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DANGER AHEAD IN CHICAGO.

THE STRIKES GETTING BEYOND THE CONTROL OF LABOR LEADERS.

Most of the Trades Threaten to Join the Idle Carpenters—Gompers Carrying a Far Bigger Load Than He Bargained For

CHICAGO, April 24.—The untiring efforts of the local labor leaders will be devoted during the next two weeks to an endeavor to restrain the strike fever which seems to have seized the workingmen of the city. The purpose and plan of the American Federation of Labor, which heretofore has controlled the eight-hour day movement, has been to fight the battle with and for one trade at a time. The carpenters, as the best organized as well as the poorest paid of the craftsmen, were selected as the first trade to be relieved. When they had won the miners were next, and then the tailors. To the support of each of these trades in turn the whole energies of the Federation were pledged, and since March 1 an assessment of 10 cents per week for strike purposes has been collected from the 630,000 working members of the Federation. This means a fund constantly being replenished at the rate of $6,300 a week. No combination of employers in any line of trade in any city of the country could successfully fight a well-organized strike backed by capital.

Chicago was chosen as the battle ground on which the first general engagement was to be fought, and the carpenters were placed in the advance line. It was intended that all other trades should remain at work until the carpenters should have won. But the plans of Mr. Gompers and his associates seem too weak to resist the desire of other tradesmen to join actively and aggressively in the movement. Trade after trade has organized and declared that it, too, must have the eight-hour day. The monster demonstration that has been arranged for May 1, as an expression of sentiment only, may turn into the beginning of a strike which the ablest of labor leaders will be powerless to direct, much less control. The officers of the Federation can successfully govern and discipline 7,000 cool, well-organized carpenters, but they would be swept away by an unorganized mob of thousands of enthusiastic, if not hot-headed men, who think they see victory within easy reach of their toil-hardened hands.

And this is what the leaders fear. The original plan of the May-day parade was that all except the carpenters should return to work on May 2. To-day no one can predict what any trade will do. The chances are that most of them will declare themselves on strike for the eight-hour day. This would mean the utter stoppage of half or even a greater proportion of the business of the city; and at present the local leaders see no means to avert such a disaster. It is certain that many thousands of the strikers will be added to the carpenters.

The stock yards and packing house employees, the stair builders, mill carpenters, gas fitters, iron moulders, and harness makers have already announced their intention of striking. But besides these the tailors, shoemakers, plasterers, lathers, cornice makers, metal workers, and many other lines of labor seem determined to join the ranks. A strenuous effort will be made to hold these men back, but its success is doubtful.

The striking carpenters continue their work of proselyting among the few non-union men in town and those who daily arrive from other cities. It was rumored among the men to-day that a building bosses would attempt to defeat the proposed general strike by a total suspension of business on Saturday night next. By this move the bosses would put the men on the defensive to a certain extent.

The idleness among the building trades consequent upon the carpenters' strike is increasing. The President of the Bricklayers' Union called at the strikers' headquarters to-day and said that less than 300 of the 4,500 bricklayers in the city were at work. The same state of affairs prevails in most of the building trades.

The unrestricted general strike will produce but little change in the condition of the building trades. They cannot be much worse than they are now. Beyond doubt there will be 25,000 men idle on Monday next who were making good wages three weeks ago. The stair builders have signified their intention to join the Carpenters' Council and stand by them in the strike by refusing to do carpenter work.

The coal miners, who are next on the list for the good offices of the American Federation of Labor in obtaining the eight-hour day, are organizing for the expected strike. It is not yet known whether the Illinois miners will strike on May 1 or later.

The harness manufacturers have as yet given no reply to the demand of their employees for increased minimum pay for stitchers and fitters hired by the week and more pay for piece work. It is not probable that any concession will be made, in which event the men will go out on Monday.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—As the result of action taken last night the 2,000 carpenters of the city will probably strike on May 1. The Contracting Carpenters' Association met last night and it was decided not to grant the eight-hour day. The reason assigned is that a large number of contracting carpenters outside the association would continue to work their men ten hours.

A STRIKE ALMOST CERTAIN IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, April 24.—The railroad employees to-day notified the various companies of their non-acceptance of the proposition made last Saturday to increase wages. The matter is now in the hands of the executive Committee of the Federation of Railway Employees.

The local Grievance Committee to-day decided to make no concessions from the demands made upon the railroad companies. It is reported that Grand Master Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood will arrive in the city in a few days, and will demand, on behalf of the firemen, an increase to $2 per day. The employees of the baggage department will demand an increase of $10 per month.

The superintendents of all the lines to-day agreed to place the power of terminating negotiations in the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials. Whatever course that company decides upon will be ratified by the others. This leaves the situation practically where it was ten days ago, and a strike is not regarded as probable.

MINERS ON STRIKE.

ROANOKE, Va., April 24.—Thirty days ago the Southwest Improvement Company, owners of the Pocahontas Coal Mines, notified the engineers, brakemen, firemen, and team drivers that on to-day their wages would be reduced. Yesterday the employees notified the company that a reduction would not be accepted, and this morning at roll call not a man answered to his name. The miners are in sympathy with the strikers, and feeling runs high. Trouble is feared.

Riveters and Boiler Makers Still Out.

The riveters and boiler makers employed in Hendren & Robins's Erie Basin dry dock, in South Brooklyn, who stopped work in a body on April 15 because Foreman Phillips announced that each man would have to do a certain amount of work for certain stated wages are still out. Thomas J. Curran, President of the national organization, addressed them last night at a mass meeting in Sackett Hall, and announced that the 5,000 members of the organization would help them in their struggle.

The State Board of Arbitration yesterday notified each party to the controversy of its readiness to investigate and if possible adjust the trouble.

Labor Troubles.

A despatch from Cheyenne says that a conference has been called to consider the demands of the Union Pacific trainmen for an increase, and that nearly all the officials are now at Cheyenne. The trainmen are determined, and, if some solution is not reached to-day, a strike will ensue, taking in the Denver, Texas and Forth Worth, the Oregon Short Line, Kansas Pacific, and Union Pacific roads.

The strike of the lasters in James Means & Co.'s factory, Brockton, Mass., which has been in progress a month, ended yesterday, the firm agreeing to pay one-quarter cent advance in the price. The entire factory will start this morning.

At the squire pork packing establishment at East Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, it was given out that half a dozen of the old employees who struck had returned to work. Mr Squire said that he would not leave the settlement of the strike to the State Board of Arbitration.

There is a strike at the fine-shoe factory of W. H. Byrne in Lynn, Mass., the cutters, channellers, and edgesetters demanding an increase of price. The other departments have grievances, and all hands are out. Mr. Byrne, it is said, has submitted his side of the question to the State Board of Arbitration.

It is expected that the strike of the operatives of the Jackson Company, Nashua, N. H., will be settled satisfactorily this week, and that the mills will be started on Monday. There will be no increase of wages, but the other grievances have been remedied. It is said the help, after receiving an explanation of the present condition of the trade for the class of goods made have agreed to this plan.

The bosses of the various trades in Lancaster, Pa., have refused to grant the nine-hour day after May 1, and uniform wages of $3 a day has been refused the union carpenters. A strike is probable on May 1.

THEY PAY; WHY DO THEY PAY?

Saloon Keepers Admit Giving Money to Spurious Policemen for "Protection."

Two members of a gang of blackmailers who have been swindling east side saloon keepers were caught yesterday in the same precinct in which Policeman Frank McGowan of the Steamboat Squad, who is now awaiting trial, is accused of having extorted money from saloon keepers on Easter Sunday.

When McGowan demanded money from the Seventh street saloon keeper there was a man with him who was described as light in complexion and with light hair. One of the men arrested yesterday is of this description. The two men arrested yesterday were not working together. Each of them had a companion, and one man in each brace got away. The first one who was caught said he was William Freidman. He wore a deputy sheriff's badge. He and his pal went into Charles Fritz's saloon at 59 First avenue yesterday afternoon, sat down at a table, and called for one beer and one cigar. Friedman called Fritz over to him.

"I want to speak to you," he said, showing his shield. "We are police officers and we want $5 from you for protection. Take out for the drink and cigar and give me $4.90."

Fritz gave them $2.10. "That's all I have now," he said. "Come back this afternoon and I will give you the rest."

When they were gone he found Policeman Zorn and told him about it. The men came back after a while, and he told them that he was still short of money. "Come this evening," he said.

They went away and Zorn followed them. They went from Fritz's to Martin Schnaper's, 169 Second avenue, and from there to Casper Brauser's, Justus Schwab's old place, 50 First street. They demanded money in both places. When they left Brauser's they went down First street, and at the corner of First avenue Zorn attempted to arrest them both. He caught Freidman, but the other escaped.

Policeman Prang was in Fourteenth street near First avenue last night when Fritz Otto Mathai, the proprietor of the East side Union Assembly Rooms, spoke to him. "You see those two men," said Mathai, pointing to a couple loitering along. "They came into my place a while ago and demanded money, saying they were detectives. They wanted $5, and I gave them $1." Prang arrested one of the men, and the other got away. His prisoner is the light-haired man. He said he was Edward Hennessy, a plumber and gas fitter. Hennessy had a deputy sheriff's badge, and he also wore a G. A. R. button. Both men were identified by several saloon keepers. Brauser said he gave $4.85 to one of them in February, and Schnaper $2.90 in March.

HE HELPED HIMSELF.

A Police Sergeant Discharged for Stealing Liquor.

NEW HAVEN, April 24.—The Police Commissioners held a star chamber session on Tuesday and accepted the resignation of Sergeant Lent Bishop, who has been a member of the force for about twenty years. Sergeant Bishop was detected in the act of stealing liquor from Johnson & Brothers, wholesale grocers and wine merchants on State street. It is the custom of the house to have a "juice board" in the store room of the liquor department, where customers are allowed to sample the stock. For some time past Mr. Johnson has suspected that some one was abusing the privilege, and employed Detective Brewer to work up the case. Tuesday, while hidden behind some casks, Brewer saw Sergeant Bishop enter the room, fill a bottle from one of the casks, and depart. Bishop was at that time on duty. Brewer charged him with the theft, which he admitted, and his resignation was immediately demanded.

There is a legal point about the meeting of the Commissioners. The City Clerk, Edward Downes, is Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, and is required, under $20,000 bonds, to make accurate records of the doings of the Board. Mr. Downes was not summoned to be present at Tuesday's meeting, it being feared by the Commissioners that he would give the facts of the case to the newspapers. Not being present, he now declines to accept the minutes of the meeting as presented by Mayor Peck, and it is thought that the action of the Board in discharging Sergeant Bishop will be declared illegal. Bishop is a relative of ex-Gov. Bigelow of this city.

MISS HANLEY'S REPUTATION.

Her Father Threatens to Shoot the Lawyer Who Brings Up Damaging Evidence.

BEDFORD, Ind., April 24.—The Hanley-Ferguson breach of promise and forgery suit to-day developed a large-sized sensation, and, but for the interference of several persons, might have ended in a tragedy. Miss Lillian Hanley is a wealthy young society woman, and is suing Mr. Ferguson, a wealthy contractor, on a note for $7,000, which, he claims, is a forgery, and which she asserts he gave her when he promised to marry her.

The defence began this morning to introduce testimony derogatory to the character of the fair plaintiff. Lawson Moses Dunn, a brother of the leading counsel for Ferguson, jumped up in court and said Col. Hanley, the father of the plaintiff, had pulled out a revolver and said he would kill Ferguson's lawyer as soon as he stepped out of court.

The lawyer immediately left the court room, armed himself, and returned. The Court lectured both parties, and ordered deputy sheriffs to accompany them home. Two witnesses for the defence said they did not want to be killed, and they refused to testify. The evidence tended to show that Miss Hanley had acted improperly since her engagement to Ferguson. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

JACKSON'S VICTIM BURIED.

The Chase for the Murderer Fruitless as Yet—Seiford to Be Tried.

The body of Mamie Murphy, who was murdered in Chris. Johnson's on Sixth avenue early on Tuesday morning, was buried yesterday in Evergreens Cemetery. The undertaking rooms at 225 Spring street were crowded. A floral cross, made of roses and lilies, with "Mamie" in the centre, lay upon the coffin. The father and mother of the dead girl followed the body to the burying place.

Inspector Steers has ordered charges to be preferred against Policeman Chester L. Seiford of the Charles street station for neglect of duty in failing to arrest Charles E. Jackson, the murderer.

Inspector Steers says that he will do his utmost to have Johnson's license revoked and his place broken up. Inspector Byrnes's detectives are hunting high and low for Jackson. Detective Sergeants Holdelberg and Dolan went to Hoboken early yesterday morning with Mamie Sexton, a former friend of the assassin, in the hope of finding Jackson there. He had been in Hoboken, but had departed.

The Brooklyn Club Compliments Mr. Silliman.

The Brooklyn Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at the club-house in Pierrepont street, last night by a dinner which was also intended to be a compliment to Benjamin D. Silliman, who has retired from the Presidency of the club after twenty years' service in that office. Mr. Silliman occupied the seat of honor at the right of President David M. Stout. Among the guests were: Gen. Henry W. Slocum, James W. Ridgway, William H. Murtha, J. C. Hoagland, C. H. Otis, Richard Barrett, H. C. Du Val, Stewart L. Woodford, S. V. White, W. Kerr, George V. Brower, Henry I. Hayden, C. S. Hoagland, Eugene D. Blackford, John S. Woodward, Joseph F. Knapp, and Augustus Van Wyck.

On behalf of the club, Mr. Stone presented to Mr. Silliman a complimentary address, which was engrossed and bound between heavy black morocco covers.

Protesting Against the New Time Table.

The dissatisfaction among some of the employees of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company over the new time tables for the Third avenue line found expression last night at a meeting of the drivers and conductors on the Third avenue, Court street, Furman street, and Hamilton avenue lines. It was said that the men on the Third avenue line could not possibly run the cars according to the new schedule, and that the company was not carrying out the contract which it signed with the men at the beginning of the year. A committee was appointed to wait on President Lewis and try to have the matter adjusted.

Run Away with Prof. Gleason, Too.

The horses Prof. Gleason had to handle in his amphitheatre last night was a persistent runaway. He ran away in earnest last night, knocked a wheel off the Professor's buggy against the guard rails of the amphitheatre, and whirled around the ring, dragging the Professor after him. Mr. Gleason lay on his breast, hanging on by one rein only to the horse. The occupants of the unprocisted cheap seats had a nervous time of it until the horse was caught. Prof. Gleason cut his wrist and slightly sprained his ankle, but he will try it on again to-night with the same horse.

Excursion to Washington

Excursion tickets to Washington are sold via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. at $3 round trip. Tickets good 10 days. Fast trains. Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Station foot Liberty st.—Adv.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

HE FINDS MANY FLAWS IN BALFOUR'S IRISH LAND BILL.

He Says it is Unjust to All and the Irish Do Not Want It—Even he Cannot Fathom All the Ambiguities of the Measure.

LONDON, April 24.—Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the Land Purchase bill in the House of Commons this evening. He said he was opposed to the bill under an overwhelming conviction that it was complicated, without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He had been encouraged to hope for a solution by Lord Salisbury's declaring that the measure would not impose a burden upon the British taxpayer. He was disappointed, however, when Mr. Balfour informed the House that the measure pledged the country to the extent of £33,000,000, without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked.

Regarding Mr. Parnell's plan, it was new in principle. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not certain that he comprehended the details. [Conservative laughter.]

It was honorable, even chivalrous, in Mr. Parnell opposing the Government as he did, to deem it proper to propose an alternative. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Parnell's plan, whereby the landlords would not be expatriated, but would be retained. It would be a sorrowful conclusion of the life of the landlord class if, when local government was established in Ireland, they did not take part in adjusting affairs. Mr. Balfour's bill presented a number of dubious points which made it difficult to discern fully the character of the measure. Some of the proposals were so obviously objectionable as to justify their rejection.

A bill of this kind ought to be confined to landlords already in possession; it should not encourage landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the enormous boons offered. [Hear, hear.] The provision respecting two years' arrears also requires a justification which it would be difficult to find. [Cheers.] Another objection cutting near the root of the bill was the method proposed for ascertaining the net rent of the land. It was so bad that it would enable the landlord to obtain compensation upon a large mass of income that he had never received. [Hear, hear.]

There was to be no charge for management, for the rent expenses of eviction, nor for bad debts, with other charges necessarily falling upon the landlords. The effect of this was that they might be giving instead of seventeen years' purchase, twenty or twenty-five years.

He also took the strongest objection to placing an embargo upon the local funds of counties. [Hear, hear.] That proposal violated a principle which the House sought to hold sacred. Then there was nothing in the bill to prevent the occupier who became owner from subletting.

Mr. Madden, the Irish Attorney-General, explained that a tenant could not sublet without permission from the Land Commission.

Mr. Gladstone, continuing, asked on what principle the Land Court would act in giving permission. There must be a clear understanding on this point. There was no principle indicated in the bill. The only really available and valuable guarantee included in the measure were grants from the imperial exchequer on account of probate duties and other public charges. The Government had already given England and Scotland similar grants, placing them wholly at the disposal of the local authorities. Was it possible the Government would tell the counties of Ireland that the grant to that county must be used for the benefit of persons contracting under the bill? [Cheers.] It was a violation of equality in governing the three kingdoms, than which he never knew a more glaring instance. [Cheers.]

Coming to the Constitutional Constitutional objections, any one of which formed an absolute reason against the second reading of the measure, he urged that it was obvious that Ireland opposed the measure, in view of the fact that five-sixths of the Irish members deliberately and determinedly opposed it. [Cheers.] As the Government was going to make Ireland its debtor, it was important to consider what was the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to debt. If they declined to recognize the obligation it was a new wrong inflicted. If Ireland's representatives declined to recognize the binding character of the obligation, protesting that the country did not get value for its money, was it prudent to force the measure upon the people? Was it possible to imagine the Government imposing a similar measure upon Scotland in defiance of the protest of sixty out of the seventy Scotch members? [Cheers.]

He objected also to the use of British credit. He did not entertain an extreme view about the use of British credit, but he thought that the Government were precluded from large applications of that credit for the purchase of land. The last general election settled the question. If the Conservatives were then pledged against the use of the public credit, so was the Opposition.

This Parliament certainly could not, in conformity with its honorable obligations, pass a bill instituting a loan fund having an interminable operation. [Cheers.]

Another objection was more formidable still. This related to State landlordism. Besides the large pecuniary risk, the bill involved evils tenfold greater than those of existence conditions which would shock humanity, imperil order, and make worse the relations between the two countries. State landlordism implied the use of soldiers against the tenant; the use of every weapon of the State to enforce an unpopular law.

Last night was a sad disappointment to find under the name of a voluntary arrangement between landlord and tenant, a device for bringing an irresistible pressure upon the tenant with a view of extorting for the landlord's benefit nearly the whole of the immense boon that Parliament might confer. These objections covered only a part of the bill. He was not sure that he had as yet obtained a full comprehension of the measure. He had seen many complicated measures, but he had probably never seen one more complicated as the bill under discussion. It contained every form of ambiguity. This might have been successfully encountered and the ambiguities got rid of, but the objections, as stated, were fatal.

In conclusion, he said: "I feel it to be my absolute duty to protest against principles of so flagrant a character, and so tending to embark the country in immense pecuniary risks, while making land purchase not an aim in the settlement of the general Irish problem, but a means to further plunge us into the deepest political entanglements." [Cheers.]

Mr. Goschen made a long speech in reply to Mr. Gladstone. He appealed to the House not to allow political opinions to warp their judgment on the bill.

MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

The Employees of the German Railroads Will Not Have a Holiday.

BERLIN, April 24.—The employees of the various railways have been warned that they will be dismissed if they absent themselves from duty on May 1 for the purpose of taking part in the demonstration which the workmen propose holding on that day.

It has finally been decided that the Government will remain neutral in regard to the labor demonstration on May 1. The police, however, have been ordered to take the strictest precautions to protect the men who work on that day from interference, and to suppress all illegal demonstrations.

PARIS, April 24.—A notice has been issued by the manufacturers at Aix warning their employees that if any of them remain from work on May 1 for any reason other than sickness or other disability they will be discharged.

VIENNA, April 24.—There were strike riots at Schuttenhofen to-day. The rioting was suppressed by the gendarmes. The strike movement has spread to Bielberg and Kreuth.

Queen Victoria Meets her Eldest Daughter.

BERLIN, April 24.—Empress Frederick, daughter of Queen Victoria, and Princesses Victoria and Margaret, granddaughters of the Queen, arrived at Darmstadt to-day. They were met at the railway station by the Grand Duke of Hesse and his family, and were driven to the ducal palace, where they met Queen Victoria.

The ex-Empress and her daughters returned to Hamburg from Darmstadt this evening.

The Duke of Orleans Declines a Pardon.

PARIS, April 24.—It is said that the Duke of Orleans, who is now imprisoned at Clairvaux for returning to France in violation of the law banishing from the country all pretenders to the throne and their heirs, has refused a pardon of his liberty made by the Government, owing to the conditions imposed. It is expected that the Duke will be married while undergoing his imprisonment.

A French Cabinet Crisis Feared.

PARIS, April 24.—It is rumored that there are serious dissensions in the French Ministry, and an early collapse of the Cabinet is feared.

OVERCOME BY FOUL AIR.

One of the Eight 'Longshoremen Taken Unconscious from the Ship's Hold Dies.

Eight 'longshoremen who were engaged in unloading the steamship Nederland of the Red Star line at her pier in Jersey City yesterday were overcome by foul air and one of them died. The forward hatch of the ship had been removed, and men worked there all the afternoon.

Just before 6 o'clock Stevedore Willis ordered 'longshoremen Dennis Sullivan, Patrick and John Hamilton, Patrick Madigan, Peter Wackets, Frank and Barney Lynch, and half a dozen others to begin work at the hatch near the stern. The cover was removed and Sullivan was lowered in the hold. He was overcome almost instantly, and fell forward on his face.

The other men followed him down into the hold, and in five minutes they were all unconscious. The men above discovered that something was wrong, and got the bodies upon deck as quickly as possible. When the City Hospital ambulance arrived all the men but Dennis Sullivan had partially revived. Sullivan died about half an hour after he was taken out of the hold.

The ship's cargo was chiefly cotton rags. The hold had been closed for eight days. Usually 'longshoremen wait a little while after the hatches are opened to give the pure air a chance to get in. Sullivan and his companions did not wait, the ship officers say. Sullivan lived with his sister in Morris street. He was 25 years old.

BENJAMIN B. NEWTON FOUND.

He Was at a Hotel in New York While the Police Were Searching For Him.

Acting Assistant Superintendent Benjamin B. Newton of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, whose office is in Philadelphia, and who disappeared from the house of his brother-in-law, George H. Goddard, in Plainfield, while he was resting there from overwork, was discovered yesterday at Smith and McNeil's Hotel on Washington street. He arrived at the hotel after midnight on Monday. He spent his nights there, paid for his room every morning, and did not appear at the desk again until night, when he hired a new room. It was remarked by the clerk to his assistant that Mr. Newton appeared to be pale and ill. Where he went to every day no one in the hotel knows, but it is supposed that he did not go far away. He was perfectly sober. On the last night of his stay in the hotel he was in and out of his room frequently.

Mr. Goddard and his brother hastened to the tent. Palmer, thinking the murder of his wife unfinished, fired at her again, but this time the ball went wide of its mark. The girls, through fright, lay prostrate by their dead mother's side and could move neither hand nor foot.

In quick succession after firing the second time, the maddened gypsy raised the weapon to his own head. The tent was now filled with members of the band. "Sonny" Palmer, a young son of the murderer, sprang upon his father to wrest the revolver from him, but the old man, with his strength and fierceness of a wild beast, shook him off, and holding everybody in the tent at bay, succeeded in sending a ball into his brain. He reeled and fell like one dead a few feet from the corpse of his wife. But he was only unconscious. A dash of cold water revived him. Lights had been brought, and he recognized his boy, "Sonny" Palmer bending over him.

"Where's the pistol, Sonny?" he whispered hoarsely. The boy made no answer.

"Get the pistol," said the old man, "and shoot me. Put the ball in here," pointing to his breast.

"No, I won't do anything of the kind," was the young gypsy's reply. "You are going to be saved for the rope."

Dr. Case the village physician, said Palmer would probably die to-night. He might live a little longer if he could be taken to his own home. He shot himself back of the right ear and although he probed deep for the ball, he had not been able to find it. He knew from its position, however, that the gypsy must die.

The grief of Sarah and Cassie Palmer over the tragic death of their mother was heart-rending. Cassie threw herself upon the body, and with her brown arms wound about her mother's neck, begged her to speak. She kissed the wrinkled face and stroked the gray hair, crying, moaning, and shrieking.

Sarah's grief was not so demonstrative, but its effects upon her were more terrible. She suddenly she dashed out of the tent and down to the river's edge. Constable David H. Wharton had just arrived on the scene, and the figure of the flying girl, her long black hair streaming down her back, was the first object that met his attention. At the brink of the river the girl was about to throw herself into the water, when Constable Wharton seized her about the waist, and managed to hold her despite great struggling on her part. She begged to be allowed to die, and acted as if her reason had left her. When she came to of two of the gypsies she was taken back to the tent. Twice thereafter she tried to drown herself, and to-night she is under surveillance in a villager's cottage.

Her mother's body was removed to the Morgue, and the divine murderer lies in his wagon, and is being nursed by members of the band under the advice of Dr. Case. Coroner Brannin of Bristol placed all the male gypsies under arrest, and then summoned a jury. The band have the freedom of their camp, and tonight are sitting about a fire discussing the tragedy in undertones. They are not satisfied that Mrs. Palmer's refusal to leave the tent and go with her husband was the sole provocation of the murder. They say that the old couple had a secret from the band and from their own children, and that it led to frequent quarrels between them. They refuse to talk of it, however, whatever it was, in low tones by themselves, and ceased at once if approached by any of the gypsies.

A month ago, while the band was in the oil regions, Palmer tried to kill his wife with an axe. This took place after one of their sub rosa conversations, and Mrs. Palmer would not tell what angered her husband. The murdered woman had been telling fortunes for over fifty years. If she never made a true prophecy before in her life, she certainly did last night, when she broke good-by to Mrs. Solomon Pierce, a lady residing near the camp. Standing by the camp fire, with a bandanna wound about her head and holding Mrs. Pierce's hand, the old gypsy woman said:

"I am sorry to say so, but this may possibly be the last good-by I will ever say to you."

"Why, are you going away?" asked Mrs. Pierce.

"No, but something terrible is going to happen to me soon, and it may happen to-night," was her reply.

According to the one of the gypsies not related to the family, the Palmers are worth considerable money. One of their daughters is the owner of a hotel in Brooklyn, while a son has a livery stable at Bristol, Pa. A brother of the murderer is said to have a large horse sale and trade stable in New York city.

Coroner Brannin will hold an inquest at Hoagland's tavern to-night. The gypsies were put upon the witness stand and related the facts of the shooting, and the jury returned a verdict pronouncing Palmer guilty of wilful murder. The witnesses will be held until Palmer dies. Should he by any possibility survive they will be used by the State in his prosecution.

Broker Huggins Fined $100 for Assault.

Cooper Huggins, a broker of 31 Broadway, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of assaulting James L. Kemper in a Sixth avenue surface car a week ago. "The trouble," said Mr. Huggins, "originated with Kemper. He refused to bow to me while in the car, and began to sneer when I spoke to him. I felt myself obliged to chastise the fellow." Mr. Huggins was fined $100.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Paris garrison will be reinforced by eight cavalry regiments on May 1.

Charles Lambert, convicted of killing Mrs. Agnes Griffiths by throwing a lighted lamp at her on Jan. 1, in Orange, N. J., was yesterday sentenced to five years in the State prison.

A fire which started in Smith's dry goods store at De Ruyter, Madison county, yesterday morning, destroyed four stores and eighteen dwellings. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Dominick Taney of Philadelphia, a young man who, while intoxicated on March 6, stabbed and killed his brother Michael, pleaded guilty yesterday of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

The old Methodist parsonage in Ash Grove, three miles east of Cambridge, N. Y., and which was destroyed by fire on Monday night, was the oldest Methodist parsonage in the country, having been built by the congregation of Phillip Embury about 1785.

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The badly decomposed body of a man was found in the water near the Broadway extension bridge, Boston, yesterday. From the fact that a policeman had supposed the body is that of Hunkle Frick, the French designer, who disappeared on Feb. 8, he had $1 sewed up in his left hip pocket, and there were found on the body $41 and his watch. The balance of the $1,400 was found by Dr. Draper deposited in a belt around Frick's waist. There were no signs of violence to be seen, and in the opinion of the medical examiner it was a case of suicide.

MURDER IN A GYPSY CAMP.

AN OLD MAN KILLS HIS WIFE AS SHE LIES IN HER TENT.

He Then Shoots Himself, and Will Die—Grief of Two Pretty Gypsies, One of Whom Tries to Kill Herself—The Camp.

TRENTON, April 24.—A murder and probable suicide occurred this morning in a gypsy camp on the bank of the Delaware in the village of Morrisville, Pa., opposite Trenton. The gypsies were making their way to Easton, and arrived in Morrisville on Monday. The band consisted of fifteen nomads of English birth. They pitched their tent in a spot where they could see the rear of the New Jersey Capitol. Their outfit, besides the tent, consisted of two gypsy wagons, eight horses and a mule. There was a dog in the outfit, but Noah Palmer, a gypsy of 65, gave the animal and several dollars in cash for a 32-calibre revolver, and with this weapon the murder was committed.

Palmer and his wife, who was five years his senior, and two sons and two daughters made up part of the band. The women of the camp told fortunes while the men traded horses. Palmer came over to Trenton last night, and it is said indulged freely in Jersey lightning. At midnight he crossed the river to the camp and went to bed in one of the wagons. His wife and daughters were asleep in the tent. They were lying on a bed of straw. Mrs. Palmer was a very fleshy woman, weighing over 200 pounds. Her face was wrinkled, but what beauty she possessed in her youth was reflected in the features of her girls, Sarah and Cassie Palmer. Both are beautiful, with complexions of olive, and black eyes and hair. It was Cassie Palmer, the younger daughter, who told the tale of the tragedy to the crowd of villagers who surrounded the camp soon after it was made known that a murder had been committed.

Her father, partly dressed, she said, had entered the tent and awakened her mother. The latter refused to comply with his request that she accompany him to the wagon he had been occupying. In a terrible rage he drew his revolver. Mrs. Palmer and her daughters were still lying down. They scarcely realized the situation before Palmer aimed at his wife and fired. The ball crashed through her right temple and killed her almost instantly. The report of the weapon aroused everybody in the camp, and the women hastened to the tent. Palmer, thinking the murder of his wife unfinished, fired at her again, but this time the ball went wide of its mark. The girls, through fright, lay prostrate by their dead mother's side and could move neither hand nor foot.

In quick succession after firing the second time, the maddened gypsy raised the weapon to his own head. The tent was now filled with members of the band. "Sonny" Palmer, a young son of the murderer, sprang upon his father to wrest the revolver from him, but the old man, with his strength and fierceness of a wild beast, shook him off, and holding everybody in the tent at bay, succeeded in sending a ball into his brain. He reeled and fell like one dead a few feet from the corpse of his wife. But he was only unconscious. A dash of cold water revived him. Lights had been brought, and he recognized his boy, "Sonny" Palmer bending over him.

"Where's the pistol, Sonny?" he whispered hoarsely. The boy made no answer.

"Get the pistol," said the old man, "and shoot me. Put the ball in here," pointing to his breast.

"No, I won't do anything of the kind," was the young gypsy's reply. "You are going to be saved for the rope."

Dr. Case the village physician, said Palmer would probably die to-night. He might live a little longer if he could be taken to his own home. He shot himself back of the right ear and although he probed deep for the ball, he had not been able to find it. He knew from its position, however, that the gypsy must die.

The grief of Sarah and Cassie Palmer over the tragic death of their mother was heart-rending. Cassie threw herself upon the body, and with her brown arms wound about her mother's neck, begged her to speak. She kissed the wrinkled face and stroked the gray hair, crying, moaning, and shrieking.

Sarah's grief was not so demonstrative, but its effects upon her were more terrible. She suddenly she dashed out of the tent and down to the river's edge. Constable David H. Wharton had just arrived on the scene, and the figure of the flying girl, her long black hair streaming down her back, was the first object that met his attention. At the brink of the river the girl was about to throw herself into the water, when Constable Wharton seized her about the waist, and managed to hold her despite great struggling on her part. She begged to be allowed to die, and acted as if her reason had left her. When she came to of two of the gypsies she was taken back to the tent. Twice thereafter she tried to drown herself, and to-night she is under surveillance in a villager's cottage.

Her mother's body was removed to the Morgue, and the divine murderer lies in his wagon, and is being nursed by members of the band under the advice of Dr. Case. Coroner Brannin of Bristol placed all the male gypsies under arrest, and then summoned a jury. The band have the freedom of their camp, and tonight are sitting about a fire discussing the tragedy in undertones. They are not satisfied that Mrs. Palmer's refusal to leave the tent and go with her husband was the sole provocation of the murder. They say that the old couple had a secret from the band and from their own children, and that it led to frequent quarrels between them. They refuse to talk of it, however, whatever it was, in low tones by themselves, and ceased at once if approached by any of the gypsies.

A month ago, while the band was in the oil regions, Palmer tried to kill his wife with an axe. This took place after one of their sub rosa conversations, and Mrs. Palmer would not tell what angered her husband. The murdered woman had been telling fortunes for over fifty years. If she never made a true prophecy before in her life, she certainly did last night, when she broke good-by to Mrs. Solomon Pierce, a lady residing near the camp. Standing by the camp fire, with a bandanna wound about her head and holding Mrs. Pierce's hand, the old gypsy woman said:

"I am sorry to say so, but this may possibly be the last good-by I will ever say to you."

"Why, are you going away?" asked Mrs. Pierce.

"No, but something terrible is going to happen to me soon, and it may happen to-night," was her reply.

According to the one of the gypsies not related to the family, the Palmers are worth considerable money. One of their daughters is the owner of a hotel in Brooklyn, while a son has a livery stable at Bristol, Pa. A brother of the murderer is said to have a large horse sale and trade stable in New York city.

Coroner Brannin will hold an inquest at Hoagland's tavern to-night. The gypsies were put upon the witness stand and related the facts of the shooting, and the jury returned a verdict pronouncing Palmer guilty of wilful murder. The witnesses will be held until Palmer dies. Should he by any possibility survive they will be used by the State in his prosecution.

Broker Huggins Fined $100 for Assault.

Cooper Huggins, a broker of 31 Broadway, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of assaulting James L. Kemper in a Sixth avenue surface car a week ago. "The trouble," said Mr. Huggins, "originated with Kemper. He refused to bow to me while in the car, and began to sneer when I spoke to him. I felt myself obliged to chastise the fellow." Mr. Huggins was fined $100.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Paris garrison will be reinforced by eight cavalry regiments on May 1.

Charles Lambert, convicted of killing Mrs. Agnes Griffiths by throwing a lighted lamp at her on Jan. 1, in Orange, N. J., was yesterday sentenced to five years in the State prison.

A fire which started in Smith's dry goods store at De Ruyter, Madison county, yesterday morning, destroyed four stores and eighteen dwellings. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

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