EVENTS BEYOND THE OCEAN.

MEMBERS OF THE REICHSTAG GIVE ONE ANOTHER THE LIE.

Remarkable Scene Brought About by One of Ahlwardt's Speeches—More Rioting in Belfast and Troops Ordered to the City—The Pope Regards Emperor William's Schemes of Reform Is High-minded but Not Practicable—A Tory Conference.

BERLIN, April 25.—At the session of the Reichstag to-day Herr Ahlwardt, the Jew baiter, made a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the charges which he had made of gross maladministration and enormous embezzlement against Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, and other prominent persons. Ahlwardt admitted that he had no documents to prove his accusations relating to the Invalid Soldiers' Fund, but he said that, nevertheless, he was prepared to show that the late well-known Hebrew financier, Baron von Bleichroeder, had, with the assistance of Dr. Miquel, wronged the German people out of several hundred millions of marks. He said that he was also prepared to show that Dr. Miquel, when manager of the Diskonto Gesellschaft, had engaged in transactions on his own account.

Ahlwardt concluded by quoting a number of unlucky enterprises with which Dr. Miquel had been associated.

Dr. Miquel arose to answer the charges made by Ahlwardt. He said that if Ahlwardt had been a private person he would not have noticed the charges, but as Ahlwardt was the representative of a German electorate he felt bound to notice them in so far as simply to deny the whole of the accusations which Ahlwardt had made.

Freiherr von Maltzahn, a Conservative Deputy, remarked that the committee asked for ought to be appointed, although he was convinced that the committee would report the accusations to be baseless.

After a noisy debate the House agreed to the appointment of a committee, as requested by Ahlwardt.

To-day's sitting of the Reichstag was remarkable for the use of more unparliamentary language than has been heard before in the history of that body. Toward the close of Ahlwardt's speech Dr. Rickert, one of the Radical leaders, called out that Ahlwardt was carrying on his anti-Semitic agitation as a commercial business, and was forever producing his documents for the money which such a course brought into his pockets. Ahlwardt turned pale with anger, and, elevating his voice, retorted:

"That is false. You are a liar and a slanderer."

An uproar broke out among the Radicals and National Liberals. A dozen members were shouting simultaneously at Ahlwardt, and others were appealing to President von Levetzow to discipline Ahlwardt.

As the tumult subsided Ahlwardt opened a slanderous attack upon Herr von Bennigsen, leader of the National Liberals, accusing him of sharp practices and connivance at Jewish dishonesty, and finally charging him indirectly with having used his political influence to enhance the value of his Hanover estate by having a railway built near it.

The words were hardly out of his mouth when twenty or thirty members sprang to their feet shouting "Blackguard!" "Slanderer!" "Liar!" "Down with him!" "Turn him out!" President von Levetzow rang repeatedly for order before the din subsided, and to the end of the sitting the speakers were interrupted by angry exclamations and continued confusion throughout the House.

THE MELINITE SCANDAL.

Freycinet Defended in the Senate Against the Accusations Against Him.

PARIS, April 25.—The Senate discussed to-day the case of M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, who was sentenced in the summer of 1891 to four years' imprisonment for having betrayed to foreigners the secrets of the manufacture of the explosive. M. Turpin was released on April 12, and since then, aided by several editors, has been making charges of corruption and jobbery against M. de Freycinet, who was Minister of War at the time of his conviction.

The subject was introduced by Senator Edmond Magnier, who asked whether an inquiry was to be made into the reasons behind the release of M. Turpin. Eugene Guerin, Minister of Justice, replied that M. Turpin's innocence was not implied by the pardon. M. Turpin was guilty beyond doubt and had deserved imprisonment. In twenty-one months, however, he had expiated his offence, and had become a proper subject of mercy.

Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War, defended at length the conduct of the War Office under M. de Freycinet. The scandalous accusations made by the press that Generals in the French army had betrayed the secrets of Turpin, and that the whole melinite affair had been a series of Government jobs, were without foundation in truth, and not a fact had been found to confirm the current denunciations of men connected with the War Office.

M. de Freycinet, with considerable show of feeling, thanked Gen. Loizillon for his defence of the Ministry of War under his former management. The facts as to the negotiations between himself and M. Turpin could not cast the slightest shadow upon any person connected with the War Office. He himself had bought for a period of ten months all rights in M. Turpin's discoveries.

The price was 250,000 francs. M. Turpin had urged the Government to buy a monopoly of all his patents used in the manufacture of melinite, but the negotiations had failed because the price was too high. When the Government gave up the idea of purchase M. Turpin was holding out for 5,000,000 francs. M. Turpin had offered his invention to Germany, but the German War Office had declined to have anything to do with it.

M. Turpin had erred in saying that picric acid was identical with melinite; he had acted unjustifiably, moreover, in using among foreigners apparatus and information obtained from the War Department. However regrettable the facts were, the country might rest assured that the efficiency of the national defence had not been impaired. It was desirable that everybody should understand that whatever calumnies might be launched by persons of malicious intent, M. Turpin was not condemned for State reasons. [Applause.]

HUMBERT'S CELEBRATION.

A Tournament Representing Events in the History of the House of Savoy.

ROME, April 25.—A mimic tournament, representing the principal events in the history of the House of Savoy, was held to-day at the Villa Borghesi.

More than 700 persons in costume, led by the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Abruzzi, and the Count of Turin, made up the gorgeous pageant. All the guests of King Humbert and Queen Margaret and 20,000 others watched the procession at the Villa Borghesi, and thousands followed it later to the Quirinal.

The Pope is reported to have told a court prelate that his interview with Emperor William was full of deep interest for him. The Emperor dilated upon political ideals, which the Pope regarded as very difficult of attainment, although inspired by most noble sentiments.

The Pope is said to have conversed with Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the Jesuit question in Germany, and to have endeavored to obtain the Minister's promise to reopen the subject of the readmission of the Jesuits to Germany. He was, however, unable to get any direct answer from the German Minister.

The Kaiser has conferred the Prussian order of the Black Eagle on Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

Prince Louis Bonaparte Wins His Suit.

LONDON, April 25.—In the case of Louis Clovis Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who brought suit to have his marriage with Rosalie Clovis Bonaparte declared null and void on the ground of the previous marriage of Rosalie to a Mr. Megone, without subsequent lawful divorce, the decree declaring the marriage null and void has been made absolute, the validity being thus established of the subsequent marriage of Louis Clovis Bonaparte to Laura Elizabeth Scott.

Rebuking the Jew Haters.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Prussian Supreme Court has given a rebuff to anti-Semitism in Germany by pronouncing against the supposed privilege of Free Mason lodges to exclude Jews from membership, declaring the exclusion to be contrary to the Prussian Constitution. The question arose out of the protest of three lodges against the foundation of a fourth which proposes to admit Jews.

Another Australian Failure.

LONDON, April 25.—The suspension is announced of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, with a paid-up capital of £1,000,000 and a reserve fund of £320,000. The London office is at 2 Old Broad street, E. C. It has many branches in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

The Behring Sea Case Adjourned.

PARIS, April 25.—Owing to the illness of Lord James Hannen, one of the British members of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, the tribunal has adjourned for one week.

ANTI-HOME RULE RIOTS.

The Leaders Tell Their Men the Time Hasn't Quite Come for Battle.

BELFAST, April 25.—There is an increase of the bitter feeling between the Unionists and Nationalists. More Catholics were driven away from Queen Island at midnight last night and this morning by the Orangemen, the number ejected exceeding 800. The leaders of the Unionists publicly condemn those representatives of the city in Parliament who signed an appeal in behalf of peace and tolerance. Grand Master Kane has issued a half-hearted appeal to the Orangemen, in God's name, to stand steady "until their leader blows the trumpet," when all over sixteen years of age are to prepare for battle in behalf of faith and freedom.

Moderator Lynd of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has appealed for tolerance in behalf of the members of the Ulster Presbyteries, and the Ulster Defence Union and several Orange lodges have passed resolutions condemning the disorders. Five of the persons who were arrested for having been engaged in the riots yesterday were convicted to-day in the local court and sentenced to pay fines.

The rioting in the streets continued late this afternoon and early this evening. Repeated encounters between Orangemen and police resulted in twenty arrests. While the police were taking their prisoners to the station the rioters surrounded them twice and tried to liberate the men, but were driven back after hard clubbing.

Many rioters were injured. Later the crowd packed Peter's Hill for blocks and refused to be budged by the police, who, after having made several fruitless charges, called for the aid of the military. Two companies of infantry responded and cleared the streets with fixed bayonets.

LONDON, April 25.—It is reported this evening that more troops have been sent to Belfast, as more serious riots are believed to be threatening to-morrow. A manifesto has been posted in the Catholic quarters of the city appealing to the Nationalists to hold aloof from riotous demonstrations and to depend upon Mr. Morley for the execution of justice.

OPPONENTS OF HOME RULE.

Their Tactics While the Bill Is Going Through the Committee Stage.

LONDON, April 25.—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, A. J. Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, and other Liberal Unionists, discussed to-day at Devonshire House the plan of procedure by which the opposition is to be guided in antagonizing the Irish Home Rule bill throughout the committee stages of the measure.

The decision of the conference was that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain should move no amendment to the Home Rule bill in committee, although they should participate in the debates and divisions. Free choice of action will be left nominally to the individual Unionists, although they will be bound practically by the advice of their leaders. The conference of Irish Unionists, to be held to-morrow, is expected to vote unanimously against attempting any amendment in committee, as the members of this parliamentary faction will repudiate the bill in any form.

ITS COMBINATION CHANGED.

The New Finance Board Won't Be Able to Get Into the Safe After All.

The proverbial calm that comes after the storm prevailed in and around the City Hall in Jersey City yesterday. Mayor Wanser's *coup d'etat* of the previous day was freely discussed. Republicans applauded the Mayor's action and praised his cleverness.

Democrats denounced him and the two Democratic Commissioners, Messrs. Allen and Bedell, who had made it possible for the Mayor to accomplish his purpose. They were termed traitors and renegades.

Everything remained quiet around the hall until 5 P. M., when Commissioner Allen, accompanied by Commissioners Hillier and Bedell and Martin Finck, the Clerk of the new Board, entered the office of the Board of Finance, of which William G. German, Clerk of the old Board, was then the only guardian.

On his refusal to give up the books and records to them as members of the new Board, Messrs. Allen, Bedell, and Hillier sent Mr. Finck out of the room, and then as a majority of the old Board ordered to see the papers.

Mr. German, although he realized that their object was to get the combination, felt obliged to open the safe. Their inspection of the safe, which was performed by Mr. Hillier, proved to be formal when this object had been gained.

Believing all was lost, German hastened to the residence of Commissioner Edelstein, President of the old Board, who still says he is a member, and told him what had happened. Mr. Edelstein hurried down to the City Hall and into the office of the Board. He found to his delight that the combination had not been changed.

He made himself master of the situation again by changing the combination. When Mr. Hillier tries to open the safe this morning he will be surprised and sorely disappointed.

NOT HEARING FROM HER HUSBAND,

Who is Contesting His Father's Will in England, Mrs. Underhill Shot Herself.

Ellen Underwood, 42 years old, shot herself in the head, inflicting a probably fatal wound, at her home at 206 Clinton street, early yesterday. Mrs. Underwood is English, and came to this country twenty-two years ago with her husband, Richard Underwood, a painter by trade. Last summer Mr. Underwood's father, a well-to-do builder, died in London. He left his fortune to a daughter and a daughter-in-law, cutting off his four sons, three of whom live in England. Mr. Underwood decided to go to London and contest the will. He sailed in August. Mrs. Underwood remained here, and but for the kindness of Daniel Pierson, an engineer, who boarded with her, would frequently have been in want, for Underwood, in place of providing for her, constantly wrote for money to pay the necessary expenses of contesting the will. He evidently made poor progress, and his dolorous letters became infrequent. The last letter was received in March. Failure to receive another in the foreign mail which was delivered on Monday is supposed to have caused Mrs. Underwood's act. She left a note to Pierson beginning "Dear Brother Dan" which read:

"God bless you for your kindness to me and my dearest husband. My head is very bad, and I see so many things around me."

At the Gouverneur's Slip Hospital, where she is under treatment, the surgeons have little hope of her recovery. The bullet entered her temple and came out through the eye, necessitating its removal.

BIG FAILURE IN SIOUX CITY.

The Union Loan and Trust Company Closes Its Doors.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 25.—The Union Loan and Trust Company, capital $1,000,000, one of the foremost financial institutions of Sioux City, to-day made an assignment and closed its doors.

The general statement of liabilities is: Due to banks, $14,339; debenture bonds and interest, $233,352; due on deposits, $497,883. Total, $745,574. The assets aggregate $2,000,000. E. R. Smith, Treasurer and Secretary of the company, gave out this signed statement:

"Our assignment was necessary to protect the interests of both creditors and stockholders. Direct liabilities are not large. The situation was urgent, growing out of endorsement of the paper of customers who could not pay.

"Our customers have been reducing their liabilities, and since December we could not collect in all cases fast enough. The long gold panic of four months past has made it impossible for our customers to get renewals. We do not owe any bank in Sioux City, and no Sioux City banks need be alarmed by the assignment."

The failure was precipitated by D. T. Hedges and the Hedges Trust Company. The Union Loan and Trust Company had endorsed the paper of heavy Sioux City concerns, and an immense amount of this paper was held in the East and payment demanded and renewal refused.

The Leeds Stove Company this afternoon assigned to the Union Loan and Trust Company, giving a mortgage on foundry and real estate to secure $175,000, and a chattel mortgage on stock, machinery, &c. A deed from D. T. Hedges to the Union Loan and Trust Company conveys 8,000 acres of farm land to secure $375,000.

Locked Up the Complainant.

Frank Southwell, a lithographer, of 64 John street, and his brother, Sylvester, were walking along Broadway last night. At Thirty-first street they were stopped by a drunken man, who said he was C. S. Fairchild of 104 West Fortieth street. The men quarrelled, and Frank Southwell hit Fairchild in the face. Fairchild charged the two men with stealing his gold watch. All three were arrested and taken to the Thirtieth street police station. Sergeant Flannery discharged the brothers and locked up Fairchild on a charge of intoxication. The Southwells were told to appear at Jefferson Market this morning.

A Rise in the Price of Grain.

VIENNA, April 25.—A general rise of prices in the corn markets of Vienna and Budapest has resulted from the severe drought. Rain fell in several districts of the empire yesterday, but not in large quantities.

LIBERTY'S TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

Crowds Gather to See the Old Bell on Its Way to the Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the train of vestibuled sleeping and dining cars, with the gondola on which rests the old Liberty Bell, pulled out of the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad on its way to the World's Fair.

There were nearly 1,000 ladies and gentlemen on the platform when the "bell car," as it is now known, came into the station.

The old relic was heartily cheered, and then hundreds crowded around the car to shake hands with and wish good luck to the four policemen who will guard the bell until it once more occupies its accustomed place in Independence Hall.

Long before the train was ready the Councilmen and others who were to accompany the bell assembled on the platform. When everything was ready the committee assembled on the car on which the bell was placed and was photographed.

The train was made up of six cars drawn by Engine 15. The car on which the bell was carried was attached to the engine, and the reserve officers stood at the corners of the frame on which the bell hung.

Then came the combination passenger and baggage car, in which some of the supplies were stored; the sleeping cars Damascus and Velasco, which will be occupied by Council's Committee, and the sleeping car Ephesus, which carried Mayor Stuart and his party. The dining car Copia brought up the rear.

When the train pulled out of the station the crowd gave a great cheer, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and parasols. At Powelton avenue, where the Pennsylvania round house is located, the locomotives all saluted with their whistles.

The side of the "bell car" bears the inscription "Philadelphia, Penna., Chicago." A varnished wooden frame in the centre of the car holds the bell. On either side of the part on which the bell is hung are the words, "Proclaim Liberty" and "Throughout the Land," over which is the date 1776.

On the thirteen posts of the railing about the car are thirteen globes, embossed with the names of the thirteen original States. Pennsylvania's globe is surmounted by a miniature representation of the old Liberty Bell with these words around its rim, "Philadelphia, 1776; Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893." The thirteen posts are connected by a nickel-plated three-rail fence.

LANCASTER, April 25.—The liberty bell special over the Pennsylvania Railroad stopped five minutes at this city, in a drenching rain, and received an ovation. The fire engines were all at the station, blowing their whistles, and a brass band played. Patriotic demonstrations marked the progress of the train from Philadelphia. At several points school children lined the tracks and waved American flags and cheered.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—The booming of cannons, the clanging of bells, blowing of whistles, and cheers of a great multitude greeted the old liberty bell as the train bearing it to Chicago rolled into the Union Station at 1:15 this afternoon. Such a crowd was never massed in and about the station on any previous occasion. There were thousands of people, all the city schools having been dismissed to take part in the demonstrations. Civic and military organizations, including the City Grays and the Governor's Troop, Council, Board of Trade, and citizens generally took part in the parade to the station. A drizzling rain seemed to have no effect upon the crowd, which increased as the time for the departure of the bell drew near. The ceremonies at the station on the arrival of the train were brief. Mayor Eby presented the freedom of the city, which Mayor Stuart accepted in a brief speech. Remarks were made by Gov. Pattison and Robert Snodgrass, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Snodgrass presented a banner, which was received by Chairman Smithers of the Councils Committee of Philadelphia. The train left at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMSPORT, April 25.—As the train drew out of Harrisburg parents handed their children up over the rails to kiss the bell, while the others got the four reserve policemen to rub medals or trinkets against the relic to obtain souvenirs of the occasion. At Sunbury, Borough Solicitor Chipman briefly introduced Mayor Stuart in a short address. Chairman Smithers and President Miles of Select Council also spoke. Passengers on an excursion train at Montandon waved salutes from the windows. Although no stop was made at Milton, an enormous crowd cheered the train as it swept through. At Williamsport it seemed as if all Lycoming county had turned out to honor the bell. Addresses were made by Mayor Elliott of Williamsport, Mayor Stuart, Director Beitler, and Common Councilman Anderson. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Then the train sped on into darkness, Williamsport being the last stop of the day.

THE "OLD GUARDS" DINE.

Men of the Famous Grant 306 Renew Old Associations.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Stalwart Republicanism was glorified and extolled and its brilliant leaders eulogized to-night at a reunion here of the "Old Guard," the remnant of the famous "306" whose unwavering lines withstood the shock of thirty-six ballots at the Chicago Convention of 1880, and went down with Grant's banner floating defiantly before their triumphant opponents.

Some time ago a number of gentlemen who were numbered among the "306" thought of forming a permanent organization of the men who had voted for Gen. Grant at the Convention of 1880. Naval Officer Thomas J. Powers of this city took the matter in charge and after an extended correspondence he found that about eighty of the "306" had joined their chieftain among the silent majority.

Of those who are left the greater number signified their readiness to join in the formation of a permanent organization. The result of the correspondence was the meeting here this afternoon of sixty-eight of the delegates and the formation of the "306" Old Guard Association.

Ex-Gov. George S. Boutelle of Massachusetts was elected President for the ensuing year; ex-Gov. John L. Routt of Colorado, Vice-President; Thomas J. Powers of Pennsylvania, Secretary, and Andrew J. Kauffman, Pennsylvania, Treasurer. The sixty-eight men present at the meeting represented nearly every State in the Union, the Southerners especially showing up in strong numbers.

The real object in the formation of the association was to cement the bonds of old acquaintance, to keep green the memories of Grant, Conkling, and Logan, and to foster the feeling of comradeship, and these objects were enthusiastically carried out at a dinner this evening at the Bellevue Hotel.

Gray heads were in the predominance among the 150 gentlemen who sat down to dinner. The room and tables were liberally decorated with flowers, running plants, and the national colors, as were also a bust and portrait of Grant.

Gov. Boutwell presided, and seated on his right was George W. Childs, and on his left ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Dinner Committee. During the dinner Gov. Beaver read telegrams and letters from the following persons, regretting their inability to be present, and saying that, although absent, they were present in spirit: Ex-Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, Hon. William F. Vilas, Secretary of State Gresham, Louis F. Payn of New York, ex-Minister to England Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to Austria Fred D. Grant, and Mrs. John A. Logan. The toasts and those who responded were:

"The President of the United States," W. S. White of Virginia; "Ulysses S. Grant," Gen. George A. Wonder of Massachusetts; "The Union," the Hon. Walter Evans of Kentucky; "The Stalwart," Gen. John McNulty of Illinois; "Pennsylvania, the Keystone of Republicanism," the Hon. William H. Armstrong of Pennsylvania; "The Army and Navy," Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York; "The Old Guard," the Hon. W. W. Hicks of Florida.

The Old Guard had restrained itself throughout the dinner, but from the time Gov. Boutwell arose to inaugurate the speech making, and in a voice trembling with emotion referred to Grant and Conkling, the enthusiasm broke out, and from that time every reference by each speaker to the great soldier and the eloquent Conkling evoked cheers and applause that were almost uninterrupted.

The Dissatisfied World's Fair Eskimos.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A new phase has been added to the Eskimo troubles at the World's Fair grounds. Last week the Eskimos decamped from the grounds, where, they asserted, they had been confined against their will by the company which had brought them from their northern homes. President Daniels has since appealed to the immigrant inspector to help him to return the discontented natives, but the inspector referred the matter to the District Attorney. Mr. Mitchrist. The latter gentleman yesterday said he was inclined to believe that President Daniels was liable, under the Contract Labor law, in each case where an Eskimo goes to work for wages in competition with American workmen.

To Aid the Homeless.

Addresses and a concert in aid of the orphans and homeless children of Manchester, England, were given last night at Tammany Hall. Addresses were made by Speaker Sulzer of the Assembly and the Rev. Terence McGuire of Manchester. Father McGuire came to New York eight months ago to obtain aid for the outcast children in Manchester, many of whom are cared for by the Salford Society for Homeless Children.

HARRIS'S LAST CHANCE.

REFEREE RAINES OPENS COURT AT THE CITY HALL.

Gov. Flower's Representative Hears Testimony Excluded by Recorder Smyth, and Testimony Not Submitted to the Recorder.

George Raines of Rochester, the referee appointed by Gov. Flower to hear the new evidence in the Harris case which Recorder Smyth did not deem sufficient for a new trial, opened court in the City Hall yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Wellman represented the people. Lawyer Howe was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Carman of Ocean Grove, whom he proceeded to put on the stand after ex-Senator Raines had made a short address explaining the object of the hearing. A curious crowd of idlers listened to the proceedings. Mrs. Harris, the condemned man's mother, was present.

Mrs. Carman, when she took the witness chair, refused to swear, and affirmed that she would tell the truth instead. Her daughter was excluded from the room while she testified. The witness said that she knew both Mrs. Potts and Helen Potts. In April, 1892, Mrs. Potts called on her and said she was sorry Harris had been convicted, as she was not sure that Helen had not killed herself. She would lose her mind if he were executed.

Miss Carman, whose Christian name is Grace, after taking the oath, followed up her mother's statement with the declaration that about the same time Mrs. Potts said to her: "Gracie, if Carl Harris is executed I'll go crazy, as there has always been a doubt in my mind of his guilt." Miss Carman having said she knew Helen Potts very intimately, Mr. Wellman asked her on cross-examination:

"Yet you didn't know of her taking morphine?"

"Oh, no."

"And you didn't know that she didn't take it?" Mr. Howe asked subsequently.

"No."

Mr. Howe having no other witnesses ready, an adjournment was now taken. Neither Mrs. Carman nor her daughter was among those witnesses whose affidavits were presented to Recorder Smyth. After recess, Dr. W. S. Searle of Brooklyn repeated what he said in an affidavit which he made on Jan. 30, 1893, setting forth that, in the course of his practice, he had given a patient subject to headaches, who was addicted to morphine, 150 drops of morphine in a hyperdermic injection which produced only a beneficial effect, while half that dose on another occasion nearly resulted fatally.

Miss Anna Waddell of 32 West Ninety-seventh street said she went to school in Harlem with Helen Potts four or five years ago, and occupied a room adjoining her for a time. She once saw a glass bottle in Miss Potts's possession which Miss Potts said contained morphine pills. Miss Potts took one and gave her another. Miss Potts said she often took the pills. On cross-examination Mr. Wellman got the witness to say that although her father paid her board she didn't know where he lived. She knew where his place of business was, and had seen him on Monday, but had not known where he lodged since he had gone away from 228 West Forty-ninth street two years ago.

While Mr. Wellman was extracting this information Mrs. Harris arose from her seat and screamed hysterically: "Mr. Raines, should she be allowed to be badgered in this way?"

She was led from the room, and then Miss Waddell, in answer to Mr. Wellman's questions, told of her visits to Lawyer Howe's office in connection with her giving evidence. Her third and last visit was on Monday, when she went to ask Mr. Howe "what she should say when Mr. Wellman asked rude and impertinent questions, such as she had read of his asking ladies."

Francis F. Lange, an Astoria druggist, said that a photograph of Helen Potts resembled a young woman to whom he had sold half a dozen one-quarter grain morphine pills on two occasions in the summer of 1890, when he worked in Asbury Park. The young woman had no prescription, but said she had neuralgia and was used to taking morphine. She added: "Don't tell Carl," meaning Harris. Lange having said he sold morphine to the woman in question in the latter part of July or the first part of August, Mr. Wellman asked the witness whether he was aware that Miss Potts had gone to Scranton on June 8, 1890, and had not returned to Asbury Park until the end of September, and whether that fact would have made any difference in his identification of the photograph. He answered that he had only said the photograph resembled Helen Potts, not that it was her photograph.

Ida Berhe said that when she was a servant in the house of Mrs. Neilson, Miss Potts's aunt, in 1887, Miss Potts sent her out for arsenic and also kept a lot of other drugs on hand.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

ALDERMAN LAHEY OUSTED.

His Colleagues Declare His Seat Vacant Because He Has Left His District.

The lobby of the Aldermanic chamber in Jersey City was crowded last night with politicians. It had been rumored that an effort would be made to oust Alderman Richard Lahey of the Fourth district from the Board on the ground that he has removed from the district. Alderman Lahey, who is a Republican, has been in the Board for a year.

The Board now consists of nine Democrats and four Republicans. At the recent election the Republicans made a gain of three, so that the next Board, with Alderman Lahey, would consist of seven Republicans and six Democrats. With Lahey out, the Board would be a tie. The discovery was made recently that Alderman Lahey had removed from the district.

Alderman McCoobery offered a resolution last night that the Committee on Elections be instructed to investigate the rumor of Alderman Lahey's removal and report at once. The committee had evidently already made an investigation, for it reported almost immediately that the Alderman had removed, and offered a resolution that his seat be declared vacant.

The resolution declaring the seat vacant was adopted by a vote of seven to three. President Allen was excused from voting. Alderman Lahey jumped up from his seat when the vote was announced and stalked toward the door. A special election was ordered for Monday, May 8, to fill the vacancy. Alderman Salinger announced that he would apply to the courts to reinstate Alderman Lahey.

MANHATTAN WANTS MORE TIME.

The Commission Asks for a Definite Reply Next Tuesday.

The Rapid Transit Commission held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of Chairman William Steinway, 20 Gramercy Park. John H. Starin was the only absentee. The Commission expected to hear the response of the Manhattan Railway Company to the proposition of the Commission to the privilege of extending its lines. The following letter from George Gould was read by Mr. Steinway:

Referring to the resolutions of the Rapid Transit Commission relative to the extension of the Manhattan Railway Company, I would state that the necessary data and information for the purpose of preparing a proper communication under the circumstances to the Commission is being obtained. I have been as yet unable to complete my examination of the subject. I trust that the commissioners will consider that the fullest attention is being given to the matter that is demanded by the magnitude of its bearing on the future of the city of New York and on the Manhattan Railway Company, and I hope to within a few days be able to communicate fully with the Commissioners. I remain, yours very truly, GEORGE GOULD, President.

Mr. Steinway said that in his opinion the company had had a plenty of time in which to come to a decision, and he was in favor of limiting the time in which a reply must be given.

Mr. Spencer thought it would be well not to fix any time, and after a short discussion it was decided to inform Mr. Gould that the next meeting of the commission would be held on May 2, and to request him to make every effort to be ready with a reply on that date.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CANNON STILL UNSTOLEN.

Thieves Whom Its Weight Baffled Shot at and Rendered Hoarless.

Uncle Sam has a brass cannon, numbered 328, in the Greenville section of Jersey City. It was left in the care of Bootkeeper Dick Uldrich, over on the Newark Bay shore, by Gen. Snyder and Gen. Moffatt, four years ago, after they had blown out a piece of the breech in a dynamite experiment. Every year two or three attempts have been made to steal the gun, but, as Uldrich is under $2,000 bonds, he keeps a close watch over it. The last attempt was made Monday night. The thieves, two in number, were unable to move the gun, which weighs 1,263 pounds. Mr. Uldrich heard them and fired two shots at them, but they got safely away, leaving a rowboat behind them. Mr. Uldrich wishes that Uncle Sam would take away his gun and pay $150 due for its storage

A Tornado in Ontario.

HANOVER, Ont., April 25.—A hurricane visited this section yesterday, unroofing barns and laying flat strips of bush. Elm trees of huge proportions were torn out by the roots. A falling roof killed a farmer named Tyneman. His daughter-in-law was picked up by the wind and carried some distance, but was not seriously injured.

THREATENED WAITERS' STRIKE.

Hotel Men Raise Their Employees' Wages—First Poetry Shed in the Campaign.

The waiters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance were in a state of great excitement yesterday. Word had reached them at their headquarters, 50 East Tenth street, that Manager Boldt of the Hotel Waldorf had arranged, in case of trouble here to-morrow, to have a relay of waiters from three hotels in Philadelphia with the management of which he is connected. A hasty meeting of the local unions was held, and John Mee, the general organizer of the Alliance, was sent to Philadelphia. Before he left he said:

"We are prepared to give the hotel proprietors several surprises, and one of these is to head off Mr. Boldt. He thinks he has secured sixty-five men in Philadelphia whom he can depend upon, but we have found out that they belong to the Alliance."

This is the first practical intimation that the alliance and the International Hotel Waiters' Association are pulling together. Yesterday afternoon the Alliance waiters were agitated by the arrival of James A. Manne, who is known as the "Waiters' Alliance poet of Boston."

He told a SUN reporter that he had composed several poems about the waiters but they were, unfortunately, locked up in his trunk. It is understood that he is to prepare a poem to celebrate the strike of the waiters to-morrow.

It proves as big a thing as the waiters think it will be. Meantime, a New York waiter is at work on a poem of his own. At last accounts he had evolved the first stanza, which runs as follows:

CHARGE OF THE WHITE BRIGADE.

Half a block, half a block,
Half a block onward.
Away from the big hotels
Rushed the Six Hundred.

Bosses to right of 'em, bell boys to left of 'em,
Steward in front of em,
Shouted and thundered;
"Come back!" in vain they cried,
Out all the waiters hied.

Was there a man dismayed?
Was there a man afraid?
Off to the big parade
Rushed the Six Hundred.

Manne will speak at a mass meeting of the Alliance to be held to-night at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second street, and is expected to recite one of his poems. If the audience likes it he will recite several.

A meeting of the Hotel Men's Association was held, at which the members voluntarily agreed to raise the wages of the waiters to $30 a month. This, said Julius Leckel of the Waiters' Association yesterday, was not enough, as waiters wanted $35.

The International Hotel Waiters' Association held a mass meeting last night at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth street, near Third avenue, at which the audience was addressed by Joseph Tucker, who says he was discharged from the Grand Hotel for speaking at the waiters' meetings. He reported that the management of the Windsor Hotel sent a letter saying they would give the waiters $35 a month and good food, regarding the expected strike to-morrow, he said:

"We do not order any strikes. To-morrow let the waiters in every hotel appoint a day and a night man to sign petitions asking for the increase of wages. Then present it to the managers and you know what to do if they are refused. It is for you to order the strikes and remember that they cannot fill your places on Thursday. Let those who strike not interfere in any way with those who may not go out. Stand together like men. We press the button; you do the rest."

"RED AUSTIN'S" RELEASE.

His Pal Represented Himself as a Marshal and Put Up the Bail Money.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 25.—It has been discovered that an accomplice of P. H. Danforth, "Red Austin," the bunco man who was in prison here for swindling Farmer Crowley out of $5,000 a year ago, has very cleverly buncoed the Sheriff and Under Sheriff out of their prisoner.

About two weeks ago a man who said that he was a United States marshal called on Under Sheriff Goodale at Newburgh and asked for Austin, who, he said, was wanted in New York for slippery work. He wore a shield and had a warrant.

"Austin," through his friends, had returned the $5,000 to Farmer Crowley, and after that the farmer was unable to identify him as the rogue who had fleeced him. He therefore was not indicted when the last Grand Jury. There was another indictment against him, however, for conspiracy, and his bail for that had been fixed at $3,000.

This pretended marshal, when he appeared, put up the bail money with the county treasurer of Orange county. Sheriff Goodale and the marshal then went to see Sheriff Alexander at Goshen, and they decided to let him take Austin, as there were many requisitions to turn him over to other counties when Orange county was through with him.

It has just been ascertained that the pretended marshal was a pal of the buncoer and that the warrant was a forgery.

Gov. Flower has cited Sheriff Alexander to appear before him to show why he let the rascal slip through his fingers. Sheriff Alexander has removed Goodale and appointed his brother, George B. Alexander, to the place.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Robert Smith died at his home in Hamilton, Ill., yesterday. He was 80 years old. Gen. Smith was born in Philadelphia, went to Hancock county in 1833, and married Miss Amanda Benton in 1834, to whom fourteen children were born. He was Captain of the Carthage Greys, and was in charge of that company on guard at the old Carthage jail on June 27, 1844, when the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, was killed by a mob. During the Mormon war in Hancock county he had command of this company, and was wounded at the battle of Nauvoo in September, 1846. He was elected Captain of a company in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry at Quincy at the opening of the civil war, was subsequently made Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery. He served throughout the war, and then settled in Hamilton. He was a warm friend of the late Gen. Sherman, and the latter during his later years made several visits to Gen. Smith's country home near Hamilton.

Arthur Pendleton Mason, a Colonel in the Confederate army during the civil war, died at Morris Park, Westchester, on Friday last after a long illness. He was a relative of George Mason of Revolutionary fame, and was born in Virginia fifty-six years ago. At the outbreak of the war he was in Arkansas, and went to the front at once as a private in an infantry regiment. He was rapidly promoted, and passed through many of the most hotly contested battles of the war unscathed. He served on the staffs of Gens. Lee and Johnston. At the close of the war he engaged in business in New Orleans, but failing health compelled his retirement four years ago.

Edwin A. Street, aged 83, died yesterday morning of congestion of the brain at his residence, 173 Macon street, Brooklyn. For seventeen years he had been a member of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York. He was a vestryman of Christ Church of the Reconciliation in Brooklyn. His widow is a sister of the Rev. M. M. Dana of Lowell and of Lawyer F. E. Dana of Brooklyn. Mr. Street leaves, also, a daughter and a son. The latter has just gained a scholarship at Columbia College.

Dr. C. G. Hussey, one of the wealthiest citizens of western Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning. Mr. Hussey was one of the pioneers in the copper business of the United States, having large interests in the Lake Superior regions. He was over 80 years of age. Last Saturday afternoon, while at his home in Shady Side, Mr. Hussey slipped and fell to the floor, injuring his hip seriously. The physicians state that his death was probably due to the injuries received at that time.

Orville H. Tobey, the oldest meat packer in Chicago, died yesterday morning. He was born in New York city seventy-nine years ago. For a number of years he conducted a meat market in New York, and in 1847 came to Chicago and engaged in the same business. It is to him more than to any one else that the packers are indebted for valuable appliances now used in preparing meats. He was constantly inventing machinery, and was the first American to cure English meat for export.

George B. Buzelle, general secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, died yesterday at his home, 9 Greene avenue, in that city, in his 60th year. He was a graduate of the Colby University and the Bangor Theological Seminary, and during the war served in the Christian Commission.

Ex-Sheriff David B. Hegeman of Montgomery county died in Schenectady on Sunday, aged 64 years. At one time he was a power in Montgomery county politics. He was a Democrat.

The Most Rev. Hugh Conway, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Killala, Ireland, died yesterday. He was consecrated in 1872.

Mme. Duse Will Appear Here May 8.

It was announced last night that Mme. Duse will make her final appearance in this city at Palmer's Theatre on May 2. It will be impossible for her to keep the engagement to play the projected charity matinées at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is almost certain that Mme. Duse will play another American engagement, as she has said that the postponed charity matinées will be given next year. The beneficiaries of these matinées consented readily to the abandonment of the matinées, as the actress's poor