THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SILVER AND FORTIFICATION BILLS DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Pugh Wants More Silver and Less Tariff, and Mr. Cockrell Tells How Quickly Canada Would be Annexed if England Should Levy a War Contribution on New York or Some Other Port.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Silver bill was taken up by the Senate to-day, and Mr. Pugh made a speech largely devoted to a criticism of the Tariff bill. He saw in it with sadness an attempt to satisfy the farmers and other producers, and to induce them to believe that they would find greater prosperity and lighter burdens when the McKinley bill became a law. Could the free coinage of silver, he asked, or any other remedial legislation remove the causes of the discontent which prevailed all over the country so long as such a system of tariff taxation absorbed the substance of the people? Nothing that could be gained from a greater volume of currency would enable the people to save any surplus from their hard earnings. The able speeches made in the Senate in favor of free coinage had left him but little to say. The people did not care so much for theories as they did for facts. The enemies of silver used no weapons but theories. Their arguments were always based on theory, predictions, and dogmatic assertions. For himself he was strongly in favor of making money more plenty. It had been a long time since the United States had had anything like a redundant circulation. The people had never suffered, in any age or country, in commerce, trade, or otherwise, from having too much coined money in circulation or as the basis of circulation. There could be no depreciation in the unit of money value, combined of gold and silver, so long as the unit was declared by Congress to have the value of a dollar. The only way that the ingenuity of a shylock could devise to destroy silver and gold as a just measure of commerce and exchange, and as a standard for the fulfilment of contracts, was to separate them, and to make either a commodity. That was the plan that had been resorted to and put into execution in 1873, clandestinely by the enemies of silver.

Mr. Pugh quoted from the English financier, Mr. Goschen, a statement that the fall of the Roman empire was largely brought about by the lack of a sufficient circulation of money, and the absence of an expansive currency; and he said that the United States was now confronted with a great financial phenomenon. In the near future, he said, the entire output of American gold and silver mines would be insufficient to meet the demands of increasing population and wealth, and the United States might soon be in the position of the Roman empire, when the debtor class would become clamorous for relief laws, made necessary by the insufficiency of the precious metals to furnish enough currency. The necessity for a more expansive currency was perfectly apparent, and its existence could not be ignored by Congress. That necessity could not be met by any legislation that came short of making available the entire supply of American mines to secure a circulation sufficiently expansive to meet the demands of the people and to satisfy their reasonable and legitimate wants. He should, therefore, join his vote to the votes of those who were in favor of free, unlimited, and compulsory coinage of gold and silver bullion.

Mr. Farwell declared himself in full accord with the purposes of the bill, but said that he was in favor of going still further. He would use for money all the silver offered and not a stipulated sum, as provided for in the bill, and he would coin it at its market value. But, in his opinion, the bill would not accomplish its objects. Two other things were necessary. The national bank system should be preserved, and the sub-treasury system abolished. When these measures were adopted, the people could get all the money they needed. The national bank system should be perpetuated by substituting the bonds issued by United States bonds to secure circulation. This would go very far, further than any other measure that he could conceive of, to increase the volume of currency. The people would then utilize all the best bonds of the country, and would procure such circulation as the business of the country demanded.

If the independent treasury system could be abolished, then the money of the people would substantially be left in their hands. That which was left in the Government vaults might just as well, so far as its being of any benefit to the people was concerned, be destroyed. His object in favoring the abolition of the sub-treasury was to have all the money of the people in the channels of business, as it was before the passage of the independent Treasury act in 1846. The money now in the sub-treasuries would, if deposited in the national banks, add largely to the volume of currency for business purposes. He did not favor the repeal of the independent Treasury act for the purpose of benefiting the banks. His purpose was wholly in behalf of the people and to increase the circulation for their benefit.

At the close of Mr. Farwell's speech the Silver bill was laid aside and the Fortifications bill was taken up.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for rifled seacoast mortars from $250,000 to $400,000 gave rise to a discussion, in which the exposed condition of the American seaports was described by Messrs. Dawes and Hale, and their apprehensions were ridiculed by Mr. Cockrell. The latter, commenting upon a remark that an invasion of a fourth-class power could levy contributions on the seaboard cities, said that he would like Great Britain to levy a war contribution of even a nickel on New York. That act would be followed by an invasion of Canada and a confiscation of every particle of property owned there by Great Britain, amounting to billions and billions. He was astounded that an American statesman, like the Senator from Maine, should express an apprehension, a dread, a trembling, lest England should enter into war with the United States and levy a contribution by her war vessels. There was not money enough in the Treasury of the United States to induce England to do such a thing as that.

Mr. Hale remarked that the Canadian offset would make no figure in the question, because if there were any hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, which he prayed would be averted, England would assume, in advance, that the United States would take possession of Canada, and one reason why England might be driven by force of circumstances to exact contributions from seacoast cities would be because she knew that she would lose Canada. The United States could not recoup upon her by taking Canada, because the tie which held Canada to Great Britain was very small any way. He believed that the annexation view in Canada was certainly enlarging and becoming more powerful, and that Canada would, in a peaceful way and at no distant day, come to the United States. But, if hostilities should occur, the first thing that would happen would be the occupation, overrunning, and annexation of Canada by United States troops; and England's only offset to that would be her opportunities on the seacoast cities of the United States.

Mr. Cockrell—What would become of the Canadian bonded debt held in England? Would we permit that debt to be held as an obligation to be paid? There are millions and millions of Canada railroad and other bonds held in England; and when we overrun Canada, are we to permit these obligations to be outstanding and valid against the United States? Do you suppose that we would not condemn them, that we would not appropriate every dollar of property there, without assuming one cent of obligation to anybody?

Mr. Hale—By no means. But I am certain of this, that if Canada comes to us by peaceful processes we will assume her debt.

Mr. Cockrell—There is no doubt of that.

Mr. Hale—If she should come by war, the question of her debt, owed not to the British Government but to private individuals, would be a question for negotiation; and it is by no means certain that, if the negotiation resulted in the absorption of Canada by the United States, there would not accompany that a provision that the United States should assume the debt.

Mr. Cockrell—I can say that it is absolutely certain that there would be no such negotiation, and I want England to know to-day that, in that event, we shall take Canada with all that she has, without any kind of obligation to mortal being, national or individual. Canada knows that as well as we do; and England knows it.

The amendment was agreed to—24 to 22.

The next amendment that attracted attention was the proposition to strike out two items for the Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal, one appropriating $248,743 for the erection of the south wing and the other appropriating $780,000 for machinery.

Mr. Dawes, in reply to a question by Mr. Edmunds, explained the motives which prompted the Committee on Appropriations to recommend the striking out of these items. It was not, he said, from any idea that Watervliet was not as good a place for the manufacture of large guns as could be selected, nor was it from any idea that it was unwise to combine the manufacture, by private parties, of the rough castings and the finishing of the guns at a Government establishment. The idea of the committee was that a postponement, for the present, of the preparations for the south wing was desirable, and that there should be an attempt to divert the money to other methods contemplated by the statute of 1885. It was these considerations that had led the committee to recommend the striking out of those provisions for the present year.

Mr. Edmunds argued in favor of having the work of casting, assembling, and finishing guns undertaken and carried out by the Government in its own establishments rather than by private constructors.

Mr. Dawes gave a partial concurrence to the views expressed by Mr. Edmunds, and (in lieu of the items to be struck out) he moved to insert the following: For boring and turning lathes, rifling machinery, and 80-ton travelling crane fully equipped for the manufacture of 12-inch guns, at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., $285,000.

The Senate adjourned without disposing of the amendment.

House of Representatives.

The House considered to-day the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie vs. Turpin. Mr. Comstock of Minnesota opened the discussion with an argument in favor of the claims of the contestant, and Mr. Crisp of Georgia presented the claims of the contestee. Then, pending further debate, the House adjourned.

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Outside of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, and Jones, Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee, continued to-day the consideration of the Tariff bill. The items in the wood schedule were examined and passed, and then the sugar schedule was laid over for the present, it being deemed best to await the return of Senators Morrill and Sherman before taking up a subject of such importance.

Two New York fur dealers, representing, they said, one hundred houses engaged in the preparation of furs and manufacture of fur goods, had a hearing of a few minutes before the sub-committee this morning. They asked an increase of the duty on dressed fur and manufactured articles over that provided in the House bill.

Senators Power and Saunders and Representative Carter of Montana are learning a rather bitter lesson in the politics of the Harrison Administration. The case of the statesmen from Montana vs. Prince Russell Harrison has been the subject of no end of gossip in the cloak rooms of the Senate during the past few days. Two months or more ago, it appears, the term of the Democratic Postmaster at Helena expired, and in anticipation of the prompt appointment of a Republican to succeed him the Senators and the Representative met in council. Both Senators and the member live in Helena, and the question, therefore, was as to who should control the appointment. They concluded there was no use quarreling about it, and finally agreed upon M. B. Walker, a well-known resident of Helena, and a nephew of Secretary Blaine. Walker was satisfactory to the people of the town, and his backers, comprising the whole delegation from the State, naturally supposed there would be no difficulty about his appointment. But Walker has some interest in the Helena *Herald*, a rival sheet to the paper owned by son Russell, and of course the Prince was against him. In order to defeat Walker he brought out a candidate of his own, a man named Wheeler, a chum and former business associate of Russell's. With no other conspicuous backer than the Prince of the house of Harrison, Wheeler has actually got his fingers on the prize, and is likely to run off with it in a few days. The Senators and Representative have exhausted all their influence at the White House in favor of their candidate, and have learned that Russell is too much for them. They have, however, suppressed their wrath as much as possible, in order to avoid a scandal, and have endeavored to arrange a compromise by which their man may get the Government Assay Office, while Prince Russell's man gets the Post Office. This they are now at work on, and hence we will not say for publication what they really think of the Prince business, but in the privacy of the cloak rooms they are pouring out a bitter tale of woe.

After a talk yesterday between Senator Davis and Representative Morrill, Chairmen of the two committees on pensions, it was believed that an agreement would be finally and formally reached to-day by the conferees on the General Pension bill. But, when the House conferees came up this morning with the instructions of the Republican caucus of last night to maintain the principle of service pensions, it was manifest that an agreement could not be secured under those conditions, and a vote to report disagreement to the respective houses was adopted. The service pension feature was the only one of any importance upon which the conferees could not agree.

Senator Paddock reported favorably from the Committee on Agriculture to-day a substitute for all the pure food bills which have been introduced in the Senate. The bill provides that for the purpose of protecting inter-State commerce there shall be organized in the Department of Agriculture a food division, whose chief shall receive $3,000 per annum, and shall be charged with the duty of procuring and having analyzed samples of food or drugs sold in any State and Territory other than where manufactured. The introduction into any State or Territory from another State or Territory of any adulterated food or drugs is prohibited under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

A SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASE.

A Report in Favor of Miller and Declaring Unconstitutional Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The majority report in the case of Miller agt. Elliott, from the Seventh South Carolina district, was submitted to the House Committee on Elections this morning by Chairman Rowell. The report is somewhat sensational in that at the very beginning it declares that the entire South Carolina registration and election laws are unconstitutional. The basis for this declaration, as stated in the report, is that the State law imposes a number of restrictions upon the exercise of the right of suffrage, which are in conflict with the State Constitution. Whereas, the Constitution deprives a person of the right of suffrage only upon conviction for murder, felony, duelling, and treason, the State law prohibits the exercise of the right of suffrage by persons who were entitled to register in 1881 and neglect to do so; by those who moved into the State and neglected to register at the first ensuing registration; and by those who sold their registration certificates for a valuable consideration. The report says there a number of negroes have been compelled by poverty, while awaiting the maturing of the cotton crops, to sell their certificates to traders, who immediately send them to political headquarters within the State, and that the negroes are permanently disfranchised.

After laying down this proposition the report proceeds to discuss the legal aspects of the election from the usual standpoint, and recites the fact that in certain precincts what amounted to an educational test (and therefore an illegal test) was imposed by lettering the ballot boxes, which were separate in the case of each office, and that voters were deceived by an intentional shifting of the boxes, so that the judges of election were able to throw out all of the ballots cast in the wrong boxes. There was also, says the report, evidence of ballot-box stuffing. Summing up, it is found that, taking the position most favorable to the sitting member, the contestant Miller had a majority of 757; while if the law is strictly followed his majority will reach 1,448.

Mr. Wilson of Missouri will prepare the minority report.

To Carry Out the Pan-American Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Hale to-day proposed an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to carry out some of the recommendations of the Pan-American Conference. The amendment makes an aggregate appropriation of $41,750 for salaries, office, and miscellaneous expenses and printing of the conference. The President is authorized to invite the Governments of the other American republics and the Hawaiian kingdom to appoint Commissioners to meet in Washington on the first Wednesday of June next to consider the establishment of international committees as recommended by the Pan-American Conference. The United States is to be represented by three Commissioners, and an appropriation of $15,000 is provided for. The President is also authorized to appoint three members of the Inter-Continental Railway Commission, and $65,000 is appropriated to defray this Government's share of the expense involved in this scheme. For the establishment of the Customs Information Union, recommended by the Conference, $36,000 is appropriated; and for the purchase or erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the Latin-American Memorial Library $250,000—the building to be dedicated on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

The Kemmler Case Goes to the Court of Appeals.

BUFFALO, June 3.—In the General Term of the Supreme Court to-day the decision of Judge Underwood of Auburn in the Kemmler habeas corpus case was affirmed. This allows the case to go at once to the Court of Appeals. The only question at issue is whether or not Kemmler can be legally executed by the Warden of Auburn prison.

Not to Blame for Killing Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Coroner to-day held an inquest in the case of Henry Jackson, the Trenton escaped convict, who was shot on May 30 by pursuing Philadelphia officers after he had shot and injured Policeman Barber. The jury returned a verdict that Jackson came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Officer Grand while in discharge of his duty.

WATER MAINS PUMPED DRY.

LITTLE BUILDINGS DOWN TOWN COMPLAIN OF BIG.

Dry Shampoos Only in the Barber Shops and Vichy to Drink—Steam Pumps Beat the Janitor's Hand Pump in Dry Times.

A water famine of considerable dimensions has been affecting most of the shop keepers south of City Hall Park for the last few days. In all the small buildings the faucets have ceased to flow, and much difficulty has been experienced in even pumping water from the mains in the basements. Scrubbing out, window washing, and house cleaning generally have been almost entirely abandoned, and drinking water has become a luxury which only shops in the big office buildings can afford. Barbers in Fulton and Nassau streets have had the greatest difficulty in supplying their baths, and in many shops the wet shampoo has been entirely abolished. "If this keeps up," said one barber yesterday, "we will be thankful in a few days to get a few drops to make a lather with."

"The big structures like the Potter, Morse, Equitable, and Mutual Life building consume an immense amount of water, and they pump it to their reservoirs on top by steam," said Ernest Goldbacher of 98 Fulton street yesterday. "The rest of us in the smaller buildings are then left without any at all. We have a little reservoir, and our janitor spends all his spare time trying to get water to it by means of a hand pump, but he can't compete with steam. We have had hard work to get water for a long time, and it generally flowed only between noon and 1 o'clock, when we would draw off enough in pitchers for drinking. For the last seven days it has ceased flowing altogether. If we wish to quench our thirst we must go across the street and buy a glass of vichy. Some years ago a Westerner was in the city with a scheme for bringing water from Lake Huron in a giant aqueduct to all the cities up the river and to New York. Every one thought it a hair-brained idea, but I don't know but we'll have to come to it if this sort of thing continues."

To prove the truth of his statements Mr. Goldbacher turned the faucets in the rear of his shop. To the amazement of his employees a stream of about the size of a fine knitting needle issued from one of them. "More water than I have seen come from it in ten days," said a clerk, but as he spoke the little thread of water dwindled away and died. The faucets remained open half an hour, but not another drop fell from them. "The old mains are too small," added Mr. Goldbacher, "and can't by any possibility hold water for all of us down here. If matters were all right we ought to get an exceptionally good supply here, for we are on low ground, only about twenty or thirty feet above the river."

J. W. Woods, who has a shop a few doors from Mr. Goldbacher, said: "We don't get any water at all until after 6 o'clock. At my home in Fifteenth street we have begun to have the same trouble."

"And at my house in Thirteenth street," interpolated a customer, "we couldn't get any water at all yesterday."

"I have had no flowing water for the last two days," said W. E. Hoffman, a barber, on Fulton street, near Nassau, as he turned the dry faucets over his wash basins without producing any results. "We have had to give up the ordinary shampoos and dry shampoos. The water we use is specially reserved for shaving, we fetch from a big building in the neighborhood."

At Dewey's wine room all the water used has to be taken directly from the main in the basement by means of a pump and then carried up stairs to the restaurant and kitchen. A saloon keeper on Nassau street, below Fulton, said: "Every one is scurrying around for water. I can't get a drop from the faucets. The big buildings take it all. We have had trouble in getting water ever since I have been here, but it has never been so bad as it is now. Every one in the small buildings in this part of the city is in the same box."

A dozen other business men in the same district corroborated these statements either by word of mouth or by turning the faucets in their shops and pointing in silent disgust to the place where the water ought to flow but didn't.

Mayor Grant vetoed yesterday a number of watering through resolutions passed at last week's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. He also favored the Board with a message recommending that legislation of this sort be suspended until the new aqueduct is completed on account of the scarcity of water. These watering troughs are usually placed in front of the saloons in mere wanton pride, on the theory that the driver whose horse uses one will thus be reminded of his own thirst.

WHOLESALE BUTCHERS COMBINE.

Their Object Said to be to Save Expense, Not to Affect Prices.

The business most recently affected by consolidation is that of the wholesale butchers. Negotiations are now under way looking to the amalgamation of the firms of William Ottmann & Co. of Fulton Market, Beinicke & Co. of 196 Fulton street, and the Eastman Company of Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue.

"We have been laboring for years," said Bernhard Beinicke yesterday, "under the disadvantage of having to dispose of the by-products of the slaughtered cattle, such as hides and fat. This, of course, has necessitated the employment of middlemen. Under the new arrangement, this necessity will be done away with. We slaughter from 150 to 200 head of cattle a day. Mr. Ottmann's firm kills a somewhat larger number, while Eastman's company disposes of from 3,000 to 4,000 daily. By having all these cattle killed at Eastman's abattoir we shall save in the expense of killing in transportation and in disposing of the by-products. At the same time we shall continue to do an independent business, as heretofore."

The firm of Beinicke & Co. was established in 1871. Its yearly business is estimated at $1,500,000. The firm of William Ottmann & Co. was established in Fulton Market in 1850, and last year did a business of $2,000,000. Eastman's company is composed of T. C. Eastman and his son, Joseph Eastman. Their business last year reached $20,000,000. The foreign branch is known as Eastman's Limited. A member of Eastman's family said yesterday that no more firms, so far as is known now, would be included in the consolidation.

BARKER OUT OF THE TOMBS.

Judge O'Brien Grants a Stay and Bail in $15,000 is Given.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court granted yesterday the motion for a stay of proceedings pending appeal in the case of ex-Alderman James Barker, lately the Tammany leader of the Thirteenth Assembly district, who was convicted in the General Sessions of assaulting James Hernan maiming him for life, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for four months. Judge O'Brien also fixed bail for Barker, pending the determination of his appeal, at $15,000. Barker has been imprisoned in the Tombs since his conviction. When Judge O'Brien's decision was handed down Barker was taken to the District Attorney's office, and the bail bond was executed, with John Duffy of 328 West Eighteenth street, and Joseph Lamb of 263 West Twenty-fifth street as sureties. They were witnesses for character on Barker's trial. On the execution of the bond Barker was released.

The Gunboat Bennington Launched.

CHESTER, Pa., June 3.—The United States gunboat Bennington was launched at Roach's shipyard at noon to-day in the presence of a large company, including visitors from New York and Washington. The new addition to the navy was christened by Miss Annie Ashton, daughter of Chief Engineer Ralph Ashton, who will be attached to the Bennington. The Bennington is the last Government vessel contracted for at Roach's. She is a twin companion of the Concord, launched a few months ago. Her dimensions are: Length, 230 feet; extreme breadth, 38 feet; displacement, 1,700 tons. Two triple expansion engines developing 2,200-horse power with natural draught and 3,300-horse power with forced draught will supply motive power. The cylinders are 29, 41 and 54 inches in diameter, with 30-inch stroke. Her armament will consist of six 6-inch breech loading rifles and a secondary battery of eight rapid-firing guns and revolving cannon on rail and tripod mounts, also eight torpedo guns and a complete outfit.

Expensive Blaze in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—A rubbish-clearing fire in a yard on Sparks street to-day extended to the fence dividing the yard from Shore & Co.'s carriage factory and Thackray's planing mill. In a short time the whole of Bremner's block, including Messrs. Mills & Son's marble works, the Sanitary Plumbing Company's establishment, A. Henry & Co.'s saddlery store, and the Ottawa Manufacturing Company's store were burned. Loss, $32,000.

At the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3.—The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy were entertained to-day by great gun practice and seamanship on board the Wyoming. They were much pleased with the performance of the cadets. At dress parade this evening Cadet Bailey received a medal for the highest score in gun practice.

MATRON WEBB RESIGNS.

Too Old to Remain on Duty Day and Night Without Assistance any Longer.

Matron Webb resigned yesterday in the following letter, which she sent to the Police Commissioners:

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: In little more than two months I shall have served the Police Department as Matron eighteen years.

Advancing age and my inability to procure such help as would lighten my duties while doing full justice to my office, admonish me that the time has come for me to retire.

I therefore respectfully ask the Board to accept my resignation as Matron, to date from Aug. 15, or earlier if it suit the convenience of the Board to appoint my successor. Respectfully,

MARY WEBB, Matron.

The Board laid the letter on the table. Matron Webb is known all over the country. Her nursery on the top floor of Police Headquarters is never closed, and she personally receives waifs at all hours of the day and night. She has probably cared for 50,000 lost children and 3,000 babies during the last eighteen years.

MATRON WEBB AT HER DESK.

Last year 2,968 lost children, 111 runaways, and 170 babies were brought to her. Years ago they began to come to her so fast that she had to tag them to avoid getting them mixed.

Matron Webb is nearly 70 years old. She now feels the strain of long hours and broken rest, and says she wants to have at least one good night's sleep before she dies. She is going to her daughter's home in Haverstraw to spend her remaining years in peace.

Matron Webb was born in Bordentown, N. J. Her parents were Quakers, named Borden, from whom the farm took its name. At 18 she married Arthur Clarke, son of Sir Arthur Clarke of Dublin, and the nephew of Lady Morgan. He left her upon his death four children, two of whom are living. Ten years after her first husband's death she married Jacob Webb, a New York policeman. He was retired, and made janitor at Police Headquarters on a small salary. Mrs. Webb received $400 a year for her services as matron. She has well earned all the money the Police Department has paid her, and, although she is the widow of a policeman, she will retire without pension or compensation of any sort.

SEEN LOOKING INTO THE WATER.

Lizzie McKenna's Death at Asbury Park Probably a Suicide.

ASBURY PARK, June 3.—The woman who was found drowned in Sunset Lake near the Bond street bridge on Monday night has been identified as Lizzie McKenna. She wore a black silk dress with a waist of red cloth, a fine shawl, a black silk bonnet trimmed with black lace and jet, and expensive shoes and underclothing. In the pocket of the dress were two handkerchiefs. In the corner of one were embroidered the letters "A. M. G." There were no papers or money on the body. The left earring was missing. Coroner Van Lerver will hold an inquest to-morrow morning. Mrs. George Fathers, who lives on the Asbury Park bank of Wesley Lake, opposite the auditorium of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, is one of the persons who identified the body. Mrs. Fatterson thinks it is a case of suicide. She saw the woman walking up and down the bank of the lake Saturday night and peering down into the water. About 11 o'clock that night she saw her crouched down near a boat, as if preparing to spring into the water. When she called to the woman the latter ran off Lake avenue. At midnight she was found lying on a scow near Grand avenue.

Mrs. Cossit of the Lake Avenue House gave her shelter for the night. She said her name was Lizzie McKenna and that she had been living with cousins of the same name in West Nineteenth street, New York. She had $400, she said, when she went to live with her cousins, but it was all gone. She was very despondent. Sunday morning she left the Lake Avenue House, and no one can be found who saw her between Sunday noon and the time her lifeless body was found in the lake.

Chief of Police Bailey said to-night that the dead woman is the one who tried to drown herself in the ocean near Founder Bradley's fishing pier two years ago. She was rescued at that time and sent to New York.

CHICAGO POLICE REBUKED.

Judge Tuley Will Find Out Why They Make Arrests Without Charging Crime.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Joseph Kaiser, the New York Anarchist, whom the police arrested on suspicion of knowing something about placing the bomb near the Haymarket Monument, was brought into Judge Tuley's court this morning on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by a friend. Kaiser was arrested more than a week ago on suspicion, the police refusing to book him or allow his friends to see or communicate with him. When the case came up Lieut. Kipley announced that he would drop the case against Kaiser and allow him to go. This did not suit Judge Tuley. He said:

"I cannot too strongly denounce this practice of the police in locking people up without charging them with any crime, and without allowing their friends to come near them. It is a barbarous custom, and I propose to investigate this matter and see by what warrant of law the police do these things."

After receiving the return to the writ of habeas corpus Judge Tuley discharged the prisoner.

Murdered by a Deputy Marshal.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 3.—Bud Lindsay, United States Marshal, shot and killed Kilts, a distiller in Campbell county. Lindsay wished a gallon of whiskey, and Kilts told him that he could not sell less than ten gallons under his license. Lindsay got mad and abused Kilts. The distiller's 11-year-old son thought his father in danger and threw a rock at Lindsay. Lindsay attempted to shoot Kilts, but his party took his pistols from him. They left, and when a mile away Lindsay asked for the pistols, saying he would do no harm. He got the pistols, wheeled his horse, and rode back to Kilts's house. The latter saw him coming and locked the door, but Lindsay broke it down and shot Kilts twice, killing him instantly. He then attempted to shoot the boy, but missed him and hit a little girl, but did not seriously wound her. It is reported that Lindsay's party arrested him and gave him over to the Sheriff. Lindsay is a desperate character, having murdered a prominent citizen of Campbell county five years ago and escaped because of lack of evidence, claiming self-defence, and there were no witnesses.

At 2 P. M., Inoculation for Dog Bite.

The Detroit man who telegraphed to Dr. Paul Gibler that he was on his way to New York to be treated for the bite of his pet dog is expected this morning. He will be the fourteenth patient under treatment, and will fill up Dr. Gibler's time pretty well. As it is, the Doctor requires eight hours a day for the thirteen patients he now has. It takes very little time merely to inoculate a patient. The regular hour set is 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The men are all out in one room together, and the seven little boys who came on from St. Joseph are shut up in another room. It only takes an hour to inoculate the whole crowd. Where the expense of time comes in is in the preparations for this hour's work.

Stuck in the Wall Street Asphalt.

The hot weather of the last day or two has played havoc with the new asphalt pavement on Wall street and some of the heavily loaded teams coming up from Wall street ferry were completely stalled in the soft material. On Monday there were two or three blocks in the course of the afternoon in consequence.

A Negro Sentenced to be Hanged.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 3.—John Phillips, colored, who has been on trial at Boydtown, the county seat of Mecklenburg, for the past two days for the murder of Capt. R. C. Overby, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and has been sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 15.

Columbia's Approaching Commencement.

Tickets for the commencement exercises of the graduating class of Columbia College were distributed to the seniors yesterday. Each is to receive four tickets in the great circle. There is no dissatisfaction among the seniors at the small number of tickets distributed.

Good Health

You cannot have without pure blood; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine assists nature to expel from the system all humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin. It effectually aids weak, impaired, and debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones the digestion, and imparts new life and energy. Buy only

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100 Doses One Dollar

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY STREET CARS.

How the Eighth Avenue Line Plays Practical Jokes on Its Patrons.

Somebody in authority in the employ of the Eighth Avenue Horse Car Company is playing an old joke on the public with annoying frequency this season. Some of the Eighth avenue cars bear a placard, "Central Bridge," and others do not. The inference that the inexperienced draw from this is that the cars with the placard run to Central Bridge, and the cars without it do not. This is all a mistake, however. The placard is simply the company's joke on its patrons. All the cars run through to Sixtieth street, and they are turned back or run on to Central Bridge, according to the inscrutable judgment of somebody, and without any reference to the placard which the car bears. Persons who have waited ten or fifteen minutes for a car to come along with the Central Bridge placard upon it are just as apt to be dumped in the dust or mud at Sixtieth street to wait some more, as though they had taken the first car that came along. Last Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, a car placarded "Central Bridge" stopped at Sixtieth street with twenty-seven passengers aboard, all wanting to go further up. It was an open car, and would seat seven weight comfortably, or thirteen with crowding. The passengers were all ordered out, in spite of the placard on the car, and the car started back down town. There were already five persons waiting for a car up town. That made thirty-two in all. Another summer car came along and crammed down twenty-six persons more, and a moment later a closed car dropped down more, making in all sixty-two passengers waiting in the dusty roadway for a car to Harlem. Finally one came along. It was an open car and held 30 passengers already. Did that there were 56 persons to go on a car built to hold 35. Of course they all did; go. As many as cared to be packed like cattle climbed into the car, which started off loaded so that the conductor could not see the signals of those who wished to get off at the different streets, and they had to be let off safely before he rang his bell to start. There were two or three narrow escapes from accidents on this account on this car alone. Those who were unable to get aboard this car waited for the next or else got disgusted and set out for the nearest elevated station. This was not an exceptional case, but merely an ordinary event for passengers who use the Eighth avenue line regularly.

The only comforting thing about it is that the company suffers from it as much as the passengers, for this uncertainty as to the cars and the different places they are run from above Sixteenth street has practically destroyed the paying traffic that the company might have from west side people. After one or two experiences with the street cars nobody ever thinks of relying on them, and west siders walk long distances to the elevated stations rather than bother with cars that they might take right at their doors, at great saving of time and trouble, were the line run in a way to encourage patronage.

WHAT WAS TREZZA'S MOTIVE?

Was He Criticised for Allowing His Young Wife to Gather Cinders?

The unusual feature of the trial of Nicola Trezza for the murder of Alexander Salvano, which was resumed in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, is that so far no motive is shown for the crime. Trezza is but 19 years old, and is boyish in appearance. He went to Salvano's house in Malbone street, Flatbush, on Easter Sunday, and calling him out of the door, shot him in the breast. According to the story of the witnesses for the prosecution Salvano asked Trezza in to have something to eat when he knocked at the door. Trezza entered and sat down at a table. He said he was not there to eat or drink, but to have Salvano's blood, and the latter declared that he did not want to have any trouble in his house on Easter Sunday, and ordered Trezza out. He followed his visitor to the street, and, before any renewal of the dispute, he was shot down in front of the door by Trezza.

Three witnesses examined yesterday were Maria Trezza, the wife of the defendant, whose evidence threw no light on the motive; William De Lucca, and Erana Salvadia. The latter is a married sister of the murdered man. She testified to the facts of the murder, but did not throw any light upon its motive. It was understood yesterday afternoon, however, that before the trial closes it will be shown that Trezza was angry with Salvano because he criticised him for allowing his young wife to collect cinders while he was perfectly well able to support her.

LEFT FIVE UNFINISHED BUILDINGS.

Mrs. Schultz, Max Rodding, and Robert Spreaton Said to Have Left Town.

The Eastern Lumber Company has obtained an attachment from Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court for $2,789 against Margaretta Schultz, Max Rodding, and Robert Spreaton, who are carrying on a building operation in Sixty-sixth street between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on the ground that all three of the defendants have left the State. John F. Augustus, agent of the Eastern Lumber Company, in an affidavit avers that he went to the residence of each of the defendants, Mrs. Schultz, at 336 East Fifth street; Max Rodding, at 124 West 127th street, and Robert Spreaton, at 135 West Third street, and was told at each place that the parties had left the State. He also received similar information at the buildings, which are uncompleted. This operation consisted of four brick tenements, to cost $20,000 each, the plans being in the name of Mrs. Schultz and Rodding and Spreaton being the contractors. Mechanics' liens aggregating $22,375 have been filed against the property, the largest being in favor of the Lorillard Brick Works Company, $5,662; H. Struetzer & Co., $4,580; the Eastern Lumber Company, $2,789; Amberg & Fleming, $2,540; Adam Gemert, $1,144; Irving Wyatt, $1,079. Rodding is a painter by trade and Spreaton a plumber. They have each, it is said, been in other operations which were not successful.

Any Crank Want a Valet?

Superintendent William Connolly of the Barge Office Labor Bureau has received this letter from Frederick Clark of Lincoln, Me.:

I would like a position as body servant or valet, and would prefer to be with either some person travelling like to Europe or any place, or some invalid or cranky person. I can always get on the best with a person no one else can get on with at all, and such a place would be more likely to be vacant. I could not come very well until after July 4. That is long enough for any person to learn of me and so on. Lincoln, Me., is and has always been my home, excepting summers, when I have done table work at the White Mountains. A letter addressed to any person or public officer in my town will surely strike a person who knows me well—First selectman, Treasurer, Postmaster, School Supervisor, or even the minister would not set me up as bad.

About myself, I'm a slender young fellow, about medium or a little under in height, have a common school education and if I could strike a job why I know I could scarcely fail to please, as I should expect to attend to business and would be willing to fuss with a fussy crank, &c.

Stabbed His Wife With a Pair of Shears.

Michael Keating, a tailor employed at Brokaw Brothers and living at 300 West Sixteenth street, was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to await the result of the injuries he inflicted upon his wife Ellen, who is now in the New York Hospital. Keating admitted that he stabbed his wife on Monday night with a pair of shears. He said she was always drunk and that made him mad.

PROGRESS WITH RAPID TRANSIT PLANS

The Commissioners Pick Out a Route from the City Hall to Forty-second Street.

The Sub-Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission spent all yesterday afternoon in a discussion of plans for a route through the city. The meeting was held at the Steinway warerooms, and there were present Woodbury Langdon, O. B. Potter, William Steinway, and William E. Worthen. The latter is an engineer who served on Mayor Hewitt's Advisory Board. A great many schemes for rapid transit, including one which offers to whirl New Yorkers through pneumatic tubes at the rate of three miles a minute, were presented by their promoters.

A letter was received from Mr. Simon Sterne, who represented James H. Greathead, an eminent English engineer. Mr. Sterne wrote that Mr. Greathead had just completed an underground railroad for London three and a half miles long. Mr. Greathead, Mr. Sterne wrote, had built tunnels underground without disturbing traffic in the streets above them. The tunnels were from forty to sixty feet below the surface of the street, out of the way of all sewer pipes, gas pipes, and electric light wires. All bad air was removed and each train was made its own ventilator. The stations were underground also, and passengers were taken up and down on big hydraulic lifts. Mr. Sterne was out of town, and the committee agreed to have him discuss Mr. Greathead's plans upon his return.

A gentleman who was formerly President of a railroad company, offered a scheme whereby tunnels should be built midway between blocks. He estimated the cost at $36,000,000, but Mr. Steinway thought it would cost more than twice that sum.

The committee agreed to recommend a route between City Hall and Forty-second street, but would not make it public. It is believed to include Elm street and Lafayette place. The committee puzzled long over the route below City Hall and above Forty-second street, but could come to no conclusion. The only feasible route between the City Hall and the Battery that presented itself to their minds was one which would make a loop at Reade street and extend down William street. The latter is, however, too narrow to accommodate a four-track road, and no other is being considered at present.

Above Forty-second street, Fourth avenue, above or below the present tracks, would fill the requirements exactly, but the law prevents the taking of that street, and the others are not wide enough. Mr. Steinway said later that the committee might lay out a route for an underground, an overhead, and a surface route, all on the same streets.

The Commissioners must lay out the route for a steam railway and have their report ready by June 22. He thought it probable that this could be accomplished. The next meeting will be held on Thursday.

WAR AT BOWERY BAY BEACH.

Prospect of a Very High Fence to Shut Out Chris Andersen.

Christian Andersen, who kee