MARRIED BY THE CARDINAL.

A DAUGHTER OF EX-SECRETARY ELKINS BECOMES MRS. BRUNER.

The Ceremony Performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons Officiating—The Bride Converted a Few Months Ago.

Miss Elizabeth Elkins, who is the daughter of ex-Secretary Stephen B. Elkins and who was recently baptized a Catholic, was married yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral to Mr. Edwin E. Bruner of this city. The bride has been a practical Catholic only a short time, although it has been reported again and again that she was baptized in the faith when an infant, by a pious nursery maid. The truth is that the bride of yesterday was baptized by the Rev. Neil N. McKinnon of the Society of Jesus, rector of St. Lawrence's Church, this city, a short time before his transfer from St. Francis Xavier's Church in West Sixteenth street to his present charge, which occurred a couple of months ago. Curiosity to see a Cardinal perform a marriage ceremony filled the pews in the Cathedral yesterday.

MRS. BRUNER.

with many persons who had not been bidden to be present, and so it was that when the bridal party arrived at the entrance the vast building was crowded almost to the doors.

The scene in the Cathedral was a brilliant and pleasing one, not the least effective feature of the scene being the brilliantly lighted sanctuary and altar, which were decorated with white chrysanthemums and tall palms. An attractive musical service was rendered by the soloists of the Cathedral choir, including the Gounod "Ave Maria" and Gordigiani's "Ave Maria," beautifully sung by Miss Clary, the alto. Cardinal Gibbons, wearing his mitre of white embroidered, before performing the marriage ceremony as he stood on the altar steps, supported by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Chancellor of the Baltimore diocese, and the Rev. T. F. Murphy, delivered an address to the young pair. His voice, clear and loud, could be heard throughout the building.

Following the ceremony was the nuptial mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral. There were no assistants, the Rev. Henry T. Dever being the master of ceremonies. During the mass the Cardinal sat on the throne on the Gospel side of the altar, while Archbishop Corrigan occupied a seat on a raised platform erected on the Epistle side of the altar. The Archbishop was attended by the Rev. William Daly and the Rev. T. F. McMahon. The bridegroom and bride knelt at a white and gold prie-dieu, which was placed inside of the altar railing.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin trimmed with point lace and a band of sable, which finished the edge of the skirt. Two diamond sunbursts, one from the bridegroom and the other from her stepmother, with a filet of orange blossoms, held her white tulle veil in place. She carried a Prayer Book bound in white skin and mounted in silver. Her bridesmaids, six in number, occupied places outside of the altar railing. They were Miss Madeleine Kerens of St. Louis, Miss Amy McMillan of Detroit, Miss May Colkett of Philadelphia, Miss Grace Davis of Virginia, Miss Bruner, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Rene Coudert. Three were dressed in pink pouit de soie, and three in green pouit de soie, the skirts being trimmed with black fox fur. They wore black velvet hats, and each carried a prayer book similar to the one held by the bride. Mr. Frederick Bruner, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The ushers were Mr. W. W. Niles, Jr., Mr. Davis Elkins, brother of the bride; Mr. Joseph Bruner, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. Elmar H. Booth, Mr. John G. Troy, and Mr. T. H. Walter. They wore in their cravats pearl and diamond pins presented by the bridegroom.

After the ceremony there was a reception for relatives and intimate friends at the Hotel New Netherland. The gifts, which were not displayed, included a tall Japanese bronze lamp from Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Gould, a superb silver tea set and salver from Mr. C. P. Huntington, royal Worcester vase from Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy, point lace fan from ex-Mayor and Mrs. Grace, tall Dresden vase from Mr. Charles Emery Smith, silver bonbon dishes from ex-President Harrison, silver bonbon dishes from Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, antique silver and cut glass smelling bottle from David L. Bartlett, silver, gold and cut glass claret jug from Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wilson, gold and china vase from Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss, silver pitcher from Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, silver bonbon dishes from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. O'Donohue, two minton cameo vase from Miss McMillan, silver dessert set from Mr. Joseph Bruner, small table silver from Mr. Frederick Bruner, silver plates from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, gold spoon from Mr. Thomas F. Gilroy, silver tea set from Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, inlaid rosewood desk from Col. T. R. Davis, silver vase from D. O. Mills, and silver smelling bottle from Mrs. Windom.

KIRBY'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Some Things which Make His Friends Think It Suspicious.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 16.—Charles F. Kirby, who for several months has been in the employ of Totten & Co., jewellers, has suddenly disappeared, and his friends here fear he has met with foul play. Kirby had a brother, Thomas J. Kirby, in Birmingham, England, for whom he found a situation with the firm by which he was employed. On Oct. 17 Kirby got leave of absence to go to New York to meet his brother, who was to come to this country by steamer.

Nothing was heard of him until to-day, when the proprietor of the boarding house where Kirby lived received a letter from Thomas J. Kirby from Birmingham, inquiring about his brother and whether he was alive or dead. The letter also contained a clipping taken from the Birmingham *Mail*, in which Charles F. Kirby's death was announced as having occurred in London, Ontario.

A few days ago a postal card dated "Providence, R. I., 6 P. M., Oct. 28," was received at Kirby's boarding place, upon which was an invitation to meet English friends. Mr. Williams and others, signed "Harry." The man's disappearance, coupled with the death notice in the English paper, has led his friends to believe that he has been put out of the way and that this method was taken by the perpetrators to cover up a crime.

Quackenbush Gets $3,000 Damages from Senator Richardson.

NEWBURGH, Nov. 16.—The case of Sylvester E. Quackenbush of Sugar Loaf, Orange county, against Senator W. P. Richardson, for damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, was tried to-day before Judge Brown. The Senator contended that Quackenbush was his agent for the sale of feed and misappropriated his funds. Quackenbush denied this and claimed that he had bought the goods outright and was only a debtor. Quackenbush went South after the transaction and his wife died there. When he was bringing her body back he was taken away from it on the train at Goshen and was locked up until a Supreme Court Judge liberated him. The jury gave Quackenbush a verdict of $3,000. He sued for $10,000.

Will Vaccinate the Messenger Boys.

James Kelly, 21 years old, who lives in 156th street, Morrisania, was removed from his home to the Reception Hospital on Wednesday suffering with small-pox. Kelly roomed with James Shields, who was stricken with the disease on Nov. 3.

The vaccinating corps of the Health Department is making arrangements to vaccinate the district messenger boys and the employees of the elevated railroads.

Waterlow's Death Due to Disease.

Deputy Coroner Weston yesterday investigated the case of Edward C. Waterlow of 315 West Eighty-seventh street, who died suddenly in Tom Lane's saloon, at 38 West Thirtieth street, on Wednesday morning. Dr. Weston said that Waterlow died from heart disease and consumption, and that there was no foundation for the story that the young man had taken a dose of carbolic acid.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Little Increase in Internal Revenue Taxes if the Proposed Income Tax is Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A call was issued this morning for a full meeting of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means to be held to-morrow, at which it is expected that the first draft of the new tariff bill will be considered. Later in the day, however, it was decided to postpone the meeting indefinitely. Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York, who has been telegraphed for, had not arrived, and Mr. Bynum of Indiana was unexpectedly called out of the city last night. Chairman Wilson said this afternoon that he could not say when the meeting would be held, as it depended on all the members being present.

Several members of the majority were kept busy to-day listening to arguments and appeals from interested persons and parties who desired to have their views upon certain matters incorporated into the new tariff bill. The most important of these were delegations from Alabama and Virginia. The former represented the coal and iron interests of that State, and they presented the reasons why, in their opinion, coal and iron ore should not be placed upon the free list. The Virginia delegation represented Churchland Grange, Norfolk county, and they urged the necessity, from their point of view, of retaining in the proposed new tariff measure the duty of 25 cents a bushel upon potatoes. They made no objection to the free importation of Bermuda potatoes, for the reason that at the time they came into market the native product was not ready for sale, and, therefore, did not come directly into competition with the imports from Bermuda.

The internal revenue feature of the bill has been in charge of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. McMillin, Bryan, and Montgomery. These gentlemen have so exhaustively considered their subject that they are understood to be ready to report their conclusions to the full committee at the first meeting. But the internal revenue schedules are so interwoven with the proposed income tax that the question of what shall be done with the one depends largely upon the fate of the other. If an income tax yielding a revenue of say $50,000,000 per annum be incorporated in the bill, the increase in internal revenue taxation will be comparatively small; if it be decided not to levy an income tax, or if the revenues therefrom be not considerable, material increases in the internal revenue schedules may be safely anticipated. Mr. McMillin heartily favors the proposed income tax, and has been active in urging its adoption upon his Democratic confrères. Mr. Bryan has contributed some interesting data upon the subject, and other members of the committee, though less outspoken, believe that the adoption of the tax would be wise, both from an economic and a political standpoint.

Ex-Representative Ben T. Cable of Illinois, who is himself a man of large wealth, is earnestly in favor of such a tax. If an opportunity is presented he will go before the committee and endeavor to impress them with his views, but if not, he will see the members of the committee personally. Mr. Cable will give facts and figures to show that such a tax cannot be an onerous one, and that it can be as easily collected as any other. In 1865 the Government imposed a ten per cent. tax on all incomes above $10,000 a year, and the revenue resulting therefrom aggregated $60,000,000 in round numbers. Mr. Cable's contention will be that owing to the increase in incomes since that time it would now be possible to levy a tax not exceeding 1½ per cent. on incomes of $5,000 and upward, which would yield the Government about the same amount that it collected in 1865.

Another Democrat of equal prominence, Mr. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, the late First Assistant Secretary of State, also favors the proposition, and he, too, will likely be heard on the subject.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The Currency Balance Down to $13,000,000 and the Gold Reserve to $85,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—At the Treasury here, when the doors were closed yesterday, the margin of currency left for business was very small. There was only $13,000,000, including that distributed through the Sub-Treasuries. The currency balance is a little larger to-day because of redemptions made yesterday, and which are placed in the cash as soon as made. These redemptions amount to about $1,500,000 a day, and there is always kept tied up in the process of redemption about $2,500,000. At Philadelphia yesterday currency became exhausted, and gold was paid out to meet Government checks.

Seeing several days ago that the currency supply was gradually being reduced, Treasurer Morgan sent telegraphic instructions to the principal Sub-Treasuries to pay out gold, if necessary, to meet gold checks. These orders were repeated to-day to such Sub-Treasuries as were not formerly notified and where it is feared the supply of currency may become exhausted. The Treasury gold balance is about $85,000,000.

Acting Secretary Curtis, Treasurer Morgan, and Assistant Treasurer Meline were in conference on the situation this morning.

While no official statement can be had at the Treasury Department as to the object of Sub-Treasurer Jordan's trip to Europe at this time, the belief is expressed that it is for the purpose of restoring his health and not for the purpose of negotiating a bond loan.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Three Candidates Urged for Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Three delegations of prominent Pennsylvanians were at the Treasury Department to-day favoring, each separately, the appointment of a Superintendent for the Philadelphia Mint. Congressman McAleer of Philadelphia headed a delegation in favor of the appointment of A. Haller Gross; Congressman Halliwell headed another delegation favoring the appointment of Mr. Sutton of Medina, Pa., and Chairman Harrity still another delegation in favor of the appointment of D. M. Lowrey. None of the delegations saw Secretary Carlisle, as he was absent from the Treasury Department during the day.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 78, of which 30 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death. Among the appointments were the following:

New Jersey—Peetsburg, Ewald Kuehl.
New York—Carlyon, G. M. Welch; Cassville, C. C. Clark; Constableville, James Doyle; Harrisville, Fred E. Palmer; Prospect, J. H. Harris; Richmondville, O. R. Mann; Turin, G. A. Shepard; Washington Mills, J. H. Simons; West Camden, H. F. Winchester.

Acting Secretary Curtis has promoted from the ranks and appointed Harry F. Ketcham keeper of the Eaton Neck life saving station, New York, vice Darius Ruland, resigned.

Quiet in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A cable message received at the Navy Department this morning from Commander Lyons reported the arrival of the United States ship Alliance at Corinto, Nicaragua, her regular station, on Tuesday. This information signifies that affairs in Central America are quiet at last. The Alliance is assigned to the duty of looking after American interests on the west coast of that region of frequent internal disturbances, and she was recently sent to San José de Guatemala in anticipation of trouble over the declaration of dictatorship by Guatemala's President. A few days ago Commander Lyons cabled the Navy Department that the war bubbles in that country had broken, and permission was given him to return to Corinto. The apology offered by Honduras for firing on a Pacific Mail steamer flying the American flag, in the hope of stopping the vessel and securing a political refugee, disposed of the necessity for keeping the Alliance on the Honduras coast.

Dr. Parkhurst's Society Elects Officers.

At a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, held in the United Charities building last night, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles H. Parkhurst; First Vice-President, Henry M. McCracken; Second Vice-President, William H. Arnoux; Secretary, Thaddeus D. Kenneson; Treasurer, Joseph M. Hallock; Executive Committee, Charles H. Parkhurst, T. D. Kenneson, Frank Moss. A Board of Directors was also elected. Dr. Parkhurst was not at the meeting. He is out of town.

Ringleader Harris Gets Ten Years.

Stephen H. Harris, the ringleader in the tobacco robbery at the Hamburg steamship docks in Hoboken two years ago, when $25,000 worth of tobacco was stolen, was yesterday sentenced to State prison for ten years. He pleaded guilty. Harris had three accomplices, who got seven years each. Before his trial Harris managed to break out of the county jail, and he was not recaptured until about a month ago. His jail breaking earned him two years more than he would have otherwise received.

New York and Lakewood Trains.

A change of time in trains running between New York and Lakewood will take effect on Monday, Nov. 20, when trains will leave New York, foot of Liberty st., N. R., at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40 Lakewood Special, and 4:30 P. M.

The Lakewood Special will also be run on Saturday, Nov. 18.—Adv.

EL CID'S CREW SHIPPED.

224 MEN CHOSEN FROM AMONG SEVERAL HUNDRED.

The Articles Declare that They Have Not Enlisted—Names of the Officers—The Ship Will Start To-morrow for Brazil.

El Cid shipped her crew yesterday. The would-be sailors and fighters gathered early in the morning in front of Quail's shipping office at 52 South street. There were hundreds of them, and they blocked the sidewalk and spread into the street.

The men were called up stairs into a sail loft, a few at a time, and there were inspected by an officer and surgeon from El Cid. Most of the men were rejected.

Those who were chosen were told to go to ship at the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn. There, in the presence of the Brazilian Government, they signed articles. In the articles, Minister Mendonça is one of the parties. El Cid is described as "the Brazilian steamship Nictheroy," and the men engage for six months or until an officer of the Brazilian Government takes charge of the ship, or until they reach Rio de Janeiro, as the officer may elect. It is expressly stipulated, in capital letters, that the agreement does not constitute an enlistment in the Brazilian navy, or bind the men to serve under the Brazilian flag, or commit any act in violation of the law of nations or the municipal laws of the United States. The men are to do their best to preserve the vessel and cargo "in the event of attacks from pirates or other persons unlawfully attempting to seize or injure the same."

In all 224 names were enrolled on the shipping papers. The full list of officers reads:

Master, Capt. E. G. Baker.
Executive officer, Charles H. Hill.
Senior Watch Officer, McDonough Craven; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Brinley; Third Lieutenant, John J. Conway; Fourth Lieutenant, F. H. Spalding; Fifth Lieutenant, A. Y. Lowe.
Assistant Navigator—George R. Evylyn.

Mr. Hill will fight the ship and have command of the battery and gun crews. The Lieutenants will help him. The engineer's department is perhaps the most complete of any. G. Van Idenstein is Chief Engineer, and he has a double corps of assistants, as follows:

First assistant, Charles Stevenson; second, Alonzo Allan; third, James P. Crowley; junior first assistant, Edward G. Beardsley; second, Robert Brodie; third, Jefferson Smith.

There are fifty-six men in the department. Other officers on the ship are Thomas Howell, steward; Thomas Hunt, purser; and the surgeons are Drs. Tonner and Aymar. The seamen number 130. There are four electricians.

Two boys appeared on El Cid and wanted to go along as messenger boys, of whom there are four. The boys seemed too youthful, and it was doubted if they had permission from their parents to go, though they said they had. They were told to bring their fathers and mothers to the ship. One of the boys suggested that he could bring a note from his parents. He was informed that a note did not do.

El Cid took on coal all day, and the coaling was kept up at night. Her electric light system was tuned up. Much of her ammunition, including the projectiles for the lighter guns, was stowed away between decks. An elevator to raise the ammunition for the guns was put built. A half-inch steel protection was built about the breech of the dynamite gun. Dozens of other things were also attended to. Probably early this morning the Javelin and the Falcon will be swung aboard. At 3 o'clock this afternoon El Cid will leave her present berth and will anchor either off Robbin's Reef or off Gravesend, where her compass will be adjusted and she will take on her first supplies of ammunition. To-morrow she will probably start for Brazil under her new name.

Work on the Britannia and the three torpedo boats continued to be rushed yesterday. It is again stated that the passenger steamship Boston of the Yarmouth line of Boston has been purchased by the Flints for Brazil. Mr. Charles R. Flint declines to deny or affirm the story.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The report that Capt. Zalinski, the inventor of the dynamite gun, was in New York seems to give color to the story that he intends to go to Brazil on El Cid to superintend the firing of the dynamite guns of that vessel. It is learned at the War Department that the Captain has come East from his post at the Presidio, San Francisco, on a month's leave of absence granted by the Commander. He is under orders to appear before an Examining Board in this city at the end of his health. He could not leave the United States while on either the active or the retired list of the army without leave from the War Department, and it is not the intention of the department to grant any leaves to officers to take up arms in the Brazilian rebellion, either for or against the present Government of that country. The same intention is cherished at the Navy Department, so that it is highly improbable that Admiral Gillis, although a retired officer, will be permitted to volunteer his services in Peixoto's behalf, unless he surrenders his commission.

Archbishop Kenrick May Resign.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The resignation of Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick is rumored. It is coincident with the return of Coadjutor John J. Kaine from a two weeks' tour through the State. The rumor is said to have started indirectly from a conversation between Lawyer Edmond A. R. Garesche and a priest. Mr. Garesche is the counsellor of his diocese. If the venerable successor of Bishop Rosatti retires from his palatial residence on Lindell Boulevard it is generally understood he will go to the Mullanphy hospital and end his illustrious ecclesiastical career in the Catholic institution on Montgomery street.

The Rye Burglars Sentenced.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Judge Mills sentenced to-day Edward Keeler to seven years in Sing Sing, and John Lewis to five years. John Dougherty was held for trial for misdemeanor. They are the burglars recently captured at Rye when they went to get a kit of burglar's tools which they had buried in a field. The Grand Jury indicted Keeler and Lewis for felony, to which they pleaded guilty. Dougherty was indicted for misdemeanor, as he was considered a beginner in crime. Keeler is wanted by the Dutchess county authorities for robbing the national bank at Pawling, N. Y.

Allen's Complaint Against the Cordage People.

Henry Allen of Henry Allen & Co., the complainant against the managers of the National Cordage Company, and Lawyers John Vincent and C. F. Brush, called upon District Attorney Nicoll yesterday, and had a talk with him about Mr. Allen's complaint, with a view to determine when it should be submitted to the Grand Jury. It may be ready to submit to the ordinary Grand Jury, or it may be reserved for the extraordinary Grand Jury of the Over and Terminer, which will be sworn in on the first Monday of December.

A Gas Rate War Above the Harlem.

There seems to be a fair prospect of a fight north of the Harlem River between the Standard and Central Gas Light companies. For years the Central has had a monopoly up there, and charged $1.60 a thousand feet, while the price on Manhattan Island has been only $1.25. After a battle in the courts the Standard has secured leave to lay its pipes above the Harlem. Its agents are making a canvass, offering gas at $1.25. The Central has made a corresponding reduction, and offers to refund the meter deposit of $5 in cases where customers will pay every week.

The Weather.

The moderate cold wave was felt in all the Atlantic States yesterday. It is likely to be slightly colder in this neighborhood this morning, and then to grow gradually warmer.

The weather was generally clear over the country yesterday, except for light snow falling over the Northwest States.

The day was fair in this city; lowest official temperature 28°, highest 40°; average humidity, 57 per cent.; wind southwest to northwest, average velocity 24 miles an hour, highest 32 miles.

The thermometer at Ferry's pharmacy in THE SUN building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	57°	50°	3:30 P. M.	40°	32°
6 A. M.	58°	29°	6 P. M.	40°	35°
9 A. M.	56°	32°	9 P. M.	50°	35°
12 M.	54°	40°	12 Mid.	52°	34°
Average					34¼°
Average on Nov. 16, 1892					50½°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR FRIDAY.

For New England, fair, followed by threatening weather and rain or snow Saturday morning; westerly shifting to south winds; slightly warmer in south and west portions.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair and warmer, with increasing southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, western Florida, and West Virginia, fair, warmer; south winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, generally fair, with warmer south winds; colder and probably local snows on Saturday.

Warmer, fair weather will prevail over the Southern and middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, with increasing southerly winds. The cold wave will extend over the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys during the afternoon or night, with increasing cloudiness, followed by light rain or snow and high winds.

FREE SILVER.

It's not exactly free—but a chance to secure a few special pieces of solid silver below manufacturers' cost: A very handsome tete-a-tete set, value $100, for $65; an after-dinner coffee pot, worth $80, for $40; teaspoons, $12 per dozen; coffee spoons, $7.50. Silver will never be lower—now is the time to buy.

Send for Catalogue.

J. H. Johnston & Co.,
17 Union Square, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

Sir Robert B. D. Morier.

Sir Robert B. D. Morier, British Ambassador to Russia, who died in Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva, yesterday, was chiefly remarkable for his connection with what was called the Geffeken incident. The publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary by Dr. Geffeken incensed Bismarck, who considered it to be intended to belittle him in public estimation, as the diary revealed the existence of differences of opinion between Bismarck and the then Crown Prince in relation to the formation of the empire. When Dr. Geffeken's house was searched letters were found showing that Dr. Geffeken and Baron von Roggenbach had intended to present a memorial to the present Emperor warning him against the concentration of the powers possessed by the Chancellor in the hands of one man. Sir Robert Morier, who, having had diplomatic posts in Germany, had been a friend of Emperor Frederick, was referred to in the correspondence, which led Bismarck to believe he was a party to the suspected intrigue against himself. Dr. Geffeken was prosecuted but acquitted. Bismarck then published the indictment against him, and the evidence on which it was founded. This was in January, 1868. His organs also attacked Sir Robert Morier, declaring that, while Minister at Darmstadt during the Franco-Prussian war, he abused the confidence of the Crown Prince, whose intimacy he enjoyed, by forwarding to Marshal Bazaine at Metz, by way of London and Paris, information regarding the intended advance of the Crown Prince across the Moselle. The accusation was based on the assertion of Alvensleben, who was Bismarck's agent, as his authority. Bazaine declared, on the publication of the story, that it was a clumsy invention. His denial of its truth was not needed, for it was full of discrepancies of facts and dates. When Sir Robert Morier wrote to Count Herbert Bismarck asking for a public disclaimer of the charge, the German Foreign Minister refused to comply with the "surprising demand." The British Government took means to show its continued confidence in Morier, and Bismarck's downfall is considered to date from the episode. Sir Robert Morier was born in 1826. After being graduated from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1849, he served in the Educational department of the Privy Council office, and was subsequently unpaid attaché in Vienna and paid attaché in Berlin. He accompanied Sir Henry (then Mr.) Elliot's special mission to Naples in 1859, and the following year was assistant private secretary to Lord John Russell, afterward Earl Russell, at Coburg, where Lord John was in attendance on her Majesty. He was made a second secretary in the diplomatic service in 1862. After serving as British member of the Mixed Commission at Vienna, formed to inquire into the Austrian tariff, in March, 1865, he was promoted in the following September to be Secretary of Legation in Athens. He was soon transferred to Frankfort, where he acted as Chargé d'Affaires. After serving for ten years as Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt, Stuttgart, and Munich, he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal in 1876. He went to Madrid in a similar capacity in 1881, and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary in St. Petersburg in 1884.

William H. Beers.

William H. Beers, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at his home, 26 East Forty-eighth street. He died of heart disease, after an illness of several weeks. For forty years Mr. Beers was connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, and the great work of his life was the building up of that company until it was one of the great companies of the world. From the place of accountant, which he took in 1851, he rose to actuary, cashier, Vice-President, and finally to President. From the latter place he was finally retired in February, 1892, under charges that

WILLIAM H. BEERS.

he had managed the company's affairs extravagantly and kept men in the employ of the company who were incompetent or worse. That he had strong friends left in the management was, however, proved by the fact that upon accepting his resignation they made a new place for him as adviser to the President, with a salary of $25,000 per year. The new management objected to this appointment and refused to pay the salary, and were upheld by the courts. Mr. Beers was born in Philadelphia on April 16, 1823. He began his business life in that city as a bookkeeper, and was afterward employed in the Paymaster's Department of the United States Navy. Next he took service with an express company, and left it in 1851 to become an accountant of the New York Life. In 1864 he succeeded Mr. Pliny Freeman as actuary for the company, having also acted as cashier while he held the place of accountant. In 1868 he was made Vice-President, but continued also to act as actuary. Morris Franklin, the President of the company, died in 1886, and Mr. Beers succeeded him. He was married, and leaves a widow and two married daughters. He was a member of the Union League Club.

Obituary Notes.

John Curran, a well-known Brooklyn contractor, died on Wednesday night of paralysis. Mr. Curran was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1835, and at the age of 30 came to this country. After working on a canal boat he began business as a contractor in 1873. He had the name of having done more excavating than any other contractor in Brooklyn. Mr. Curran was a member of several of the leading organizations of that town. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

Thomas Mackin, a well-known Chicagoan, died yesterday of Bright's disease. He was in his sixty-sixth year. He came to this country in 1850, and about twenty years ago turned his attention to Chicago real estate, in which he made a large fortune.

Mrs. Violet Pace Jackson, wife of Bishop H. Melville Jackson of Alabama, died yesterday at the residence of her father, James B. Pace, in Richmond.

Mrs. Charles Andrews died at Potter Centre, Yates county, N. Y., on Wednesday. Had she lived until January, 1894, her age would have been 100.

AFTER BLOWING HIS HAND OFF.

15-year-old Charles Oliver Undergoes Amputation of His Own Accord.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 16.—In company with several companions Charles Oliver, aged 15, the son of Detective Oliver, the Assistant Prosecutor of Middlesex county, continued the celebration of the soldiers' monument celebration with the aid of a toy cannon this afternoon. The powder failed to ignite after the cannon had been fired a number of times, even when placed in the middle of a large bonfire.

Finally young Oliver picked the cannon up and blew in the fuse hole. The cannon exploded, blowing his left hand to shreds. The boy of his own accord ran at once to the office of Dr. Rice, who amputated the hand.

New Corporations.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—These companies have been incorporated:

The American Rye and Bourbon Company, to buy and sell wines and spirits at wholesale in Brooklyn; capital $50,000. Directors: Catherine Gallagher, Rebecca W. Jennings, and Hannah J. Sheridan of Brooklyn.

The Peck Press, to conduct a printing and publishing business in New York city; capital $15,000. Directors: Walter F. Parker, Geo. F. Bauer, and J. E. Lopez of New York.

SPECIAL SALE,

This Evening

From 6:30 to 9:30 P. M.,
OF
TIGER, LEOPARD,
POLAR, GRIZZLY,
BLACK BEAR, BUFFALO,
AND A LARGE LINE OF
SMALLER RUGS AND ROBES
OF GREAT VARIETY.

From $2.00 Up.

As we do not wish to have this sale interfere in any way with our regular business, we have decided upon these hours. The price of every article in this sale will be marked in plain figures, and every one is a positive bargain.

A. JAECKEL,

FURRIER,
11 East 19th St,
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

GRAND GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.

MISS PUTNAM SUSTAINED.

One of Her Accusers Declares the Charges Against Her Baseless.

The Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education, Brooklyn, met last night in the Board room in Livingston street for the purpose of trying Miss Georgiana Putnam, the colored school teacher of Public School 83, who was suspended during the month of June. The trial opened with the reading of the following charges, which were made by the local committee:

BROOKLYN, Sept. 19, 1893.

To the Committee of Teachers.

GENTLEMEN: The local committee of Public School 83 respectfully report that, pursuant to a resolution adopted June 7, 1893, by the Board of Education, appointing Miss Georgiana F. Putnam as head of department in said school, they were ready to assign her to duty as such, but being physically unable because of her general ill health to assume the duties, she received a leave of absence for the month of June, she therefore did not report for duty in said school, at the opening of the fall term. Between that date and Sept. 11 she endeavored to perform the duties of her position, but was pronounced incompetent by the principal of the school, and so reported by him to the local committee. Said committee, therefore, made a careful investigation, and found her incapable of performing the duties of head of department, on account of the following reasons:

One—Her advanced age and impaired health.

Two—Her want of education for the position and disposition to discharge properly the duties pertaining to head of department.

Three—A utter lack of harmony between her and the principal and corps of teachers in said school.

Fourth—Because Public School 83 is still in its formative period, and in order to maintain its present standing, and its future progress, absolute harmony between principal and teachers is imperative.

Fifth—Because the committee have, after a careful consideration, unanimously concluded that the present interests of Public School 83, and its future progress and usefulness demand imperatively the change here proposed.

Said committee then assigned her as a class teacher in the same school, but she refused to accept the same. After leaving the place open for her acceptance for one week, and she refusing to do duty as teacher of said class and insisting that said local committee had no right to interfere with her as head of department, said local committee, therefore, suspended her on account of her insubordination and neglect of duty, and for further reasons given above.

Said committee then placed another teacher in charge of said class, as the same was suffering for want of instruction. The local committee, therefore, in accordance with the rules of the Board, report to your committee herein the action taken.

All which we respectfully submit for your consideration. (Signed) C. BIRD,
T. McCLUTE STEWART,
GEORGE P. CLARK,
Local Committee.

Mr. Clark now read a long typewritten statement, in which he declared that since signing the charges against Miss Putnam he had come to the conclusion that they "not only lacked verisimilitude, but were as baseless as the fabric of a distempered dream." On finishing he scratched his name from the charges he had united in making.

Miss Putnam was then called. When asked by Mr. Sinnott how long she had taught school she replied nearly thirty years.

"When did you begin to teach school?"

"I can't remember, but it was somewhere between my fifteenth and twentieth year."

The charges against Miss Putnam were then read. The first charge, that she had admitted being ill with rheumatism, but she said she would have been all right in a few days if she had not been persecuted by the teachers and the principal of School No. 83. To the second she replied that she never had charges of any kind preferred against her.

To the third charge she said that she was on the best of terms with Mr. Perkins. The fourth and fifth charges she was not asked to answer.

Mr. Simis made her admit that the local committee before it had suspended her offered her three places in various schools only to have her refuse them. The salary of one was $1,050 a year. Miss Putnam said she received her license as teacher from Mr. Patterson when he was Superintendent of Public Schools. She said she never passed any examination.

The reason she refused to take the places offered to her was that she was afraid the schools would not last.

"I did not like to begin teaching school in June and be turned out again in September."

After deliberating for some time, the committee decided to sustain Miss Putnam, and it will report to the Board of Education in favor of her reinstatement. The report will doubtless be adopted.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE CASINO.

A Demand for the Payment of Interest on the Mortgage Under Pain of Foreclosure.

William H. Arnoux of 18 Wall street, trustee of the mortgage of $100,000 on the freehold of the New York Concert Company, has sent notice to the company's receivers demanding payment of the interest due upon the bonds within thirty days, in default of which payment of the principal sum will be demanded. The money loaned by the bondholders was used principally in building the Casino.

The Casino is leased now by Canary & Lederer from the receivers for $40,000 a year, $16,000 of which has been handed over to the Bixby estate, which has a mortgage on the land. Next week the Lillian Russell opera company is to open there, but unless the interest on the mortgage is paid the building will be sold. Mr. Edward Jacob, attorney for the receivers, said yesterday that the interests of Canary & Lederer would be protected by the receivers.

Business Troubles.

Hardman, Peck & Co., piano manufacturers, of 138 Fifth avenue have proposed a settlement with their creditors in the nature of an extension. They propose to pay the creditors in full in five equal payments, 20 per cent. each, in fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-nine months, by notes of the firm dated Nov. 1 with six per cent. interest.

Christian F. Miller & Brother, shoe manufacturers at 81 Murray street, have failed. The Messrs. Miller said that their liabilities were only $2,400, but they could not pay even that small sum, as the business had been run at a loss all this year.

Judgment for $20,715 was entered yesterday against Charles Seale, doing business as Charles Seale & Co., importer of diamonds at 907 Broadway, in favor of Kuhn, Doerflinger & Co. for diamonds which he purchased.

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CIGARETTE TRUST HIT AT.

INJUNCTION ASKED FOR TO PROTECT FROZEN OUT JOBBERS.

Attorney-General Stockton of New Jersey Says That the Trust Hasn't Complied with the Law Under Which It Operates.

The National Tobacco Company, which manufactures a paper-covered cigarette in opposition to the cigarettes made by the Tobacco Trust, has, through its agents, induced Attorney-General John P. Stockton of New Jersey to take up its fight against the trust, which is otherwise known as the American Tobacco Company. Yesterday the Attorney-General began a suit in the Court of Chancery in the name of the State. Primarily its object is to compel the American Tobacco Company to sell its cigarettes and products to any jobber who may want to buy. Incidentally, the Attorney-General attacks the company as an illegally organized trust.

The American Tobacco Company is composed of the firms of Allan & Ginter of Richmond, Va., Kinney Brothers of New York, the W. Duke & Sons Company of New York, William L. Kimball Company of Rochester, and W. Goodwin & Co. of New York. The capital stock is $35,000,000. Allan & Ginter hold 30 per cent., the Dukes 30 per cent., Kinney 20 per cent., and the other two concerns 10 per cent. each. They manufacture 95 per cent. of all the paper-covered boy-destroyers that are sold in the United States. They sell them at $2.15 a thousand to jobbers, who sell them at $2.50 a thousand to retailers, who, in turn, sell them for $5 a thousand to victims of the habit.

Ever since the trust was organized, it is alleged, it has endeavored to drive out all competition by unfair means. At first, it is said, it stipulated with the jobbers who deal with the retailers that if they sold any cigars too not made by the trust they could not purchase trust cigarettes for less than retail price, and, as the trust controlled all but one brand of cigarettes, the jobbers could not afford to handle that one brand and lose their trade in all the others. The trust was enabled to enforce this embargo, it is alleged, by means of a rebate system.

This system after a while was discovered to