whether his country will accept the offer. No offer of reciprocity was made to any other of the South American republics.

MARRIED.

GRAY—TURNBULL.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, March 24, 1890, by the Rev. Dr Cutler, Grace Townsend Turnbull of Newport, daughter of the late William Hawkhurst Townsend, to Judge John Clinton Gray of New York.

DIED.

BAUER.—On Thursday, March 27, William, youngest son of Philip and Christina Bauer, in the 23d year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, 162 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BIRD.—On Tuesday, March 25, Mary E. Bird, in the 80th year of her age, widow of Oliver W. Bird.
Funeral at Mt. Auburn, Mass. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, March 26, John C. Campbell, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 152 West 122d st., to-day at 2 P. M. Friends of the family and members of the American Society of Civil Engineers are invited to attend. Interment at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y.

CREED.—Officers and members of Gramercy Lodge, No. 309, A. O. U. W., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Sergeant John Creed, to-day at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 362 East 121st st. JOHN W. NOBLE, Master Workman. JOHN T RYAN, Recorder.

ELWELL.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., Charles F. Elwell, Jr., only son of Charles F. and Elmora M. Elwell, aged 29 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 223 Park place, Brooklyn, to-day at 2 P. M.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 25, Cecelia E. Elliott, wife of Alfred Elliott, aged 66 years.
Funeral from the residence of her son, 850 Monroe st., Brooklyn, to-day at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends please attend.

FERO.—On the 26th inst., the Rev. William D. Fero, aged 66 years 7 months and 24 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. John J. Dean, 252 Hudson st., on Friday at 2 o'clock.

GIBBENS.—Suddenly, March 26, Edwin A. Gibbens of this city, aged 56 years.
Funeral services at the New Jerusalem Church, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., on Friday evening, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock; also on the following day at 153 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

GIBSON.—At Montrose-on-Hudson, March 26, James R. Gibson, formerly of the city of New York, in the 89th year of his age.

HALLIDAY.—Suddenly, March 26, Arthur T. Halliday, son of the Rev. S. B. Halliday.

HODGSON.—At Hanover, Conn., Saturday, March 22, Miss Ida J., daughter of the late Isaac Hodgson of Cumberland, England.

KIPP.—On Wednesday, March 26, Prof. Ferdinand Kipp, in his 54th year.
Relatives and friends, also members of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M., and Brooklyn Consistory, No. 24, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 229 Bergen st., Brooklyn, Sunday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

LONGWILL.—On Wednesday, March 26, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, Robert W. Longwill of Fanwood, N. J., formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.
Funeral to-day at 12 o'clock from All Saints' Episcopal Church, Fanwood. Carriages in waiting at depot upon arrival of 10.50 A. M. train from foot of Liberty st.
Glasgow papers please copy.

LYNCH.—On March 26, Nellie, daughter of Peter and Susan Lynch, in her 5th year.
Funeral from parents' residence, 562 9th av., on Friday, March 28, 1890.

MALLON.—Mary, beloved wife of Philip Mallon.
Funeral from her late residence, 240 East 24th st., on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

McGRATH.—On Wednesday morning, March 26 Elizabeth McGrath.
Funeral to-day from the residence of her daughter, Mrs J. Short, 514 East 117th st., at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Holy Rosary, East 119th st., near Pleasant av. Interment in Calvary. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

MacRAE.—At Hackensack, N. J., March 26, Georgiana, widow of Walter H. MacRae.
Services at her late residence Saturday, March 29, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Cortlandt st., New York, at 1:45 P. M.

MILLAR.—At her late residence, 300 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, N. J., Eliza Millar, widow of William Millar, in the 69th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Church, Hudson st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, March 29, at 2 o'clock.

MONAHAN.—On Wednesday, March 26, James Monahan, son of John and Mary Monahan, aged 23 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 2,748 10th av., Saturday, March 29, at 1 P. M.

MURRAY.—On Tuesday, March 25, Margaret Murray, daughter of Elizabeth and the late William Murray.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Maple st., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to-day at 2 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow.

NAMMACK.—On Wednesday, March 26, at her late residence, 244 Madison av., Ann Nammack, in her 86th year.

O'BRIEN.—On Tuesday, March 25, at his late residence, 487