"IF YOU SEE IT IN
The Sun.
It's so." This applies to Advertisements as well as News.

The Sun.

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS
Use the Columns of
THE SUN
FOR BUYING AND SELLING
REAL ESTATE.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 288. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1890.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN WATCHING THE HOT QUARREL IN THE TORY RANKS.

Desperate Efforts to Restore Party Discipline—France Angry Because England Clings to Egypt—Our Theatre Managers Engaging Boat Loads of Talent—Walter Webb Stricken with Partial Blindness—The City of Paris Will Not Sail Before November—Bernhardt's Doctors Insist That She Take a Rest—American Society People Starting for Home—Mary Anderson to be Married on Tuesday.

Copyright, 1890, by THE SUN Printing and Publishing Association.

LONDON, June 14.—The fighting policy of the Opposition, resolved upon early in the Parliamentary session in consequence of the introduction of the Government Land bill, and strengthened by the unpopular proposal to compensate liquor sellers at the cost of the taxpayers, has this week received additional and most striking justification. The existing Government, whose normal majority in the House of Commons is over eighty, stands discredited and demoralized in face of the contemptuous country, and only the instinct of self-preservation prevents it from committing suicide by appealing to the constituencies. The crisis is due to that which the Tories in public denounce as obstruction, but which in private they mournfully admit to be the brilliant parliamentary strategy of the Liberal leaders and their Irish allies. The legislative machine has been brought almost to a deadlock, and can only be set going again by lubrication in the form of new rules of procedure. Under ordinary circumstances the Government would have solved the difficulty by dissolving Parliament and appealing to the electors to record in the ballot boxes their opinion of the conduct of the Opposition. That this Government has not followed the traditional course offers ample proof that they fear the result of a general election, and fully justifies the tactics of Gladstone and his followers.

Last week several Cabinet councils were held to consider the best means of quelling the incipient mutiny in the Tory-Unionist ranks, a meeting which was reflected in the Cabinet itself by the existence of grave differences of opinion among the Ministers in regard chiefly to the order of precedency to be given to the principal Government bills. The decisions taken at one council were varied at the next, and finally the Ministers agreed to take the opinion of a party caucus before doing anything at all. The caucus was held at the Carlton Club, the official headquarters of Toryism, and was marked by scenes refreshing, indeed, to Liberal observers. The Tories were divided into three distinct camps, first in which were all the Ministers who favored the establishment of a new standing order by means of which bills not passed by the end of one session might be introduced into the new session and carried forward without debate to the point at which they had previously stood. The members in the second group urged dropping one of the three most important bills, preferably the Irish Land Purchase bill, and forcing the remainder through this session by free use of closure or gag. The third group, which comprised some of the most influential unofficial members of the party, advocated the early closing of the present session and the reassembling of Parliament in the fall. The discussion was stormy, and the meeting broke up amid much excitement without coming to a decision.

The same evening Lord Salisbury intimated to Lord Hartington that he must come to the assistance of the Government, and Hartington promptly convened a caucus of his nondescript party, which was duly held yesterday. The meeting was almost as stormy as that at the Carlton Club, but as nine out of ten of those present knew, and, in point of fact, were covertly reminded by Hartington that their political lives depended upon the existence of the present Government, a resolution was passed in favor of the new standing order as recommended by Salisbury.

Meanwhile the Tory malcontents had organized a formidable movement in favor of an autumn session, but the movement collapsed in a comical manner upon the mutineers receiving a stern intimation that persistence would result in the resignation of Mr. Smith and probably the dissolution of Parliament. Discipline has not been wholly restored, however, in the Tory ranks, for last night in a critical division in the House of Commons the Government majority shrunk to 32. For the moment a crisis has been averted, but it may and probably will recur at short notice, and most important events may happen within the next few weeks.

The Grand Old Man has taken a leading part in the fray, and is as active, as alert, and as boneful as the youngest of his followers.

The resignation of Police Commissioner Monro, although not directly connected with politics, has further damaged Home Secretary Matthews in the estimation of the public and has strengthened the feeling among the Tories that he is their Jonah, and must be speedily thrown overboard. Technically Monro was in the wrong. He had advocated the just demands of his men for better pay and the establishment of a pension fund with a degree of zeal which overran discretion, and he finally flung what was practically an ultimatum at the head of the Secretary of State, whose subordinate he was supposed to be. Matthews declined to be bullied, and Monro had no option but to resign. The people will not mourn for him, for during his brief tenure of office he permitted himself to be a tool of the Tory Government in suppressing public meetings and curtailing the right of street processions. Critics who do not understand their subject have been predicting a mutiny in the force as a result of Monro's retirement. Nothing of the kind will occur. It was reported in THE SUN a fortnight ago that the agitation among the policemen was confined to a few of the younger men and would fizzle out. Nothing has occurred since to render necessary any modification of this view. The men have not competent leaders among themselves, and Matthews has recognized the justice of the claims which have been put forward on their behalf by introducing a superannuation bill into the House of Commons. The policemen will not receive so much as Monro asked for them, but they will get enough to allay discontent.

The Newfoundland delegates, who have been here less than a week, have shocked the bureaucrats of the foreign colonial departments by writing to the newspapers and giving interviews to reporters, in flagrant disregard of diplomatic etiquette. They have been requested to be more cautious, and, in view of the delicate character of the negotiations now proceeding, the warning is considered justifiable. *La Paix*, which is indisputably the organ of the Elysée, declared yesterday that France must use force to compel the English to evacuate Egypt. Presumably, therefore, Lord Salisbury has finally refused to give up the land of the Pharaohs in exchange for the surrender of the French fishing rights in Newfoundland. It is an open secret that the British proposal to buy out those rights has not been received with much favor by the French Government, and it is reasonably certain that the present Chamber will reject any settlement which does not include or affect Egypt. Heretofore public interest in the matter in Great Britain has been very languid, the average Englishman having been under the impression that the question was purely one of lobsters and cod. But now that it is understood that it may involve the country in a serious quarrel with France, the course of negotiations will be closely and jealously watched. The average Englishman aforementioned, who knows little of and cares less for the Newfoundlander is very sensitive and even bellicose when the subject of the withdrawal from Egypt is broached.

Major Wissmann left Cairo on Thursday en route for Berlin. During his short stay in Egypt he received from and sent to his Government many long despatches, but it is not probable that the African dispute between England and Germany will be settled until he has personally reported to Emperor William and Chancellor Caprivi. The Government here is daily questioned on the subject in Parliament, but declines to give any information. There is little reason to doubt, however, that the negotiations will result in concessions to the Germans in regard to the territory west of Victoria Nyanza in return for a German evacuation of Witu in the east. That seems to be Stanley's opinion also, although he declines to commit himself to definite statement. He recently received a communication from the British Foreign Office which would furnish interesting reading could it be made public. Its effect upon him was marvellous, for he has ceased denouncing the Germans, and now tells Englishmen: "The settlement of the African question is the easiest thing imaginable. It is purely a matter of give and take. The African wilderness is not worth a shot fired in anger between Englishmen and Germans. It is not worth even an exchange of angry words."

King Milan has this week experienced the novel sensation of finding a newspaper with a good word for him. The fact that the newspaper in question is the *Novoe Vremya*, the semi-official organ of the Russian Government, should suggest even to Milan's mind that the praise is not altogether disinterested. Russia, it seems, among all her adherents in Servia cannot count a man of great intellectual gifts, strong nerve, and, above all, of commanding influence in the Servian army. According to the *Novoe Vremya*, Milan possesses all these qualities and qualifications, but he does not love Russia. The objection, however, is not thought to be insurmountable. Milan must reside a certain part of every year in Russia, and learn to love. But Milan has said with much force of language that he will not walk into the Russian parlor, no matter how alluring the wily spider may make it. He abdicated a crown for the sake of enjoying life in Paris and in other places where enjoyment is to be had, and he won't have any more State business to worry him if he can help it.

Meanwhile the state of affairs in Servia is extremely disquieting. Austria has punished the radical Muscovite Government by prohibiting the import of Servian cattle, thus ruining Servia's greatest industry. The farmers and peasants are, in consequence, prepared to kick the ministry into the Danube at the first opportunity. The game is, of course, really being played by Russia and Austria, and the balance of European opinion points to the former as the eventual winner.

The young Italian Crown Prince has been fêted and petted at Berlin with a vigor and cordiality intended to efface the memories of his Russian tour. He is now on his way home, carefully avoiding the Austrian route, as, according to kingly etiquette, no Italian Prince can set foot in Austria until Emperor Francis Joseph has returned the visit of King Humbert.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor is about to sever his connection with the smart little *Star*, the brightest afternoon newspaper in London. He founded this journal after infinite labor and pushed it to success almost from its inception. Latterly O'Connor has not pulled so amicably with his codirectors as was desirable, and a sepasation became a necessity. O'Connor leaves the concern with the solace of £15,000, in exchange for which he pledges himself not to start another newspaper in London for three years.

Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury in the Queen's Bench were occupied three days this week in hearing an action for libel brought by G. W. Butterfield, an American wine promoter, against a financial newspaper. The plaintiff conducted his own case and lost, but Justice Mathew remarked to the jury that he certainly had no fool for his client.

"The plaintiff," said the Judge, "is an uncommonly clever and dexterous man, and he conducted his case with great ability, and there was no reason to suppose that Americans had lost anything of the native shrewdness of their race, while developing many other good qualities."

Major Pond has completed his contracts for lecture engagements, and sailed for New York from Glasgow on the Furnessia. Stanley signed a contract on Monday for a course of fifty lectures in America, beginning in New York on Nov. 11. Sir Morell Mackenzie's contract for twenty lectures names October as the month for the great physician's visit. Major Pond has also engaged Louis Fagan, a high officer of the British Museum, for a course of twenty-four lectures, to begin in November in Boston, where he will give seven lectures before the Lowell Institute.

Frederick Villers will also visit America during the winter to lecture under Major Pond's management. Nor is Pond the only man who is in London to find new amusements for the American public. On the contrary, it is probable that never before were there so many American theatrical managers here as at the present time. Daniel Frohman has been here this week visiting the various theatres and taking notes. Joseph P. Reynolds of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been here longer, his mission being to secure attractions for the new Empire in New York. A. M. Palmer arrived yesterday. Al Hayman of San Francisco has just returned, having made an engagement to take the London Gaiety company over his western circuit. T. D. Marks has engaged the much-photographed Maud Branscombe, who had retired from the stage to travel with an international vaudeville company. A. H. Canby, Francis Wilson's manager, is in town awaiting Wilson's return from Paris.

F. D. Price, who has engaged Walter Dacre to support Mrs. Leslie Carter, is searching the theatres for more talent. Col. W. E. Sinn of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, is likewise here, and so are Milward Adams of the Chicago Auditorium and Arthur B. Chase, manager of the Booth and Barrett combination. Two other Americans who are in London organizing companies are Edwin Cleary, who is forming a light opera troupe to go to South America, and J. C. Williamson, who has become the biggest theatrical manager in Australia and intends to take some of the leading attractions thither from London theatres.

There is also an unusually large number of American actors and actresses here spending their money. Sadie Martinot arrived by the City of Rome, and is studying at the Avenue Theatre the part she is to take in "Dr. Bill" at the opening of the Madison Square Garden Theatre. Fanny Davenport and her husband are also in town, and so are Kate Forsyth, Margaret Mather, Carrie Turner, Lilian Lewis, Helen Bancroft, Cora Tanner, Minnie Palmer, Evans & Hoey, Donnelly and Girard, Otis Skinner, Ralph Delmore, and Harry Lee, and, of course, all of Augustin Daly's company, and Mary Anderson and Grace Hawthorne.

Evans and Hoey and Donnelly and Girard, who are all fast friends, came over on the City of Rome. The quartet (after a warm game of poker were on deck in company with a dozen or so congenial champagne bottles when the steamer struck Fastnet Rock at 3 o'clock on last Sunday morning. When the frightened passengers rushed on deck Hoey proposed three cheers for the Captain for striking the rock and three more for the lighthouse man for being asleep. Girard, however, took things more seriously and disembarked at Queenstown in his slippers, leaving all his luggage on board.

Fernanda Yznaga has sailed on the Teutonic with his bride, formerly Miss Mabel Wright. Their stay in London was cut short, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Yznaga's mother. Mr. Yznaga's sister, the Duchess of Manchester, was not able to entertain her brother's bride to any great extent, as she is still in deep mourning. The Duchess is staying quietly at a little house on the Thames belonging to James Gallatin of New York. She suffers from an acute attack of St. Vitus dance.

On the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who will spend the season in Newport; and Mrs. Charles Lanier and Miss Lizzie Lanier, who will go at once to their country place at Lenox.

Walter Webb, who arrived from New York ten days ago, has been stricken with partial blindness. He is with his brother, Dr. Seward Webb, at the Berkeley Hotel. The sight of one eye is entirely gone. The calamity was brought about by overwork.

Mlle. Zelie Delussan sang with great success at the state concert in Buckingham Palace on Friday night an aria from "The Queen of Sheba" and a duet from "Romeo et Juliette," by the same composer, with Barton McGukin.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, who has put aside the pleasures of fashionable life and gone in for the management of plays, arrived in town with Miss Elsie De Wolfe from Paris this week. Miss Marbury is arranging with Daniel Frohman for the production of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's plays. She has a French version of Little Lord Fauntleroy, which is to be brought out in Paris, provided she can find a theatre.

A very pretty London wedding this week was that of Miss Violetta Marion Alden, daughter of W. S. Alden, famous in New York a few years ago as "the fifth column man" of the *Times*, who has since been living in Italy, to Edward Corning Townsend of Buffalo. The ceremony was performed at All Saints' Church on Tuesday, and Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are now on the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Smith sail for New York to-morrow on the Elbe.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the causes of the disaster to the City of Paris will begin in Liverpool on Monday before the Board of what are known as the Nautical Assessors, composed of sea Captains. This is an ultra rigid inquiry, which is seldom made except in cases of fatal marine disasters. But the officers of the Inman and International Company desire to have the fullest investigation possible made, and are affording every facility for the inquiry. The City of Paris is now lying at Liverpool in the same condition as when she was towed into port after the accident, except that she has been entirely cleared of the débris. Capt. Watkins, First Engineer Wall, and the five engineers and greasers who were in the engine room at the time of the accident, will testify. On Tuesday the City of Paris will be inspected by the Board of Trade jury, and after that repairs will be begun at once. As there is no hole through the bottom of the steamer the work will progress rapidly, but the Inman Company will not advertise her to sail before November.

Mrs. Langtry is recovering from her illness, but she is still so weak that it will be impossible for her to go on the stage until autumn.

Sarah Bernhardt has postponed her appearance in London until the 23d inst., when she will take the part of *Joan of Arc*. Her doctors have insisted on her taking more rest before again playing.

The racing at Ascot next week promises to be interesting, for, according to present arrangements, the battle between Surefoot and Sainfoin will be fought over again. For the Royal Hunt Cup, to be run at Ascot next week, Imp and Marion are favorites, 100 to 15 being laid against each of them. Le Nord is first favorite for the Grand Prix, to be run at Paris to-morrow, 200 to 100 being laid against him.

Whistler's book, which he has at last produced himself in spite of the wiles of private publishers, will be given to the world on Monday. An advance copy, which I have seen today, proves it to be entitled to a place among the curiosities of literature. It is called "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies as Pleasingly Exemplified in Many Instances Wherein the Serious Ones of this Earth Carefully Exasperated have been Prettily Spurred on to Unseemliness and Indiscretion while Overcome by an Undue Sense of Right."

The book is dedicated thus:

"To the rare few who early in life have rid themselves of the friendship of the many these pathetic papers are inscribed."

It is beautifully printed on heavy unglazed white paper, with very broad margins. The contents include most of the criticisms upon the author's works of art, with the court records of Whistler's suit against Ruskin for libel, the Ten O'clock Lectures, and some very spirited correspondence between the author and a few of his enemies. The broad margins of the pages Whistler has utilized for what he calls "Reflections" upon the material of the pages, and in this way he gets in some very sharp thrusts. For instance, on the margin of the page where is printed Frith's testimony in favor of the defendant in the suit of Whistler agt. Ruskin, there are quoted these lines from Frith's autobiography:

"It was just a toss-up whether I became an artist or an auctioneer."

Whistler's terse "Reflection" ends: "In this instance he must have tossed up."

The chapter on "Balaam's Ass" is devoted to the critic of *Vanity Fair*. Philip Gilbert Hammerton comes in for some sarcastic attention, and Oscar Wilde and several others for Whistler's most caustic wit. Altogether, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" is calculated to add to the gayety of the nations.

Every possible effort is being made by the Anderson and Navarro families to keep the time and place of the tragedienne's wedding from the vulgar. It was given out a few weeks ago that the ceremony would be performed in Crompton Oratory in July, with much grandeur, with a view to throwing curiosity hunters, who are the bane of such occasions, off the scent. Miss Anderson will, however, be married very quietly on next Tuesday morning at the Catholic chapel in Hampstead, and only a few of her most intimate friends will be invited to the ceremony. The only bridesmaids will be her two half sisters, Blanche and Juliet.

Geraldine Ulmar bade adieu to the Savoy Theatre to-night. The house was almost filled with friends of the popular young American, and there was more floral tributes on the stage than are often seen at a first night. Miss Ulmar will go next week to Paris to study her part in "La Cigale et La Fourmi," with which she will open at the Lyric in October with Oudran, the composer of the operetta. She will sail for America, to spend the summer, on next Saturday.

The Lyceum Theatre, where Daly's company are playing "Casting the Boomerang," has been crowded all the week, and almost the entire house has been sold for many days to come. The newspapers are most extravagant in their praises of the American players, and altogether Daly's fourth visit to London promises to be more successful even than his previous sojourns here.

An American hotel sneak has been arrested this week in London who gives the names of Thomas H. McLean and Baldwin. He is the most respectable of scoundrels in appearance, dresses in the height of fashion, and wears jewels that are genuine. His method is to make acquaintances on the trans-Atlantic steamers, learn about their valuables, and obtaining rooms near his victims in the best hotels, await opportunities for plunder. Perhaps he is the man who robbed Major Pond at the Savoy Hotel. The Major left his coat, in the pockets of which were £100 in £10 notes, in his bedroom while he was in his bath. During his absence some one entered the bedroom and took £70 from the roll, leaving the Major £30 to do business with. McLean or Baldwin was arrested at the Hotel Metropole and the police have been anxiously searching for some American who would be able to recognize him as a criminal in order that he may get the full benefit of the law.

The objections on the part of the pottery trade to William Burgess, the newly appointed United States Consul in the Tunstall district of England, have not been entirely done away with. Yesterday, however, a memorial signed by representatives of 80 per cent. of the potters engaged in the American trade was presented to the Home Secretary urging the recognition of Burgess.

ROYALTY IN FRANCE.

The Royalists Admit There is No Hope for a Monarchy at Present.

PARIS, June 14.—The speech of the Count of Paris at Richmond on Thursday evening praising the action of his son, the Duke of Orleans, in returning to France in spite of the decree of exile against the Orleans family, and seeking to serve his time in the French army, provokes no feeling here, not even in Government circles. Neither has it aroused any enthusiasm among the Royalists. Some of the Royalist papers of the widest circulation and influence go so far as to say that for the present, at least, all hopes of the reestablishment of the monarchy must be abandoned. The duty now incumbent on the Royalist party, they urge, is to try and adapt itself to the republic, to increase its influence in politics, and to gain control of the Government.

The *Figaro* has recently published several strong articles in which it urges this policy upon the Royalists. Indeed, the newspapers find in a speech delivered the other day by M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, a disposition to take a more favorable view of the tendencies of the Royalist party.

The French Outbid the Americans.

PARIS, June 14.—The pictures owned by the late M. Crabbe, a Belgian Senator, which were sold in this city on Thursday, brought unprecedented prices. Mr. Morris K. Jesup and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, representing the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art; Mr. Hutchinson, President of the Chicago Art Museum; Mr. William Whitney, and a number of the most prominent American art dealers were either present or were represented by agents. The French buyers outbid the Americans.

Although the sale was the most important since the sale of the Secretan collection, scarcely a single canvas is going to America.

Stealing Stanley's Proof Sheets.

LONDON, June 14.—The *St. James's Gazette* says that a complete set of the proofs of Mr. Stanley's forthcoming work, "In Darkest Africa," were obtained in a mysterious manner by some person, who offered copies to one English newspaper and to two newspapers published in the colonies. These copies were accepted by the newspapers, but the publication was thwarted by a circular from the house which is to publish the book, warning any person against publishing the work, and notifying any one who did so that he would be held responsible.

Mr. Whitney Coming Home.

PARIS, June 14.—Mr. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the American navy, and his wife, left Paris to-day on their return to New York. Among the guests present at the banquet given in their honor by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, last night, were Count Hoyos, the Austrian Ambassador to France, and Countess Hoyos; Count and Countess Pourtales, Vicountess Courval, and a number of other noted people.

Says He Invented the Telephone.

PARIS, June 14.—M. Bursual, the French electrician, has been vindicated to M. Jules Roche, Minister of Commerce. M. Roche declares that M. Bursual is a rival of Edison, and that he is the real inventor of the telephone, having discovered and applied the principle twenty years in advance of either Edison or Bell. M. Roche has instructed M. Bursual to undertake the improvement of the extremely defective telephone service of Paris and the provinces.

Women Honored at Cambridge.

LONDON, June 14.—Miss Fawcett is not alone in winning high distinction at the June examinations of Cambridge University. The announcement is made to-day that Miss Margaret Alford has won first place in the classical tripos. Miss Alford is a niece of Dean Alford, famous for his critical edition of the Greek Testament. Her father, who is a preacher of much distinction, is also a fine classical scholar. He has been his daughter's principal instructor in her studies.

Ordered to Stop Emin.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Government has instructed the German officials in East Africa to prevent the Emin Pasha expedition from entering Uganda while the negotiations are pending between Germany and England relative to the territory in Africa. The arrival on the coast from Uganda of Dr. Peters, the German explorer, is shortly expected.

Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, June 14.—Cholera has broken out at Puebla la Rugat, in the province of Valencia, and there have already been fourteen deaths from the disease. It is believed that the disease was conveyed to the place by some soldiers who recently arrived there from North Africa.

Mr. Munro's Successor.

LONDON, June 14.—Mr. Wood, Chief Constable of Manchester, will probably succeed Mr. Munro as Chief of the Metropolitan Police force of London.

The Elmira Tragedy.

SOUTH NORWALK, June 14.—The police of this city and Norwalk are in the dark as to the identity of the woman Eva, who is alleged to have been indirectly the cause of the murder of Frank Warren, the travelling salesman, in Elmira yesterday by his sixteen-year-old son. It was stated that the Coroner at Elmira had sent a photograph of the woman to the police here, but Chief Buttery of Norwalk and Chief Vollmer of this city said this morning that the photograph had not been received. When it comes they think they will have no difficulty in identifying the woman. It is said that when Warren came to Connecticut he used to travel all about the State with her, they putting up at the hotels as man and wife.

Death From the Sting of a Blue Fly.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—Young Baker, aged 17, died to-day. On Tuesday he was picking chickens when something he thought was a small spider bit him on the lip. In brushing it away he crushed it, and the wound burnt badly. It began to swell and to give the boy intense pain. On Wednesday he became unconscious and remained so for two days. He then recovered for a few hours, and soon afterward began to sink rapidly until he died. The Coroner said to-day that he thought the boy was bitten by a blue fly. The fly probably stung him and injected septic matter, and it may have deposited eggs.

Ate 26 Hard Boiled Eggs and Died.

AKRON, Ohio, June 14.—Homer F. Newton, a farmer, died last night at his home in West Richfield. Three weeks ago, on a wager with friends, he ate twenty-six hard boiled eggs at a meal. Medical aid was unavailing. He lingered in terrible pain for three weeks without food. He was known throughout Erie county as a breeder and importer of cattle and leaves a large estate.

TO-MORROW, JUNE 16,

Vogel Brothers of 8th Ave. and 42d St.

Begin an Enormous Clearing Sale of the best quality ready-made Clothing at exactly one-half the original price. This stock consists of the highest grades of thousands of Single Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests and thin Summer Clothing for Men and Boys. A Vast Accumulation of broken lots of their three establishments, which have all been placed in their store, Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street.—*Adv.*

BIG CLOAK TRADE LOCKOUT.

FULLY 5,000 CONTRACTORS, CUTTERS, AND OPERATORS INVOLVED.

The Lockout is Directed Against the Cutters, but it Entails a Fight to the Finish Between the Manufacturers' Association and the Several Trade Unions.

Nearly 300 union cloak cutters were locked out by nine cloak firms at noon yesterday. Between 5,000 and 6,000 cutters, operators, and contractors will be involved in the lock out by Monday, and, as the men are thoroughly organized and the employers are firm, the struggle promises to be long and stubborn.

All the men belong to unions which the manufacturers refuse to recognize. The manufacturers have formed an association to break up the unions, which they consider detrimental to the trade. The leaders of the unions of cutters, contractors, and operators propose to form an amalgamation of the three bodies which will represent everybody engaged in cloak making in this city except the manufacturers, and they say they intend to compel the manufacturers to give up their association, or, as one of the men stated it last night, "we will lock out the bosses."

The cause of the lock-out was the strike of twenty-six cutters in Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s shop. These men quit work last Monday in sympathy with the locked-out operators in that and other shops, and have been out ever since. On Tuesday the Secretary of the Cutters' Union received a letter stating that the Manufacturers' Association had formed an Arbitration Board, which would try to settle the trouble in the shop, and asking that a committee of the striking cutters come and confer with them. The whole Executive Committee of the Cutter's Union accepted the invitation, and, with Chairman Arthur H. Dale at their head, presented themselves before the Board the next day. What follows is their account of the proceedings. Mr. Albert Blumenthal of Blumenthal Bros. was the Chairman of the Arbitration Board. He asked the men why the strike had been ordered and Mr. Dale replied:

"We made an agreement with the operators on June 2 that we would not work in a place where non-union operators were employed, and as Meyer Jonasson & Co. replaced the locked-out men with 'scabs,' the cutters struck."

"Don't you think," Mr. Blumenthal said, "that you made a mistake in associating with a body of people who are inferior to you? You are intelligent men; they are not."

Mr. Dale's answer was: "They are human beings and ought to be treated as such, and not like a lot of dogs as they are treated by Meyer Jonasson & Co."

He continued, and said that that firm had discharged twenty-three men for holding a shop meeting, and had threatened to blacklist three committemen who called at his house one night, and whom he had ordered to clear out.

The Arbitration Board asked for time to have a coference with the cloakmakers's committee before they gave their final decision, and the cutters withdrew. The committees of the Cutters' and Cloakmakers' Unions held a conference with the Arbitration Board on Friday, at which they announced that the strikers and locked-out men would not return to work unless the manufacturers recognized their union. No conclusion was reached at this meeting. On Friday evening Mr. Dale received a message from the Arbitration Board asking him to call at once. He did so, and was told that the manufacturers had decided not to accede to the operators' demands.

The same night the cutters held a meeting and decided to stand by the cloakmakers.

At noon yesterday the Secretary of the Cutters' Union received this letter:

The Cloak Manufacturers Association of New York, believing the strike against Meyer Jonasson & Co. ordered by the United Cloak and Suit Cutters Association, to be unjust and against the best interests of the cloakmaking trade, hereby agree not to employ any members of the association until the differences between the United Cloak and Suit Cutters' Association and Meyer Jonasson & Co. are satisfactorily adjusted.

F. M. JONASSON, Secretary.

As far as could be learned the firms which are included in the Manufacturers' association are: S. Rothschild & Bro., 309 Canal street; Blumenthal Bros., 452 Broadway; A. Friedlander & Co., 377 Broadway; Wurzerger & Goldsmith, 472 Broadway; Porkin & Marks, 476 Broadway; Louis Frank, 477 Broadway; Julius Stein & Co., 507 Broadway; G. Schwab & Bros., 41 Green street, and Benjamin & Caspary, 465 Broome street.

Altogether between 250 and 300 cutters were locked out. It is reckoned in the cloak business that one cutter turns out material for twenty operators and finishers. There are at present 800 cloakmakers who have been striking for several weeks. Between 1,500 and 2,000 cloakmakers who work in the shops of the manufacturers and more than 3,000 who work for contractors will be put out of work for want of cut cloth, so that there will be a total of over 5,000 people out of work in a few days. There was enough work to keep them busy last night, and a great many will have enough to do to-day.

The Cutters' Union paid the twenty-six cutters who struck in Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s shop $22 apiece yesterday, the rate of wages they had been getting while at work. With 300 men out of work, they will have to reduce the amount of weekly support, but they say they can afford to pay enough to enable the men to hold out for months.

There are altogether about 600 cutters and over 10,000 cloakmakers in this city. Five hundred cutters belong to the union, and those who are still at work will contribute to the support of the locked-out men. Of the cloakmakers hardly more than 5,000 belong to the union, but the others would not have enough work to do with all the cutters on strike.

Mr. Dale said last night:

"Our brother cutters who have not been locked out only await our call to go on strike, but there is no necessity for our asking them to do so at present. The manufacturers cannot do any business without us. We control nearly all the productive force in the cloak trade in this city, and as the busy season is fast approaching they will want to get us back. They have formed an association among themselves whose object is plainly to harm us. We are going to try to break up that association, and if we succeed in getting the operators and contractors to form an amalgamation with us we will succeed in doing it, too."

SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Charged With Infringing on a Patent in Using the Cartridge Extractor.

BOSTON, June 14.—A suit involving a large sum of money will soon be begun in the United States Court in this city. Charles Hend, administrator of the estate of William Smoot, is the plaintiff, and Samuel W. Porter, Master Armorer at the Springfield armory, the nominal defendant. The United States Government is the real defendant. The subject of the suit is the cartridge extractor used on the Springfield rifle, in the use of which the Government is alleged to have infringed certain patents owned by the parties represented by the plaintiff. The court is asked to enjoin the defendant from the further use of the invention and to order the defendant to account with and pay over to the plaintiff all the gains and profits made by the Government in the making, manufacturing, and selling to others of the breech-loading rifles described in the bill.

The suit was first brought ten years ago, and is now ready for the court, the evidence of witnesses having been taken by a commissioner. The models of the devices used by the defendant and those on which plaintiffs intestate had been granted patents are at the rooms of the United States Circuit Court, Post Office building, and it is expected that hearings before Judge Colt will begin at an early day. Should the decision be adverse to the Government, the latter will have to pay the plaintiff an enormous sum of money, aggregating, possibly, a million or more of dollars. The exact amount is to be determined by a master, who will be appointed by the Court to assess the damages.

VOGEL BROTHERS

Of Eighth Avenue and 42d St.

Begin to-morrow, June 16th, their Extensive Clearing Sale, at exactly one-half the original price, instead of disposing of their broken lots at wholesale at a sacrifice. They take this method of retailing them at half price direct to their customers, giving them a rare chance to obtain the best ready-made clothing at exactly half the price.—*Adv.*

"Sanitas" Disinfectants are fragrant and non-poisonous. See them in your house. At druggists.—*Adv.*

SLEEP BROKEN, MILK SPOILED.

The Skies Full of Lightning and the Echoes Full of Thunderous Rumble.

Sleep was broken and milk was spoiled all along the Atlantic coast, from New York to Maine, early yesterday morning by a series of local storms, accompanied by unusually severe thunder and lightning. In this city the play of the lightning began at about 10½ o'clock, Friday night, and an hour later rain began to fall. The greatest severity of the storm, however, was between midnight and 2½ o'clock. In the five minutes before 12½ o'clock rain fell at the rate of five inches an hour, the down pour seeming almost a solid mass. The total rainfall was three-fourths of an inch.

The lightning was, however, the most startling feature of the storm. Its play was incessant for over an hour, and the thunder which accompanied it was terrific. Upon the bridge the lightning played such pranks about the cables and the railway that the trainmen were almost afraid to go through it, and elsewhere around town there were strange sights or strange imaginings about the actions of balls of fire and other electrical exhibitions. The majority of people were in bed and asleep when the storm broke out, and to their suddenly awakened senses the blinding flashes and ceaseless roar were doubly terrifying. Yesterday morning everybody asked everybody else: "Did you hear the thunder last night?" until the thing got to be such a chestnut that little signs, with "Yes; I am not deaf," upon them, were stuck up on desks in down-town offices.

The storm seems to have done little actual damage in this city, and Sergeant Dunn of the weather bureau says it was not nearly so dreadful as it looked and sounded, coming in the dead of night. The series of storms of which it was one was caused, he said, by an area of high pressure out over the Atlantic crowding backward upon a low pressure area, coming from over the lakes. Along the line where the two pressures met all sorts of atmospheric disturbances were kicked up.

LIGHTNING IN A HORSE CAR.

The Car Filled with Blue Flame Just Before a Mighty Crash.

Soon after midnight on Friday night the Montgomery street car in Jersey City, which left the ferry at 12¼, was opposite Van Vorst Park. There were a dozen passengers, two of them ladies, on the car. The car was within a hundred feet of Jersey avenue when there came a blinding flash of lightning. The interior of the car seemed to be full of blue flame for several seconds. Then there was a snap like the crack of a fire cracker exploding and then intense darkness. The four lights in the car went out. In another instant there was a defening crash of thunder. The horses stopped and trembled.

From the time of the flash until after the thunder clap the heat in the car was suffocating. One of the passengers told a SUN reporter last night that he felt just as though he was in a vise. He had to gasp for breath. He wanted to shout, but he couldn't make a sound. All the other passengers, he said, were affected in the same way. One of the women rushed to the front door of the car and was standing there gasping for breath when the conductor, who was the first one in the car to recover from the effects of the electricity, struck a match and lighted a lamp. The other woman, pale and speechless, sat in a corner seat wringing her hands. The car was half up the hill before the passengers fully recovered from the shock. Several planks were torn out of a high board fence near where the car was when the lightning flashed.

UNLUCKY KILL-HIS-PONY

Coming Back From Buffalo Bill's Show to Die—Col. O'Beirne Interprets.

Five red Americans of the Dakota tribe of Sioux who have been assisting Buffalo Bill got here yesterday on the steamship Saale. They came in the steerage with a lot of foreigners. One of them, a tall, lithe-limbed buck of 18, was so ill that Gen. O'Beirne, who is an old plainsman, and understands the Sioux language, had him sent to Bellevue Hospital. His right arm from the wrist to the elbow is badly ulcerated. The arm, according to the Chambers Street Hospital surgeon who examined it, looks as if it had been broken and not properly attended to. It gave the young Indian great pain, which he bore with smiling stoicism. Besides this ailment he has consumption. His name is Kill-His-Pony.

His companions are fine specimens of pure-blooded Sioux, and all but one are under 25 years of age. They were attired in slop-shop clothes, which it became them. Their names are: Blue Rainbow, Little Lamb, Blue Bear, and Eagle Horn. Gen. O'Beirne personally questioned each of them. He says that he will call the attention of the Indian Bureau to the way in which these Indians are sent home unattended by an interpreter from abroad. All but Kill-His-Pony, who probably will never come out of Bellevue alive, will start to-day to join their tribe at Pine Ridge Agency. Kill-His-Pony had a severe hemorrhage just after landing at the Barge Office.

$50,000,000 CAPITAL.

"The North American Company" Organized—A $10,000 Fee Paid Down.

TRENTON, June 14.—The North American Company is the name of a new corporation whose certificate was filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. It is believed to be connected somewhat with the Oregon Transcontinental Company. The capital stock is $50,000,000. The company is formed for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and operating railroads, and promoting their formation, as well as the formation of steamboat and steamship corporations, to deal in stocks, bonds, securities, and franchises of every kind, to acquire and operate telegraph and telephone lines, to carry on the business of mining in iron, gold, silver, and copper, and, in short, to engage in commercial and speculative enterprise of all sorts.

The capital stock is divided into 500,000 shares. The only names signed to the certificate are those of Edward Q. Keasbey of Newark, who has 100 shares; Cora N. Williams of Summit, and Charles L. Bargmeyer of Rahway, who have each ten shares. The company gave a check of $10,000 to the Secretary of State as its incorporation fee. It is said the names of the incorporators given are used simply for the purpose of incorporation, the names of the real parties not appearing.

SHE LISTED IN DRY DOCK.

The Dolphin Gave a Lurch that Set All Hands Scrambling for Their Lives.

There was a scare aboard the unlucky little steel cruiser Dolphin, in the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. More than half of the water had been pumped out of the dock, and the dock workmen had begun shoring her up with timbers when she gave a lurch to starboard. One of the shores had snapped. The dock workmen ran for their lives up the steep stone steps of the dock, thinking that the Dolphin was going to capsize altogether. But she listed only about 20° and couldn't go over any further, as she was still afloat forward.

She stayed in this situation for about fifteen minutes, in which time enough water was let back into the dock to lift her on an even keel. There were no casualties.

The cause of the accident was a preponderance of weight on the starboard side of the ship, her port boilers being empty and her starboard ones full.

The Doctors Saved Him.

BRIDGEPORT, June 14.—Martin L. Tobin, an employee at the Naugatuck d