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The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair and warmer; south winds.

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BRECKINRIDGE WILL APPEAL

TO-DAY HIS COUNSEL WILL FILE A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

The Colonel Continues to Parade Himself About the Streets, and Yesterday He Made Himself Conspicuous on the Floor of the House—Miss Pollard Still in the Hospital—Large Sums Offered Her by Theatrical Managers, but She Has No Thought of Going on the Stage—Talk of Expelling Breckinridge from the House.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Col. Breckinridge's attorneys will to-morrow file a motion for a new trial of the celebrated breach of promise suit, but it is the opinion of almost every lawyer in Washington that the motion will be denied. The next step will be an appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. This is a new court, established a year ago, and the Judges are men of the highest judicial reputation, the Chief Justice being Judge Alvey, who occupied a similar place on the Supreme bench of Maryland until appointed to the Court of Appeals by President Cleveland.

Col. Breckinridge to-day continued to parade himself about the streets and at the Capitol, just as he did on Saturday and Sunday, and evidently for the purpose of emphasizing his expressed determination to keep himself before the public until the result of his fight for renomination is known. Miss Pollard is still at Providence Hospital, suffering from the reaction of the ordeal in court, but it is not thought that she is seriously ill.

The theatrical managers have redoubled their importunities since Saturday, and several telegrams have come to Miss Pollard offering her astonishing sums to go on the stage at once. Her friends decline to give the names of the theatrical managers or to discuss the matter, saying that no attention will be paid to any of them.

J. D. Pollard, her brother, to-day said: "My sister has made no plans for the future, and we cannot tell yet what she intends to do. She is in a very nervous condition, but the physicians do not anticipate any serious illness. It is just the result of the long strain to which she has been subjected. She asks me to say most emphatically that she has never entertained any intention of going on the stage. Nothing could be further from her thoughts or intentions. It is absurd. It is true that telegrams on the subject have come to her to-day, but no attention will be paid to them. All she asks now is for rest and quiet."

Col. Breckinridge's attempt this morning to resume his interrupted relations with his colleagues at the Capitol and take up the work of a Congressman where he left off early in March, when the trial began, was a brave one, but did not meet with great success. Any other man than the one who proved to be such a crafty witness that Jerry Wilson confessed he could not have trapped him would have shrunk from the ordeal, but Breckinridge did not. He walked into the room of the Committee on Appropriations in the utmost sang froid, shook hands with the employees, slapped one on the back, and a pleasant word in his wonderfully musical voice passed on into the lobby. There he met many members, who, when they could not avoid his eye, shook hands and passed the time of day. The Colonel then called upon Speaker Crisp in his private room, and timed his entrance into the House so that he arrived in season to bow his white head for the benediction of the Chaplain. He then crossed the open area in front of the Speaker's desk, and on the way to his chair shook hands with several members who were in his path. After he took his seat one or two extended their hands which the Colonel took, all the time smiling, but his ruddy face growing each moment ruddier. Not a man with whom he spoke made the slightest reference to his troubles. Dropping into his chair the Colonel leaned back and endeavored to preserve his nonchalant air. He could not do it, however, as it was evident that his presence made those about him ill at ease, and as it was also evident that he was the centre of all eyes on the floor and in the galleries and the subject of all the gossiping tongues. After two minutes of uneasy shifting in his chair, the Colonel left the House. He walked up town through a prominent street and attracted all the attention he could possibly wish for.

Representatives of several women's organizations met at Willard's Hotel on Saturday night, and after an interesting conference adopted resolutions calling upon Congress to consider the qualifications of Representative Breckinridge for membership in that body. The resolutions have been sent to the House Committee on the Judiciary for action. The women say that it is not right that Col. Breckinridge should retain his seat in Congress while Miss Pollard is ostracized, as she undoubtedly will be, from society.

So far as can be learned, there is no movement on foot looking to a resolution of censure against Col. Breckinridge from the House. One of the leading Democratic members said that while the House has no authority to take official notice of his personal imperfections, it is evident that he has lost little sympathy among his colleagues, and it would be better for him if he would absent himself from the House until the recollections of the recent trial are less fresh in the minds of the public. There was a report in circulation at the Capitol to-day to the effect that one of the members of the Kentucky delegation would introduce a resolution providing for the expulsion of Col. Breckinridge, but those members of the delegation who were questioned on the subject said they had no knowledge of any such resolution. Some of the Republican members suggested privately that such a resolution would be appropriate, but that it should come from the Democratic side of the chamber. One of them went so far as to draw a draft of a resolution covering the case, but he did not present it for the reason stated. The fact that Mr. Breckinridge remained away from the Vance funeral caused some of his colleagues to believe that his better judgment may assert itself, and that he will not attempt to parade himself before Congress in accordance with his intentions announced last night and this morning.

In recovering the judgment of $15,000 Miss Pollard, of course, secured in addition a judgment for the costs of the suit. These costs, while quite heavy, do not include counsel fees, the pay of the jurors, or the stenographic record of the case. Each party pays the fees of counsel, and they divide the cost of the stenographic record, while the Government pays the jurors. Therefore the costs which go with the judgment against the unsuccessful party include only what are known as docket fees, the pay of witnesses, and the expenses incidental to the taking of depositions. Witnesses receive $1.25 a day, and where they are summoned from outside the District their transportation here and back and their hotel expenses while here are also paid. Clerk Hodges said to-day that while he had not yet ascertained the costs in the case, they would be very large.

Breckinridge to Begin His Campaign in Two Weeks.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 16.—Much uncertainty exists among Col. Breckinridge's friends here as to whether he will make the race for Congress. Some of them aver that he will, while others emphatically say that he will not. His campaign managers say, however, that he will not resume his official duties in Congress, but will settle up his private business in Washington and return to Kentucky in two weeks. He will open the campaign in Paris, where he will make his first speech.

FATHER CORBETT'S QUERY.

He Asks Bishop Bonacum if He Calls Satolli a Liar.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 16.—The slestment case or Bishop Bonacum against Father M. J. Corbett was held before Judge Eaton today.

This is a case growing out of the now celebrated trouble between Father Corbett and his Bishop, wherein the latter seeks to eject his subordinate from the parsonage at Palmyra. Several notices have been served on Father Corbett, all of which were ignored, and the Bishop brought suit last month and continuances was granted until to-day.

During the hearing to-day a highly dramatic scene occurred. The Bishop had asserted that Corbett had made certain statements which were false. Father Corbett excitedly said:

"I make no such statement. I quote Mgr. Satolli. They are his words, and I have them here in evidence. Do you call Mgr. Satolli a liar?"

In a moment plaintiff, defendant and attorneys were upon their feet, and were with difficulty quieted by the Judge. As the defendant declared that it would be impossible for several of his witnesses to be present to-day, the case was continued until June 13. The injunction against Father Corbett restraining him from drawing church funds from the Palmyra Bank will not come up until the June term of the District Court.

CAN'T FIND JAMES PARKE.

A Son of the Head of Parke, Davis & Co. Missing Since Thursday.

James Parke, a son of Harvey C. Parke, head of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists, has been missing from his place of business in this city since Thursday last, and his friends do not know what has become of him. They are beginning to be greatly worried. His home is in Detroit, where the head office of Parke, Davis & Co. is, and where Mr. Harvey C. Parke lives. The New York office is at 92 Maiden lane.

Young Parke is 26 years old. His habits are exemplary, and he is attentive to business. He came to New York to learn the business under the tuition of Mr. John Clay, the manager of the New York branch. The fact of his disappearance has been kept quiet by Mr. Clay.

The story as it reached THE SUN, through a customer of the house, included a statement that Mr. Parke left his watch, his purse full of money, and a note in the safe when he went away. The note, it was said, read, "Good-by forever."

Mr. Clay said when asked about this on Sunday, that the story of the note and of the gold watch and purse was false. "The mere fact of the matter is," he said, "that Mr. Parke has not been at the office since Thursday, and we do not know where he is."

"Is there any apprehension as to his safety?" he was asked.

"None," he answered; "that is, so far as I am concerned."

"He did not leave any note, and there is no known reason for apprehension?" asked the reporter.

"I must decline to answer any questions or to say anything further than that he has not been at the office since Thursday."

DETROIT, April 16.—The disappearance of James Parke was not known to his family until this afternoon, the fact having been kept from them. Mr. Parke and two of his sons are travelling in the West. Mr. Parke, Sr., has been in communication with the firm, but nothing has been said to him about James's disappearance, as George S. Davis, the junior partner, hoped that the young man would be found without any trouble. Mr. Davis first heard of the disappearance on Saturday, and William M. Warren, superintendent of the works, immediately went to New York to do what he could.

"All we know," said Mr. Davis to-night, "is that James Parke has not been at the office and cannot be found. Perhaps he may have gone away on a fishing trip or something of that sort, and we are trying to find out something definite. I believe he has been paying attention to a young lady in New York, but she has been seen and does not know where he is. He does not drink, which makes the case more mysterious."

Mr. Parke, the young man's stepmother, travelled with him for two months through the South and only returned home on Palm Sunday. James went on to New York to resume his work, and a week ago wrote home that he was delighted to be back at his desk. He is 26 years old and has been in New York nearly three years, most of the time working in the firm's shipping department.

A MODERN PAUL REVERE

Will Ride to Lexington Town and Arouse the Countryside.

BOSTON, April 16.—A celebration of the new holiday, April 19, has been arranged by the towns of Medford, Arlington, and Lexington, in the shape of a reproduction of the ride of Paul Revere, which will take place on Wednesday night, and which will be given with as close a regard to historical accuracy as is consistent with picturesque effect. A horseman will ride from Medford to Lexington, attired in the costume of the period, and will do his best to arouse the inmates of every house on the route.

Inasmuch as Medford was the first place at which Revere really aroused any one, it has been deemed advisable not to begin the ride from Charlestown. This modern Paul Revere will, therefore, start at a point just outside of Medford, and, riding in, will carry the alarm to the old Royal House, where the people will be waiting all ready to be aroused. From this point signals will be given for the beginning of the celebration.

Along route illuminations and fireworks will light up the road to Arlington, at which place Cooper's Tavern will be alarmed, salutes will be fired, and the Medford programme will be substantially reproduced. From Arlington to Lexington the road is for the most part lonely, and there will probably be but little celebration, but in Lexington an enthusiastic welcome has been promised the rider.

The ride will end at the old Hancock House on the Bedford road, where, as a fitting ending, the scene of a hundred and nineteen years ago will be reproduced—the challenge, the caution of the sentry, and the arousing of the house.

A young lady of Lexington will enact the part of Dorothy Quincy, and there will probably be a Hancock and an Adams.

ALFRED SELMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Lay a Long Time Untended and May Die of Loss of Blood.

Alfred Selman, a manufacturer of watches for export, whose place of business is at 19 Maiden lane, tried to kill himself yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He is a bachelor and lives in the Mendelsohn apartment house at 113 West Fortieth street. He suffers from gout. He got home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and, as he went in, told James Scott, the janitor, that he didn't feel well and did not want to be waked at the usual hour. He had not been disturbed when at 1 o'clock Scott went to his apartment with a lot of letters which had been sent up from the office. Scott knocked several times on the door, and getting no answer, opened it with his pass key. He found Selman lying across the bed, dressed in his night shirt and holding a pistol in his right hand. He had shot himself behind the right ear.

He was taken to the New York Hospital, where the doctors said he would probably not live, because he had lost so much blood. He was partly conscious and muttered to himself, but nothing he said could be understood. They say at his office that no reason for the attempted suicide is known.

A friend of Selman said last night that Selman, besides being in business for himself at 19 Maiden lane, was also the export agent of the Crescent Watch Case Company at 21 Maiden lane.

On Friday night Selman told him that business was dull, and that he would have to discharge two or three old hands if the dulness continued. He declared that he did not want to do so.

ELBRIDGE GERRY'S DAUGHTER.

Miss Emily T. Gerry Has Just Passed Her Ninetieth Birthday.

It may surprise many persons to know that a daughter of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is living. She is Miss Emily T. Gerry, an aunt of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who lives alone with a few servants in an old-fashioned roomy house in New Haven that has long been a part of the Gerry estate. Until five years ago Miss Gerry was perfectly sound in body and mind, but she received a stroke of paralysis which confined her to her bed. Lately her eyesight has failed her, and her mind has lost much of its power. Last week she passed her ninetieth birthday. Her ill health would not permit a celebration, but she received a few calls from intimate friends and many notes of congratulation.

Elbridge Gerry had six daughters and three sons. One son, who was named for his father, died young and unmarried. James T. Gerry served in the United States Navy and died aboard the ship of war Albany, about forty years ago. The third son was Thomas Gerry, the father of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry. A daughter married James T. Austin, who was Attorney General of Massachusetts, and died leaving no family. The only other married daughter was the wife of Gen. Townsend, a paymaster in the United States Army. Her son served in the civil war and won the title of adjutant general. Her grandson is Dr. George S. Townsend, a New Englander. Dr. Townsend is Commodore Gerry's cousin and represents the only other branch of the Gerry family. Of the four spinster daughters of Elbridge Gerry, Miss Emily T. Gerry was the youngest.

Ex-Alderman Duffy Fined.

A fine of $20 was imposed yesterday upon Ex-Alderman Michael Duffy by Judge McCarthy of the City Court for failure to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings upon a judgment for $150, obtained against him by Jeremiah Shackelford.

A BIG RAILROAD STRIKE.

NO GREAT NORTHERN TRAINS FROM MINNESOTA TO SEATTLE.

The Men Insist on Full Restoration of Wages—Brotherhood Men Informed that They Have No Right to Strike—Chief Arthur Bound for the Scene of Trouble.

ST. PAUL, April 16.—Brief despatches this evening from all important points along the Great Northern Railroad system say that no trains are running between Crookston, Minn., and Seattle, Wash. The strikers gained a little ground this morning. They hung up the train arriving at 5:25 A. M. at Fargo, thus suspending traffic between Fargo and Crookston, Minn.

All branches of the line are tied up except the St. Paul, Breckinridge and Barnesville, and the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls. President Hill was in conference with President Samuel Hill of the Montana Central to-day, and it is said they have instructed Superintendent Bryan to confer with the strikers at Dakota and Montana points. A large number of Brotherhood engineers and firemen along the line are willing to resume work, but the American Union men refuse to man their trains.

Chiefs Clark and Morrissey of the Brotherhoods of Conductors and Trainmen arrived here this morning, and Chief Arthur of the engineers will arrive in the morning. President Debs of the American Railway Union came to St. Paul from Omaha on Sunday morning, but he has kept out of sight. Vice-President Howard of the same union arrived from Chicago to-day, and this evening he gave out the following statement:

"We insist on a settlement in favor of the American Railway Union. We are, however, ready and willing to arbitrate our differences. A strike will be authorized in St. Paul if deemed necessary. I do not hesitate to say, if it is required, we shall call out men over the entire Great Northern system. The fallacy that the company is endeavoring to cast abroad, that the Brotherhood men are in sympathy with the officials of the road, should be dissipated. As a rule the Brotherhood men are not opposed to the American Railway Union.

"However, there is no use in denying that some of the Brotherhood chiefs are opposed to this movement. Every time within thirty-five years that a strike has been authorized under Brotherhood auspices it has resulted in failure. It is all nonsense to say that organized labor is not with us, because it is. In this contest we feel that we are right. All the Great Northern men have been restored over the cut forced upon them, and actually pay less upon the wages now paid them. James J. Hill is a shrewd diplomat, and the shrewdest on the continent. He compels our admiration, but we have rights which we hope to make him see.

"The company is disingenuous when it says it had no warning that the strike was coming. The strike originated at Butte. Mr. Hogan asked for a talk with the company's representatives, but, hearing he was refused him. This precipitated the trouble. The hour had come for the men to assert their manhood, and they did it with practical unanimity. We do not desire to crowd Mr. Hill, and will give him ample time to restore wages on the Minnesota divisions.

"If the Brotherhood men declare against us we will not quit the struggle until we gain the concessions asked, which are a full restoration of wages in form equivalent to August last. No trains are being run on the Northern Pacific, as the American Railway Union has no grievance against that line. In conclusion, we never did and never will do anything to antagonize the railroad Brotherhoods."

CHICAGO, April 16.—P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and T. F. Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood were in Chicago to-day. Chief Arthur is bound for the scene of trouble on the Great Northern. He said:

"When I was up there several weeks ago the engineers entered into a contract with the company which was a settlement of their differences. The strike, as far as the engineers are engaged in it, is a violation of that agreement and a violation of the laws of the Engineer's Brotherhood. If they have violated the rules they will receive no aid or comfort from the order.

Appeal from Judge Jenkins's Decision.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—The railway chiefs, by their attorneys, have formally appealed from Judge Jenkins's recent decision on the strike question. The matter will come up before the United States Court of Appeals at the term which opens in Chicago on May 1. That court, instead of deciding the case itself, will probably certify it to the Supreme Court, and it will be a year before the questions involved are finally settled. The appellants aver that six errors were made in the decisions. The first one was in continuing any part of the injunctional order made Dec. 19, 1893. The second in continuing the order of Dec. 22, and the other in continuing the several parts of the order, which, summed up, enjoined the men from combining or conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of the receivers with the intent of crippling the property of the road, or conspiring among themselves and with others to quit, and which restrained the heads of the labor organizations from ordering or recommending a strike on Jan. 1, 1894, or any other time.

THE DUKE HELPED AT A FIRE.

A Blaze at Coburg that Destroyed Some Royal Wedding Decorations.

COBURG, April 16.—A furious fire started here this morning in a building facing the royal palace. The flames were finally subdued, but not until the burning building had been nearly destroyed. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg (Duke of Edinburgh) gave active assistance to the firemen in putting out the fire.

The building which was burned was the Bellevue Restaurant. Much alarm was felt at first for the safety of near-by buildings, but, as there was no wind, the firemen were able to subdue the flames after an hour's hard work.

Just after the fire had been got under control a special train arrived with the Czarewitch and the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Sergius, and Paul, with their wives. They were met by the reigning Duke and his son. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of the city had gathered near the palace to watch the fire, and they gave the royal Russians an enthusiastic welcome as the carriages passed across the wet and smoky Schloss Platz.

This evening men are at work restoring the wedding decorations which were destroyed by the fire. Crowds are coming in from the country to the popular celebration of the wedding. No more rooms are to be had at hotels or lodging houses.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—The Prince of Wales, who is going to Coburg to attend the wedding of Princess Victoria and Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig, passed the afternoon here. He dined with King Leopold and took a late train for Coburg.

GOV WAITE WINS.

The Denver Police Board Contest is Decided in His Favor.

DENVER, April 16.—The long-fought Police Board contest ended to-day with the decision of the Supreme Court, which upholds Gov. Waite's claim that he had legal right to remove Martin and Orr. A writ of ouster was ordered, and the defiant members will have until to-morrow noon to give possession to Mullins and Barnes. The costs of the proceedings fall upon the retiring members.

The opinion reviews the history of the case, and declares that the defendants could not legally show that they had been removed for political reasons when the cause alleged was given in the written notice, and that the just cause for removal. The answer made by them was held to be insufficient in law.

This ends the case, as Martin and Orr retire gracefully, though they still assert that it is all a political scheme. The new Board met informally to-day and decided to name H. M. Behymer, Chief; Dan Oswald, First Lieutenant, and William Roberts, Fire Chief. There is a contest among the Populists, however, and this programme is likely to be changed before to-morrow.

It is now certain that a war upon the gambling houses will begin in earnest as soon as the Board get possession of their offices. Adjt.-Gen. Tarsney has issued orders for the dismissal of all State troops held under arms at the various armories since the beginning of this trouble.

PRIMARIES OF THE THIRTY.

Scattering Returns Last Night Indicated a Vote of 18,000.

Indications from the returns received from the primaries of the Bliss-Patterson Republicans, which were held last night, pointed to a comparatively light vote when the alleged enrollment of 39,000 is considered.

In Assembly districts like the Twenty-first, where the strength of the Committee of Thirty is great, even Milholland admits that the enrollment is a reasonably fair one. The result of the voting, so far as could be ascertained last night, showed that about one-third of the enrolled members of the organization had voted. This was the case with the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Election districts of the Twenty-first Assembly district which held their primaries at the headquarters of the Committee of Thirty, 501 Fifth avenue.

This being the case in districts where the supporters of the committee's plan are most abundant and most enthusiastic, it was argued that there would be even a poorer showing in the down-town districts, where partisanship does not count so much in getting Republicans to the primaries as other considerations.

In the First Assembly district the vote was remarkably light. In the First Election district polling place the Republicans from six election districts voted, and cast eighteen ballots in the aggregate. Twenty-two votes were cast for six other election districts in the polling place of the Eighteenth Election district.

Altogether it is estimated that 13,000 votes may have been cast, but the Eighth, Fifth, Sixth, and some other Assembly districts where such wonders were accomplished at the enrollment, were not heard from last night. If these districts voted men in proportion to the way they enrolled them the vote may be swelled.

Secretary George W. Lyon held forth at the headquarters of the Committee of Thirty, and Chairman Cornelius N. Bliss dropped in there for a short stay. They were pained by some of the reports received.

Three men from the Forty-third election district of the Ninth Assembly district reported that there was but one printed ticket at their poll, and that three of the names on it were those of well-known Tammany men for whom they refused to vote. They wanted to know what to do, and were told that they had an appeal to the Assembly District Convention.

Then word came from the Eleventh Assembly district that Milholland himself, to test the character of the enrollment, had had the temerity to run himself for delegate to the District Convention and had come within one vote of election.

This was in the Fourth Election district, where ex-Alderman McMurray also ran on the opposition ticket. There were thirteen votes cast, of which the Milholland-McMurray ticket received six.

The primaries last night are said to have been conducted under the provisions of the primary election law. If that is so the poll lists and the returns will be filed with the Registrar to-day and the Milholland organization will have an opportunity to inspect the lists.

John Steibling, the leader of the Milholland Republicans in the Fifth Assembly district, has leased for his organization the club rooms formerly occupied by Chauncey Campbell's Oriental Club, at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets. Congressman Tim is seeking more commodious quarters for his club.

DON'T LIKE TAMMANY.

Dr. MacArthur, Mr. Godkin, and Others Denounce the Foreigners, Especially the Irish.

The Congregational Club had one of its monthly dinners, with the ladies present, last night at the Hotel St. Denis, and, in the absence of wine, tried to aid digestion by listening to a discussion of "Municipal Reform" by Dr. R. S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church, President Charles Stewart Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, Editor Godkin, and Lawyer James C. Carter. Each of these speakers complained of the rule of Tammany Hall, but none of the four specified what was the matter with Tammany's municipal rule.

Dr. MacArthur said only Tammany Hall knew how to come into contact with and win the allegiance of the foreign-born population that the churches seemed unable to approach. He thought that the present hard times would be welcomed if they were instrumental in sparing New York from the coming of any more immigrants next year.

President Smith believed the time was soon coming when the people of the large cities would control the legislation of the State. He wanted a Mayor who would have absolute control of the municipality and be responsible to the people, so that they could make his life miserable if he didn't make good appointments. He wound up by saying that Tammany was not so much to blame for the shortcomings of municipal rule as the people themselves.

Editor Godkin pitched into the Irish in America.

"I am satisfied," he said, "that the people who produce Croker and Gilroy as rulers have no capacity for self-government. The manner in which these men get control of the Government, coming up as some of them do, one might say, almost from the gutter, illiterate and foreign-born, is the most extraordinary spectacle presented to man since the fall of the Roman empire."

This seemed to please the Congregational Club.

Then Mr. Carter finished the talk of the night with a plea for all good citizens to become Mugwumps. He urged all good citizens to vote as independents wholly irrespective of any candidate's party. A reference by Mr. Carter to President Smith as a good candidate for Mayor evoked the best applause of the evening. President Smith didn't say whether he thought the dinner table nomination was a good one or not.

TAMMANY SOCIETY UNANIMOUS.

Sachems Elected by the Biggest Vote Cast Since Huber: O. Thompson's Raid.

Not since the night in 1881 when Hubert O. Thompson was foiled in his attempt to capture the organization has there been such an attendance or so heavy a vote cast at the annual election of the Tammany Society as last night. The meeting room of the society in the basement of Tammany Hall was not large enough to accommodate the members who attended, and the great hall was opened for the crowd. Mayor Gilroy, the Grand Sachem of the order, presided, and there were present besides among the big chiefs Richard Croker, ex-Mayor Grant, Recorder Smyth, Congressmen Cummings and Campbell, Sheriff Sexton, Corporation Counsel Clark, Police Justice Divver, President McClellan of the Board of Aldermen, President Martin of the Police Department, and, in fact, most of the high officials in the city Government.

The total vote cast for sachems was 436, and it was cast unanimously for one ticket. The old Board of Sachems was elected, with two exceptions. Col. George R. McClellan was chosen in place of the late Sheriff Clancy, and President Sergeant Tram of the Dock Department in place of Surrogate John H. V. Arnold, who did not care for a reélection.

The other members of the Board are Richard Croker, Bernard F. Martin, W. Bourke Cockran, Hugh J. Grant, John J. Gorman, William H. Clark, Charles E. Simmons, Henry D. Purroy, Thomas L. Feltner, Charles Welde, Frederick Smyth, and John McQuade.

John H. McGoldrick was reélected Secretary; Peter F. Meyer, Treasurer; William H. Hobbs, Sagamore, and Daniel M. Donegan, Wiskinkie.

The Board of Sachems will meet on May 12, and organize by the choice of a Father of the Council, who will probably be John J. Gorman, and a Scribe, who is more than likely to be Maurice F. Holahan. If the present programme is carried out, the sachems will neglect to choose a Grand Sachem, and Mayor Gilroy will retain the place as a holdover.

WANTS TO KNOW JERSEY LAW.

Astonishing Ambition of a Hoboken Justice of the Peace.

When Prosecutor Winfield of Hudson county opened his mail yesterday morning he found in it a letter that astonished him. As it explains itself it is only necessary to append it:

HOBOKEN, April 14, 1894.

Charles H. Winfield, Esq., District Attorney.

DEAR SIR: Being elected Justice of the Peace, I like to acquire a judicial cultivation and a smattering of the laws &c., therefore I take the liberty to request you to allow me to work in your office for some time. You will be kind enough as to inform me on which day I may be permitted to present me, and to show you the certificate, &c., about my scientific education. Very respectfully, THEODORE SCHUMANN, M. D.

Prosecutor Winfield says that Dr. Schindler is the first Justice of the Peace who ever, to his knowledge, manifested the slightest desire to acquire a knowledge of the laws of New Jersey. He regrets, on that account, his inability to comply with the Doctor's laudable request.

A WOMAN ON THE WARPATH.

MRS. TOWNSEND PREPARING TO REPLEVIN MR. TOWNSEND'S BODY.

He Isn't Dead Yet and She Can't Get Into His Sick Room at the Grand Union—Appeals to the Health Board and Dr. Parkhurst, with the Excise Board to Follow.

Mrs. D. K. Townsend, a gray-haired woman of 60, made a scene yesterday at the Grand Union Hotel, and also at Sanitary Headquarters in Mulberry street. Sixteen years or so ago she was the wife of D. K. Townsend, now of Patterson, Putnam county, and then of California. At that time he got a divorce from her in Nebraska and he married again soon afterward. Mr. Townsend is an invalid at present, and about two weeks ago came to this city from the South, where he had been in search of health, and with his wife took rooms at the Grand Union Hotel.

The former Mrs. Townsend keeps a lodging house at 122 East Twenty-sixth street. She has never been satisfied with the proceedings which broke the marriage ties between Mr. Townsend and herself. She says that she had them upset for fraud, and that she is still Townsend's wife. In pursuance of this assertion Townsend's friends say she has brought three unsuccessful suits against him or his wife in the courts of this city, and at one period of his life, when he was travelling a great deal, succeeded in having him arrested a lot of times by complaining by telegraph to the police of many cities that he was a bigamist. He was each time released promptly, they say, as soon as he got before the proper magistrates.

She heard of his presence in this city yesterday and also that he is seriously ill, and she evidently determined to see him. She called at the hotel in the forenoon. A friend of Mr. Townsend's saw her and told her she could not see him. "You have no business here," he said. She saw the proprietor also, but he had been warned and would not help her. Then she went to the Health Board people in Mulberry street. "My husband is dying with diabetes at the Grand Union Hotel," she declared, "and a woman named Abigail C. Kent, who is living with him there, won't let me see him. I notify you that if he dies I claim his body."

She was told that they could not help her get into the sick room. She returned to the hotel. She insisted upon going to Mr. Townsend's room.

"I am his wife," she declared. "If he is going to die I want to be at his bedside. No other woman has any right to be there."

She threatened to call in the police. She was finally got out of the hotel. She told some of her lodgers that she was going to have the process served on Mr. Townsend.

Mrs. Townsend No. 1 said last night that if her husband died she was going to have his body if she had to replevin it.

"I was married to him in 1864," she said, "and I lived with him until he lost his money. He wouldn't work for a living, and the Kent woman gave him the money to get the divorce with.

"I wrote her more than 100 letters in six weeks telling her that I would do her if she married my husband, and I have never stopped trying to get justice since.

"First I went to Nebraska to get the divorce annulled, but it was a year after and it was proved that I was married to Townsend.

"Then I sued them both and the case was settled out of court by the lawyers for $2,375, and the lawyers got the heft of it.

"When I got the paper a good while afterward I tried to get them arrested for bigamy, but the statute of limitations was in, my way again. I never did have him arrested.

"I brought a suit to have the divorce annulled in this State, and it was annulled by Justice Barrett, of Brooklyn, 1882. Since then I have brought suit for $25,000 damages against her, and that is pending."

Mrs. Townsend tried to interest Dr. Parkhurst in the case yesterday, but couldn't. To-day she is going to call on the Excise Board to revoke the license of the Grand Union Hotel.

ANDERSON TO BE CONFIRMED.

This May Split the Republican Party in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—The appointment of ex-Comptroller Anderson as Supervisor of the State prison is to be confirmed to-morrow in spite of the protests of the Republican Assemblymen, and, if the predictions of the Assemblymen are to be relied on, the party in New Jersey is rent in twain.

Last week, when Gov. Werts made the appointment, there were but two Senators willing to vote for confirmation. Since then the screws have been put on by the leaders, and to-night in the caucus ten of the Republican Senators voted in favor of confirming Anderson. The single objector is Senator Skirm of Mercer, who explains that, while he personally favors Anderson, his constituents won't permit him to vote for him. To-night Skirm says he will cast the one negative vote to-morrow in executive session, but his friends promise to have him in line by morning. The result of the fight is a victory for Gen. Sewell and Chairman Murphy over the rank and file of the party.

Senator Kitchen has introduced a bill abolishing the Boards of Public Works in Newark and Jersey City, in accordance with the decision of the party conference last Friday. The Mayors of the two cities are to appoint new Boards, composed of five members, not more than three of one party.

The Republican State Committee, the Senate Republican caucus, and the House Republican caucus have at different times resolved that the Legislature would not take from the Governor the power of appointment. To-night the joint committee on partisan legislation adopted a similar resolution, and then decided to recommend that the State Board of Taxation, the Pilot Commissioners, and the Riparian Commissioners be reorganized and made non-partisan. The committee considered the proposition to abolish the Lay Judges in the various counties, but reached no conclusion. They decided to recommend to the joint Republican caucus that the Legislature take a recess of one or two months from May 5. Gen. Sewell and Chairman Franklin Murphy decided last week that this should be done.

Gov. Werts appointed to-day Gen. William C. Heppenheimer, Gen. Edward P. Meany, and Gen. Hiram W. Spencer a court of inquiry to investigate the charges made against Gen. Plum in connection with the reorganization of the First Brigade of the National Guard.

Senator Skirm of Mercer introduced bills to-night abolishing the Boards of Public Works in Paterson, Trenton, and Camden, providing for the vacation of the offices of Democratic officials in those cities, and the filling of the places by Republicans chosen for two-year terms by the Common Councils or Board of Aldermen; and a third bill gives the Republicans power to redistrict the three cities into wards, so as to perpetuate their control. These bills were agreed upon by the representatives of Hudson, Camden, and Mercer counties; but Speaker Holt is now seeking to back out of his agreement, through fear that the Democrats of Paterson will once more purchase a few Republican Aldermen and run the town.

Senator Hoffman introduced a bill giving a pension to the widow of Jacob B. Lippincott, the prison official who was recently killed by a convict who was attempting to escape.

In the Assembly to-night the Rev. Elijah Lucas, following the example of some of the ministers who have been opening the sessions with prayer, made a Republican speech, which led ex-Speaker Flynn to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Clergy to hereafter secure ministers of the Gospel, and not Republican stump speakers, to act as Chaplain.

The House passed the bill adding to the course of study in the public schools the teaching of physiology, with special reference to the effects of alcohol and other narcotics in the human system. Assemblyman Eisele of Essex was the only speaker against the bill, and cast the only negative vote.

The bill will be pushed through the Senate by Senator Bradley. It has been before the Legislature annually for several years. Illinois and New Jersey, Senator Bradley says, are the only States in which this study is not required.

Four More Victims of the Buffalo Fire.

BUFFALO, April 16.—The work of overhauling the ruins of the glucose works and searching for remains of the twelve men who perished in the big fire on Thursday night last was begun this afternoon. Three gangs of men of fifteen each were set at work by direction of the officers of the American Glucose Company, and the work of overhauling is a tedious affair, and will require a week or two. Up to 6 o'clock this evening four charred trunks of men had been found in the ruins.

A NEW BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.

It Will Cast the Vanderbilt and Cantilever Bridges in the Shade.

TORONTO, April 16.—The Vanderbilt and cantilever bridges across the gorge at Niagara will be cast completely in the shade by the new steel bridge just below the cataract which E. A. C. Pew, a Canadian railroad proprietor, is working at here on behalf of a half dozen New York capitalists. The contract for the construction will be given to a Pittsburgh firm. It will be a combination of the arch and cantilever principles with a span of 1,000 feet, or 200 feet longer than any arched bridge in existence. It will have accommodation for trolley cars, railroad cars, and foot passengers.

COL. BEECHER'S COWS KILLED.

An Autopsy Showed that They Undoubtedly Had Tuberculosis.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 16.—Dr. Lamkin, the veterinary surgeon who discovered tuberculosis in the Jersey cows of Col. Henry B. Beecher, whose grandson, Barton Beecher Harper, died from tubercular meningitis from drinking their milk, killed the animals this afternoon on the Daly farm, near Mount Vernon, for the purpose of ascertaining by an autopsy to what extent the animals were suffering with tuberculosis.

Dr. Brush, Mayor of Mount Vernon, kumyss manufacturer, and authority on tubercular diseases, assisted in the operation. Among the physicians present were Drs. Sherman, Strong, Coons, John, Duane, and Health Officer Valentin Browne of this city. The lungs of Col. Beecher's Jerseys showed that they both were in advanced stages of tuberculosis.

At the time of the death of Col. Beecher's grandson there was no outward appearance of tuberculosis, and veterinary surgeons differed on the subject until Dr. Lamkin made a test with Koch's tuberculine, which showed that both cows were affected.

Dr. Valentin Browne, who was still in doubt, took some of the milk of the cows and sent it to New York, where it was tested, and guinea pigs inoculated with the milk. The report of the result has not yet been made to Dr. Browne.

Dr. Lamkin says that he is testing a number of blooded cattle owned by wealthy people in this city and vicinity with Koch's tuberculin to ascertain whether the cattle have tuberculosis or not.

A test made on the cow of Arthur White, Col. Beecher's son-in-law, did not develop any signs of tuberculosis, and the Beecher family are using the milk of the animal.

ROLLED HIS FOE INTO THE CANAL.

Velsor Used His Fists After His Buggy Collided with William Wright's.

While speeding their trotters through Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Saturday evening the buggies of Furman Velsor and William Wright collided. Both men were thrown out. Wright spoke first after getting up. Rubbing a wounded shin, he said:

"This is my fault, and I'll settle the damage."

"Damn it," yelled Velsor, poking his fist under Wright's nose, "you'll settle for it right now."

Wright's shin was aching and the skin was off the end of his nose. It wanted little to put him in the same mood as Velsor. Various vigorous remarks were exchanged. Suddenly, it is said, Velsor's fist shot out and landed on Wright's injured nose. Further words were unnecessary. There was a cloud of dust, and two badly battered horsemen were scrambling in the roadway, clawing and digging away at each other in go-as-you-please style.

Close by the road runs a canal that supplies water to a grist mill. In their struggle the men rolled toward the brink of the canal, and when Velsor came on top he took advantage of the situation by rolling his antagonist into the cold stream. Between breaths, it is said, he panted:

"I'd drown you for two cents."

Wright was rescued by the spectators. He went before Justice Hendricksen, in Huntington, yesterday, and had Velsor arrested. The Justice fined Velsor $50, and Wright threatens to bring a civil suit for damages.

BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

We Are Prepared to Seize All Violators of the New Sealing Rules.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—State Department officials are gratified by the statements made in Parliament to-day by Mr. Buxton, of the Colonial Office, which are taken to signify that the British Government at last agrees fully