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The Sun.

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COL. MORRISON ON TARIFF.

HE PREDICTS STORMY TIMES FOR THE COMING REFORM.

The Scheme of the New Bill, He Says, will Properly Include a Tax on Sugar, but When It Comes to a Vote He Thinks the Present Bounty will Stay—No Longer Possible to Push a Horizontal Bill—Review of the Various Steps in Tariff Reform

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Col. William R. Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, author of the famous Morrison horizontal tariff, was in New Orleans until yesterday with the members of the Commission investigating the alleged discrimination of the Texas and Pacific Railroad against the city of New Orleans.

Col. Morrison, although giving his attention now largely to railroad matters, has opinions still on the tariff question, and when asked yesterday by a reporter for an interview, said:

"I have now been a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for six years, since my retirement from Congress, and I have not therefore given the tariff the close and critical study which it requires, and which I had formerly devoted to it. I have, however, kept in touch with the varying phases of the subject, and during the last national campaign I participated in the elaborate discussion of the subject in Illinois.

"It is a recognized fact that there has been a remarkable change in the sentiment of the people and in the attitude of public men toward the question since my first entry into Congress, which was in 1872. During my service in the House, extending over a period of fifteen years, I devoted uniformly my energies and whatever of ability I may have possessed to an elucidation of the oppressions of high protection and the benefits that would result from the revision of the tariff and a reduction of the duties.

"My first bill was introduced in the first Democratic Congress elected after the war, that of 1874, and between that time and the date of my retirement I presented several measures for revision, all of which failed because members of my own party were opposed to them and were favorable to the protection idea, and because my bills all lacked the influence of Administration and party support and patronage. In 1883 the Republicans revised the tariff, lowering the duties on some articles and increasing them on others, and their revised tariff they upheld as representative of their theory and principle, and as being relatively a correct grading of the duties that ought to be imposed. Thereupon I introduced, as representative of the tariff reform idea, a bill providing for a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. upon all articles embraced in the tariff previously prepared and adopted by Republicans. That bill met the fate of its predecessors, failing because it did not dovetail with the views of my colleagues.

"In 1886 I presented a bill for general revision and the first free wool bill ever offered. Neither became a law, and I retired from Congress in 1887. Then Mr. Mills introduced his bill. Up to that time Mr. Cleveland had taken no decided ground one way or the other on the question of the tariff, but in 1887 Mr. Cleveland wrote his famous tariff reform message, and Mr. Mills, obtaining the substantial support of the Administration, was enabled to press through House a bill differing in very few essentials from, and combining the general details and purposes of the several measures of which I had been the author, and which had been voted against by many of those who contributed to the success of the Mills bill. Mr. Cleveland became an aggressive champion of reform of the tariff, and occupying the position of leader in the party, he was in a position to give assistance invaluable, unlimited, and truitful.

"Any opinion as to the progress that will be made by the present Congress toward the reform of the tariff is not without an element of great uncertainty. The McKinley bill will embarrass the Democrats in any revision which they may attempt. A horizontal cut of that bill is impossible, and it would be unwise.

"The situation which confronts the party in power to-day is unlike the conditions existing when my bill for uniform reduction was proposed. The Republicans removed the duty from sugar when they passed the McKinley bill, and the duty on some articles and lowered it on others. A uniform reduction, therefore, would not meet the requirements of Government, for the reason that it would cause a shrinkage of the revenues, which are even now unequal to the expenditures incurred in the operation of the machinery of the Government. Our expenses are increasing rather than diminishing.

"I have no doubt that the Democratic Administration will seek to institute reforms with a view to a reduction of expenses in various departments, but I have little faith in any material pruning of the pension roll. To repeal the pension laws, like legislation necessary, and legislation of that character is most difficult to get. We have what is called billion dollar Congresses, and there is nothing to indicate that we shall be free from those luxuries in the future.

"We may expect an increase of importations as a result of the lowering of the tariff on some articles, but our people will be disappointed if they place great reliance in the magnitude of revenues from that source. It is a principle of government that revenues cannot be raised without taxation.

"The logic of the question, then, is that if we reduce the tariff on some articles it will be necessary to lay taxes on other articles not at present taxed in order to obtain revenues sufficient to meet the needs of the Government, even in times of peace and great abundance.

"They talk of an income tax, but that you will never see. What, then, is to be done? Here in Louisiana I want to make the prediction, and I should make it anywhere else, that the tariff scheme, or budget, or whatever it may be decided on by the Democratic party, if it provides sufficient revenues to meet the demands of the Government, will result in the restoration of some tax on sugar, and, if it is not done, that the scheme or plan of reduction or system of taxation which is adopted will fall short of meeting the requirements of Government and result in increasing the national debt, which was one of the purposes of the McKinley bill.

"This would be a character of statesmanship falling short of the expectations of the people, inasmuch as it would not provide a scheme equal to all the requirements of Government, including the demands of the public debt. Of course those who represent the capital of the country find profit in a continuance of the national debt, and, it may be, in its increase, and it will be a fair test which will distinguish the controlling element in the Democratic party, and I may add that when it comes to a question of taking off the bounty on sugar and of imposing on that article a duty instead, my knowledge of the subject rather leads me to the opinion that the bounty will remain."

"What, Colonel, were the causes operating to bring about so remarkable a change inside of the party and without, with respect to the tariff question, in the last dozen years?"

"Those causes are about these: First, agitation of the subject, accompanied with education and the gradual opening of the eyes of the masses to the knowledge that excessive taxation did not bring benefits to them. Second, when Mr. Cleveland took decided ground in favor of revision and reduction, he represented the patronage of the Administration, in consequence of which he was enabled to enforce party discipline, so that a man could no longer be a good Democrat and favor anything but reform of the tariff. Third, the passage of the McKinley bill was the culmination of the high protection idea, and proved the purposes of the Republican party to be what such men as myself had predicted they were, and which the Republicans had all the time denied, and the general judgment of the country was that such a policy amounted to a perversion of the taxing power."

FRENCH CANADIANS COMING.

They Are Flocking Over the Border to Work in the New England Brick Yards.

MONTREAL, April 11.—Hundreds of French Canadians are leaving here daily to work in the New England brick yards. Several large parties left by the Grand Trunk to-day. Three car loads of passengers a day have been leaving since the 15th of March. They all intend to come back in the autumn, but some of them will get work for the winter, and some of them will marry or want to marry New England girls and Canada will lose them. These people are among the best patrons of the Grand Trunk. They come and go in thousands as regularly as the season. They come up to Quebec in "batteaus" and take rail from there to the American towns. Those who go west of Michigan never come back. Most of the others do or the country would have been depopulated long ago. Another route for the exodus is from Cape Breton and Nova Scotia to Boston and other Massachusetts towns.

300 MINERS IMPRISONED.

Hemmed in by Fire and Smoke in a Wales Coal Mine.

LONDON, April 11.—At 2:30 P. M. to-day the sparks from an engine in the Pont-y-Pridd coal mine, South Wales, ignited a pile of cotton waste. The flames spread to the woodwork, and finally ignited the inflammable gas in the seam. Flames and smoke gave to the 200 men at work in the seam the first warning of approaching danger. All ran toward the landing. Many, overtaken by the fire and smoke, fell, and were left to their fate by their comrades in advance of them. Comparatively few of the men who were in the seam at the time of the explosion reached the landing.

At the entrance of the shaft a rescuing party was formed by the pit surveyor. The party got as far as the landing at the seam where the fire started, but was driven back almost immediately by the dense smoke issuing from the seam. The surveyor took his men back to the surface. After a half hour's rest they went down again and forced their way ten yards into the workings.

Later accounts from Pont-y-Pridd show the situation to be more appalling than at first supposed. Three hundred miners are entombed in the mine. The engine house is in flames, and there is the greatest fear that hundreds may have perished. The rescuers who went down were driven back without being able to bring up more than five of the dead, and the fate of the other miners is in doubt. The most agonizing scenes are witnessed, and throngs of men, women, and children, relatives of those below, are crowded about the mouth of the coal pit.

Later advices from Pont-y-Pridd do not lighten the calamity, and the worst fate is feared for hundreds of miners. The pit is worked in sections, one seam being above another. The fire resulting from the explosion broke out in the eastern section. From this section seventy men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main dip working, led by a miner who knew the roads.

They had a terrible struggle to get out, forcing their way through fire and smoke. Many of them were scorched and all were terribly exhausted when they emerged to safety. They brought no good news as to those who were left behind, but, on the contrary, expressed their dread that all those in the mine had perished.

They found four dead bodies, which they brought back with them. Attempts to go further into the workings were vain, as the woodwork was burning and large masses of ruins were falling incessantly from the roof. One of the rescuing party who ventured too far was killed.

The men who saved themselves immediately after the fire started were too much confused and frightened to observe the positions of their fellow workingmen. They are unable to give any clear account of the distribution of the miners, and the work of rescue must therefore proceed under all the difficulties of uncertainty.

Not only are scores of miners' families at the mouth of the pit, but also the miners who were saved and the men of the other shifts. There are numerous volunteers to undertake the work of rescue as soon as it becomes possible. At present the flames and smoke would render any such undertaking vain, if not fatal to the party making the descent. There is little doubt, moreover, that most, if not all, of the men left below have been suffocated or burned to death.

Hand grenades, barrels of water, and pipes attached to fire engines on the surface are being used to extinguish the flames in the mine. In two sections of the mine the fire was put out. The extinction of the flames has been followed in each case, however, by the accumulation of gas, and it is feared that explosions may follow shortly.

Another attempt to enter the seam in which the fire started has proved resultless. Although the rescue party saw six dead bodies, they were prevented by smoke and heat from reaching them. Where the fire had been extinguished they were also unable to make any progress, as they could not remain in the foul atmosphere. The number of men still in the mine cannot be ascertained, although it is known to be well above fifty. There is a little hope that some of them found refuge at such a distance from the burning section that they are still alive.

At midnight the fire was again burning in all sections of the mine near the shaft. The service pipe which was used to pour water into the mine has burst. The difficulties in the way of quenching the fire have increased greatly, and the rescue of the men below is regarded as hopeless.

Pont-y-Pridd is a village in South Wales, county of Glamorgan, on the Taf River, near Landwit. It has coal and tin works and makes chains and cables.

TWO MAYORS FOR A DAY.

Mayor Rose and Mayor-elect Blee Glared at Each Other and Waited.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—A Republican Mayor, a Democratic Mayor elect, and John Farley, the boss of Cleveland, sat in the Mayor's office at the City Hall to-day and eyed each other like a trio of cats. The Mayor and the Mayor elect each claimed to be the only lawful Mayor of this city, and Farley was on hand to see that the Mayor elect kept a stiff upper lip. Meanwhile, in a back office, the Director of Law was wrestling with the problem as to which was the rightful possessor of the office. Farley claimed that the Director of Law was out of the fight, for he had been legislated out of office the night before, when the Council accepted the bond of Blee, the Democratic Mayor elect.

Mayor Rose refused to give up the keys of his desk and office until he had heard from the Director of Law, whom he had appointed two years ago, when he came into office. All the morning the Mayor sat at the desk and the Mayor elect kept him company. At noon a temporary truce was declared and both adjourned for luncheon. At 2 o'clock they were back again, and the Mayor glared at the Mayor elect and the Mayor elect looked out of the window. At last, when it was time for dinner and the clock in the neighboring steeple was striking 6 o'clock, the Director of Law came in and announced that he had decided that the Mayor elect was the legal Mayor of the city, as his bonds had been accepted once, and that was sufficient to constitute him a city official.

Mr. Rose immediately announced that the office was in possession of Mayor Blee, and added that nothing gave him more genuine satisfaction than to be free from the cares of office.

Cleveland is governed on the so-called Federal plan. The Mayor after election appoints a Cabinet whose business it is to arrange the various departments of the city Government. The Democrats had heard that the Republicans intended to reorganize the Police Department before they retired from office, and to prevent this Mayor elect Blee had taken the oath of office a week ahead of time and qualified last night. Appointments by the Mayor must be confirmed by the City Council. This is Republican, and pledged, since noon of to-day, not to accept a single appointment that the new Mayor shall make.

WAR ON THE OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

Discharging Uncle Sam's Servants Who Shared in Their Illegal Gains.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Customs Inspectors Noye reached here to-day and brought with him material that will prove a bombshell in the camp of the opium smugglers on Puget Sound.

Noyes wired to the Treasury Department two days ago that Deputy Collector Cardinell should be discharged, and to-day Cardinell was let go. Noyes has also recommended the discharge of United States District Attorney Mays, Collector of Port Wasson of Port Townsend, and Collector of Port Laten of Portland, and the indictment of these officers, as well as Blum and Dunbar, who chartered the smuggling schooner Haytian Republic.

The ring of Federal officers on the sound, it is said, have allowed hundreds of Chinese and tons of opium to be smuggled into the country. The vessel received $110 a head for Chinese, out of which the customs officers, it is alleged, got $40 a head. What a farce the search for illicit opium and Chinese was may be seen when it is said that young Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, who was dropped from the service for crookedness years ago, is now the pilot of the revenue cutter that has been chasing the smugglers. During Harrison's Administration not a Chinese nor a pound of opium was seized by these Government officers.

DR. F. W. WHITAKER SHOT AT.

THE INOPPORTUNE TIME HE HAPPENED TO CALL ON MRS. HALLOCK.

Her Husband Was Waiting, Pistol in Pocket, for the Writer of an Anonymous Letter to Her When the Doctor Dropped in to Deliver a Message from Her Mother.

POINT PLEASANT CITY, N. J., April 11.—John Hallock, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad trains running between New York and Point Pleasant City, made a deliberate attempt last night to murder Dr. Frank W. Whitaker, one of the best known physicians of this part of the northern New Jersey coast. After shooting at the physician Hallock tried to shoot his own wife. The affair was the outgrowth of Hallock's insane jealousy. Hallock was married to Grace Woodward about three years ago. She was then only 15 years old, and was the oldest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund W. Woodward, a member of the New Jersey annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The husband was 20 years old, and of an exceedingly jealous disposition. From the time of the marriage quarrels were frequent and bitter. Twice they separated and were reunited, but last Christmas they separated for good. Since then Mrs. Hallock has resided with her widowed mother and her younger sister in a house about half a mile from the one in which her husband has boarded with some of the other railroad men. He has been making occasional calls upon his wife, and generally he had a quarrel with her before he left the house. During the last three weeks the members of Mrs. Woodward's household have been bothered mysteriously to them nearly every night by boys and men who were in the habit of prowling around the house at unseemly hours.

Mrs. Hallock, who is a young woman with big brown eyes and considerable pluck, got out an old revolver which her father formerly owned, and declared that she would shoot the first person who molested the house. Last week Mrs. Woodward went down to Bay Head to nurse Wyckoff Applegate, one of the patients of Dr. Whitaker. Mrs. Hallock, with her baby son, stayed in the house with her sister. Fannie, who is only 15 years old. On Monday night of last week Mrs. Hallock received by mail an anonymous letter reading as follows:

"MY DEAR MRS. HALLOCK: If you would hear of something to your advantage, please meet me in front of the Catholic Home at 7:30 to-night.

"P. S.—You need not be afraid of meeting Jack."

There was no name signed to the letter. Mrs. Hallock showed the letter to her husband the next time she saw him, and he kept it. Yesterday afternoon, shortly before dusk, while Mrs. Hallock was in the kitchen, a strange boy came up to her and gave her another anonymous letter. This one was signed "Your sincere friend."

The epistle said that the writer was both willing and anxious to help her in catching the rascals who were annoying her at night time. He said that if she wanted him to help her she should place a lighted lamp in the north window of the dining room and admit him when he rang the bell, after first having turned down the lamp. Mrs. Hallock went over to the depot and met her husband upon the arrival of his train and gave him the letter. He said that he would come over to the house and look out for the writer of the letter. When Mr. Hallock arrived at the house Mrs. Hallock gave him the loaded revolver.

Early in the evening Dr. Whitaker rang the bell. He had been down to Bay Head to see Mr. Applegate, the patient that was being nursed by Mrs. Hallock's mother, and she had given him a message for her daughter. Hallock admitted the Doctor, but did not speak to him. The Doctor took a chair, and began telling Mrs. Hallock what her mother had said. Finally Hallock jumped to his feet and excitedly accused the Doctor of being the man who had caused his separation from his wife. The Doctor said he was mistaken, and that he (the Doctor) did not even know Mrs. Hallock when she was married to her husband. Mrs. Hallock spoke up sharply to her husband, and after telling him that he had no right to talk that way, ended by saying that if he did not act more like a man she would never return to live with him. This seemed to make Hallock insane with anger. His face became livid, and he shouted:

"Now, see what you have done. You have separated my wife and me, and I am going to make you pay for it."

Then pulling out the revolver he fired point blank at the astonished physician. The heavy bullet just missed the right side of the Doctor's face, and buried itself in the wall behind his head. As Dr. Whitaker sprang to his feet, Hallock wheeled around, and, cocking the revolver, pointed it at his wife's head. Before he could discharge it, Mrs. Hallock seized it and turned the muzzle up in the air.

Dr. Whitaker and Mrs. Hallock's sister Fannie then helped her to take the revolver away from the would-be murderer. Fannie Woodward ran out to alarm the neighborhood, as Hallock was still frantic with rage and threatened to murder them all. She called on G. A. Mangold, the town druggist, but he was ill and he called upon Dr. Gray of the place.

Principal Gray of the public school ran up town and summoned Lawrence D. Van Note, a prominent business man of the town. He ran down to the house, and with great difficulty succeeded in inducing Hallock to go home. Before leaving the house Hallock mumbled out a sort of apology to Dr. Whitaker, in which he said he had made a mistake, and was sorry he had shot at him. Dr. Whitaker was less than a yard from the muzzle of the revolver when it was discharged. His face was blown full of powder grains, and he will bear the marks of his narrow escape for a long time.

Mrs. Hallock was busy at her household duties this afternoon when the writer called at the house. She said her husband was of a very jealous nature and had a terrible temper. When in anger he was not responsible for what he did. He had frequently beaten her badly, and at one time he nearly choked her to death. Their separation had been caused by his temper and his cruelty.

She only knew Dr. Whitaker slightly, and he had only called at the house once previous to his visit of last evening, and both times he called for a message from her mother. Her husband's jealousy, she said, had broken up her life and had caused her great unhappiness. He had frequently threatened to kill her, and she expected that he would some time carry out his threat.

Dr. Whitaker was seen at his house late this afternoon. His face was full of powder grains, and there was a small cut over his right eye, made apparently by a piece of the bullet. He said he knew nothing about the difficulties between Mr. and Mrs. Hallock, and that the murderous assault made upon him by Hallock was without cause. He had secured the services of Mrs. Hallock's mother as a nurse, and had called at the house only to deliver her message.

From another source it was ascertained that the railroad men here had been amusing themselves by telling Hallock all sorts of stories about his wife and her alleged lovers and had kept him upon the verge of insanity through jealousy. Some of the railroad men are undoubtedly at the bottom of the nightly visits made to Mrs. Hallock's house. Hallock was in Jersey City to-day and could not be seen. Engineer Mendenhall, who boards at the same house where Hallock does, said this evening that there was no doubt but Hallock had been the joke of the railroad men because of insane jealousy. If reports are true Hallock has threatened to kill several men whom he charges with having been in his wife's company.

OVERWHELMED BY HIS DISGRACE.

A Young Man Kills Himself as a Policeman Reads a Warrant for His Arrest.

ANDERSON, April 11.—For some time past the American Express Company has been missing valuable money packages from this point. Detectives were detailed to investigate the matter, and the result was that the robberies were traced to young Dan McCallister.

It was developed that since last January he had taken altogether not less than $1,000. John T. Cark, general superintendent of the express company, arrived here this afternoon and had a warrant issued for young McCallister's arrest.

In mean time the detectives had taken McCallister to his room, and there obtained a full confession from him. They then came down stairs, and as they reached the sidewalk Policeman Rogers approached them and took the warrant from his pocket to read it.

McCallister stepped to one side and in an instant pulled a revolver from his pocket and, placing it to his forehead, pulled the trigger and dropped dead. He was well connected here, and had secured everybody's confidence.

FRANCE'S LATEST SCANDAL.

The Pardoned M. Turpin Breathes Threats of Vengeance.

PARIS, April 11.—President Carnot yesterday pardoned Turpin, the inventor of melanite, who was sentenced twenty-two months ago to five years in prison for high treason. The ground of the pardon is the probable innocence of the prisoner. Turpin reached Paris to-day from the Etampes prison. His release will expose another great political scandal.

He was condemned on the charge of betraying the secret of his explosive to foreign Governments after selling it to the French War Department. There has always been doubt in many minds about Turpin's guilt, and now his innocence is proved to Carnot's satisfaction.

The released inventor made a decidedly important statement to THE SUN correspondent to-night. He said his conviction was procured by the use of forged documents by three prominent Generals, whose names he gave me. He added:

"I am prepared to vindicate my honor by documents collected during my imprisonment. I will prove a conspiracy against me by the highest officers in the army, who themselves are guilty of the crime of which I was accused.

"I will show that Freycinet helped condemn me, knowing that I was innocent. Not one of the highest officers of the artillery department is ignorant of the fact that melanite from the national stores has been sold to foreign powers, chiefly Chili, Sweden, and Peru, and the secret of its manufacture has been sold to others, so that it is no longer a secret.

"It was because of the fear of an exposure of the scandal that the conspiracy was made for my condemnation."

Turpin will undoubtedly execute his threats of exposure, and there is good reason for believing that the effects of the new scandals in the War Department of the Government will be far reaching.

A FEDERAL JUDGE ACCUSED.

Judge Speer's Rulings in the Georgia Central Cases Severely Criticised.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 11.—The recent mysterious presence of Richmond Terminal officials here was cleared up to-day, during the progress of the case of the Central Trust Company of New York against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, when Henry Crawford, attorney for the Terminal company, addressed the court, Judge Pardee sitting, and said that he had to-day introduced two motions under the Rowena Clarke bill against the Central.

One was to discharge the receiver appointed in that suit, on the ground that the entire proceedings were illegal, and the other was to dismiss the orders of Judge Speer of the District Court affecting the reorganization, on the ground that the orders were irregular and erroneous, and that the court had no jurisdiction whatever to enter such orders and the same were void.

Mr. Crawford made a strong speech, charging that the proceedings in which District Judge Emory Speer had taken control of the inter-State system of railways was unusual and without precedent; that the Court was in copartnership with the Reorganization Committee; that the Court had no right to appoint a receiver of a solvent corporation, nor to authorize a receiver to borrow money without inquiring for what it would be used, and that the proceedings by which the Hollins syndicate are allowed to sell collateral securities of the Central Railroad Company as soon as the bonds were due, if not paid, was irregular, unusual, and without precedent.

Before Mr. Crawford concluded his argument, court adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow morning.

DESERTED BOYS GET $375,000.

Two of Them Are in a Home in Brooklyn and the Other is Missing.

Dr. Reinbold Schultze died about three years ago in this city, leaving a widow and three children, George W. Schultze, Ernest Schultze, and Reinbold Schultze, who were then 8, 6, and 4 years old respectively. The widow soon afterward went to live with one Courtney, alias Harrison, and when their relations became known, after an accident had befallen the latter, at the Wall cigarette factory, the couple disappeared, taking the four-year-old boy, Reinbold, with them. The two other boys were taken in charge by Caroline Rosenthal, their maternal grandmother, of 167 Rivington street, and subsequently placed in St. John's Home, in St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, of which they are still inmates. In December last William Schwickardi, a manufacturer, of 38 Buffalo avenue, who had become interested in the family, learned through the German Society of New York that the three Schultze children had each fallen heir to one-third of $375,000, left by Mrs. Krummhauer, their aunt, who died in Magdeburg, Germany, about a year ago. Mr. Schwickardi began a search for the missing mother and youngest child, but has not been able to get any trace of them or of the man Courtney, who disappeared with them.

Courtney left a wife and three children of his own behind him at 66 Woodbine street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Courtney says she has never heard from her husband and does not know what has become of him. All these facts were presented yesterday in the form of affidavits to Justice Brown in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on the hearing of the application of Mrs. Rosenthal, the grandmother, for the appointment of a guardian for the children. At her request Mr. Schwickardi was named as guardian.

FIGHT BEHIND THE SCENES.

Supe Mager Cuts Advertising Agent White Across the Wrist.

While Salvini was playing *Don Cæsar* at the Manhattan Opera House last night, there was a bit of a play going on behind the scenes, just outside one of the dressing rooms, that resulted in real bloodshed and might easily have been worse.

Among the supernumeraries employed in the theatre is one Julius Mager. He is 47 years old and has no home, and, like a good many others of that class, he drinks more than is good for him. He seemed to have been drinking last night.

The supes of the Manhattan are employed by George R. White, the advertising agent of the house. About 9:45 o'clock Mager approached Mr. White, who was standing near the dressing rooms.

"I want my week's salary," he said.

"Don't bother me," White answered; "this is not pay day."

Mager pulled out a broad-bladed pocket knife and made a cut at White's back. The blade went through White's clothing and left a scratch on his back, but did not get into the flesh. White and others disarmed Mager, but before they got the knife away from him he had cut a deep gash across White's wrist.

Mager was locked up. White had his wound dressed and went home. No one in the front of the house or on the stage knew anything of the fight.

THREW WATER ON HER,

And at That Very Time Miss Crane Was Planning a Secret Marriage.

ELIZABETH, April 11.—August Bautch, a restaurant keeper on First street, Elizabethport, was arraigned in Justice Neill's court last night for destroying the Easter bonnet and new dress of Miss Hattie Crane, age 18, who, while talking with her lover, William Lackey, last Tuesday night close to the restaurant, had a big bucket of dirty water purposely thrown on them by the proprietor from a second-story window. Having deluged them with the water, Bautch, it is said, shouted: "How do you like that dose?"

Besides ruining the girl's hat and dress, the water drenched her underclothing. Her lover had his new derby hat ruined, and also his necktie, his shirt, and his collar, while his coat was saturated.

The couple, it appears, were at that very time planning a secret wedding. They got married on Sunday night. They are now living with the bridegroom's mother. Bautch wanted to set up as a defence something that he had against the bride, but Justice Neill put him off by declaring that he had heard enough to satisfy the Court, and held him in $200 bail to await the Grand Jury's action for assault and battery.

The value of the Easter bonnet and other things ruined will be determined by a suit for damages to be brought against him by the newly married couple next week in the Elizabeth District Court.

SURPRISE IN JERSEY CITY.

THE REPUBLICANS CARRY THAT DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLD.

Simpson Elected Alderman at Large by About 400 Majority—Was the Revolution Caused by the Race Track Legislation?

It was charter election in Jersey City yesterday. A light vote encouraged the Democrats until the returns began to come in. Then the heavy vote for Reuben Simpson, the Republican candidate for Alderman-at-Large, created surprise. Simpson was running ahead of his ticket, and about 11 o'clock last night the returns indicated that he was some 700 ahead of Charles W. Allen, the Democratic candidate. At midnight it was settled that he had been elected by about 400 majority.

The Democrats elect four of the six Aldermen—Day, Flemming, McCorbery, and Rogers. The Republicans elected are Hill in the Fifth District and Dusenberry in the Sixth.

Eight Democratic Freeholders are elected. Cronin in the First district, Hennessy in the Third, Heller in the Fourth, McNally in the Fifth, Gallagher in the Sixth, Ellis in the Ninth, Kelly in the Tenth, and Noonan in the Eleventh. The Republicans elect Halliday in the Second, Hannan in the Seventh, and Doscher in the Eighth.

The Mayoralty contest in Hoboken was very bitter and the vote was close. The returns up to midnight indicated that Lawrence Fagan (Dem.) was elected by about 400 majority. At that time 3,588 of the 6,281 votes cast had been counted, and Fagan had 404 majority.

Richard Bowes was elected Tax Collector and James Dollard Assessor without opposition. The Aldermen elected are August Bewig, Henry Timkin, William F. Fenton, all Democrats. The contest in the Third ward between Edward Offermann and Patrick Londrigan is very close, and the result cannot be predicted.

The School Trustees elected are Charles Hicks, J. F. Keating, and H. A. Martinez (Dems.), and John Reid (Rep.).

ELECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

The Race Track Sentiment Shows Its Strength in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, April 11.—Elections were held here to-day for Aldermen and School Commissioners in the odd-numbered wards of the city. The only issue at stake was the race track, and the Councilmen who voted to license the track, in every instance, so far as heard from, came out ahead.

The only doubtful ward was the Fifth, where the anti-race track Republicans put forth big efforts to beat the party nominee, Augustus Pool, because he voted to license the jockey club track. Latest advices, however, indicate that Pool will win. The other Aldermen chosen were Lawrence O'Donnell, Dem., First Ward; James Oakes, Dem., Third ward; George Horning, Dem., Seventh ward; Francis Ingel, Dem., Ninth ward, and William B. Corbin, Rep., Eleventh ward. The latter got a bad scratching from his constituents because he championed the depression of the streets under the railroad tracks and closed Morris avenue. He won only by a small majority.

The Democrats elected their candidates for School Commissioners in four out of the six wards. The Republicans elected their candidate in one ward, and the Fifth ward is doubtful. The next Board of Aldermen as well as the Board of Education will be safely Democratic.

NEWARK, April 11.—The first spring election ever held in Newark was held to-day. The offices filled were those of Aldermen, Chosen Freeholders, and School Commissioners.

The Democrats had a sweeping victory, winning in all but two wards, which were conceded to the Republicans when the city was redistricted. The Freeholders elected were: First district, Patrick Luptom, Dem.; Second, William Moore, Dem.; Third, A. A. McLaughlin, Dem.; Fourth, John J. Hanly, Dem.; Fifth, R. Parkhurst Green, Rep.; Sixth, D. A. Cahill, Dem.; Seventh, Solomon Oury, Dem.; Eighth, George Wilhelm, Dem.; Ninth, T. H. Ripley, Rep.

The Aldermen elected were: First district, William Harrigan, Dem.; Second, Charles Fell, Dem.; Third, Thomas Smith, Dem.; Fourth, J. A. Williams, Dem.; Fifth, George H. Wilson, Rep.; Sixth, T. Westermann, Dem.; Seventh, J. J. Gaffney, Dem.; Eighth, Valentine Trobaid, Dem.; Ninth, William Stanisley, Rep.

The School Commissioners elected are James Mullin (Dem.), J. Vandoren, Jr. (Dem.), Adam Berg, Jr. (Dem.), Charles Hoos (Dem.), M. J. Dewitt (Rep.), J. Leonard (Dem.), George Grimner (Dem.), E. R. Christopher (Rep.).

PATERSON, April 11.—Christian Braun, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, defeated Thos. Beveridge, the Republican incumbent, to-day by over 500 majority. Mr. Braun is a member of the Consolidated Brewing Company.

PASSAIC, April 11.—Walston R. Braun was re-elected Mayor of Passaic to-day by 118 majority. He ran as an independent Republican, and was endorsed by the Democrats. John J. Slater was the Republican candidate.

OAKLAND, April 11.—In the Tenth Assembly district to-day William P. Hamilton, Democrat, was elected over Joseph B. Bray, Republican, for Chosen Freeholder, by a majority of about 500. In the Eleventh Assembly district, Thomas F. McGowan, Republican, defeated George Innis, Democrat, for Chosen Freeholder, by about 700 majority.

In this city the Democratic ticket was elected in all the wards but two. The entire Republican ticket was successful in East Orange as usual. In West and South Orange combination or citizen's tickets were elected.

BELVIDERE, April 11.—The election yesterday resulted in the choice of the racetrack candidate for Mayor. It was one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in this town.

The Citizens' League met Saturday night and endorsed the Democratic nominee, Dr. Lefferts, the county member of the State League, supervisor and the citizens' caucus. Half an hour later the liquor dealers had called a convention and placed Frank S. Joiner on the ticket for Mayor, endorsing a part of the Democratic nominees for Councilmen.

Although it was 12 o'clock when the meeting broke up the town was flooded with ballots on Sunday. Joiner was elected by a majority of 12. The entire vote was polled and the Council shows a vote of 4 to 3 in favor of licensing a race track.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 11.—The charter election here to-day resulted in almost a clean sweep for the Democrats. They carried the complete city ticket and elected Alderman and Freeholders in every ward except the Fourth and Fifth.

The successful candidates were: Mayor, James H. Van Cleef, no opposition; Collector, William H. Price; Assessor, Charles Dunn, no opposition; Recorder, William H. Harkins; Aldermen, P. S. Atkinson; Judge, Matthew O'Gorman, George S. Silzer, John H. Becker, William Helm, Jeremiah Donovan.

Freeholders—Joseph Oram, David McCloskey, E. C. Kelly, J. Edgar Powelson, C. W. Castner, Francis Mulvey.

CAMDEN, April 11.—The Democrats gained four members of the City Council, electing that many out of their fourteen candidates. The Council will continue under Republican control. The Republicans elected their candidates for Excise Commissioners and nearly all of the ward officers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The Democrats elected their entire ticket in Gloucester City to-day. Republicans carried Merchantville by their usual majority, and now have full control of the borough Council. Haddonfield voted against license by 200 majority.

Republicans Ahead in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—The city of Pawtucket and the town of Westerly held bye-elections to-day, and the Legislature now stands: Republicans, 51; Democrats, 41; doubtful, 16.

The chances are in favor of the re-election of Gov. Brown in Grand Committee, in Pawtucket the present delegation of five Republican Representatives hold over, and in Westerly one Republican Representative was elected and one will hold over.

Congressman Sibley Gives Up His Salary.

MEADVILLE, Pa., April 11.—Congressman J. C. Sibley, the only man since the election of the late Hon. W. L. Scott who has been able to carry the Erie-Crawford Congressional district against the Republicans, to-day made public a communication, dated March 30 and addressed to the Grange alliances and labor Unions of Erie and Crawford counties announcing that he will give to them his salary for two years, of $10,000 of this amount $4,000 is to be given for a building for the Grangers of Crawford and Erie counties at Corry for the general officers of the grange.

A Syndicate Buys an Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, April 11.—The Hartford Life and Annuity, stock capital $250,000, and with a reserve fund of nearly a million, has been bought by a syndicate. The safety fund scheme was the idea of the late Henry P. Duclos, who made a fortune out of it. About 40,000 persons are insured in the company. The directors say no change of policy is contemplated.

PARDRIDGE DROPS $1,000,000.

He is Badly Gored by the Bull Clique in May Shorts.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The bull clique in the wheat market had fun to-day with the May shorts. They were after big game, and they bagged some of it. Ed Pardridge was very slow to respond to the call for more margins, which all the brokers with whom he had deals showered upon him. This is a business which brooks no delays, and the brokers bought in a lot of Pardridge's wheat in the pit. John Cudahy is the ostensible head of the bull clique, and Pardridge sent an ambassador to his office in the Rialto building suing for terms. A settlement was accorded to him on from two to three millions of May wheat, it is said, at 87 cents per bushel, which settlement, it is thought, leaves Pardridge a poorer man by about $750,000 than he was before.

Pardridge was badly rattled. His condition was such that his friends kept him off the floor of the Exchange, but the financial exigencies of the occasion made frequent visits to the banks in the neighborhood of the Board of Trade necessary, and his frequent pilgrimages were watched by the curious crowds of bors and men.

The brokers and commission houses with whom he had trades called on him for margins remorselessly, a majority demanding the full ten per cent. above the market allowable under the rules.

He responded as fast as he could sign checks, but occasionally a trader whose margin was getting thin bought him in without waiting for his complete exhaustion. One of these was T. J. Ryan, the packer. Ryan was in the gap for 350,000 bushels, and as he had no reason to expect consideration at the hands of the Cudahys, he took advantage of his (Pardridge's) slow response to a margin call to close him out, thus escaping further risk of loss, and also the chance of getting into the clutches of men who had it in for him on account of a legal fight, commenced by him to escape responsibility on a million-pound rib deal.

As the books now stand, Pardridge's loss must be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 on May wheat. Since he got his full line out the market has advanced 11 cents a bushel. He has most of his trades margined up to 91 and 93 cents, and was to-day making tremendous efforts to get into a position to further protect his interests.

To raise ready money Pardridge has sold 4,000 shares of stock in local corporations during the past two days.

EXCITEMENT IN BELGIUM.

Universal Suffrage Rejected and a Big Strike to be Ordered.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—In consequence of the rejection of universal suffrage by the Chamber of Deputies, the General Council of the Labor party will at once order a general strike. The Civil Guard is held in readiness to suppress disorder.

A thousand Socialists paraded the streets this evening shouting for universal suffrage. The Civil Guard was called up to disperse them. After a slight skirmish the parade was stopped. All the coal miners in the Borinage district and the Frameries and Dour pits have quit work.

THE POPE AND THE QUIRINAL.

A Brochure Condemning the Democratic Policy of Leo XIII.

LONDON, April 11.—A despatch received here from Rome says that the Italian Government intends upon the occasion of the holding of the next Papal conclave to issue a brochure entitled, "Il Papa Deve Essere Italiano," declaring that the next Pope ought to overthrow the democratic policy established by the present Pope and become reconciled with the Quirinal. The work, it is said, will also declare that Pope Leo's successor should favor the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy.

The despatch adds that in official circles it is greatly feared that Pope