"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair; colder; westerly winds.

VOL LXIII.—NO. 174. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRENCH CABINET UPHELD.

THE CHAMBER AGAIN VOTES CONFIDENCE IN BOURGEOIS.

It Also Votes to Uphold the Ministry in Its Action on the Railroad Scandal—The Senate Will Decide on Its Course To-day—Faure Likely to Take Measures.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The constitutional crisis has been accentuated to-day by the action of the Chamber, which, by a majority of 45, sustained the Cabinet in its fight against the Senate. The issue must now apparently be pursued to the bitter end. I do not pretend to prophesy what that end will be.

The scene in the Chamber during the debate was the stormiest since at the height of the Panama scandal, three years ago. It culminated, as such scenes usually do in the French Chamber, in the intimation of a duel, this time between the Prime Minister and M. Poincare. The curious spectacle was also presented of M. Ribot, Premier in the last Cabinet, defending M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, who is the personal cause of the present struggle between the Senate and the Cabinet. M. Ricard was also M. Ribot's Minister of Justice, hence the Moderate leader's defence of him.

But M. Ribot attacked the Bourgeois Cabinet as a whole for raising the present constitutional question, which he declared threatened the existence of the republic.

The vote on the question of upholding the Cabinet in the policy of the Minister of Justice was 279 to 234. On the general question of confidence the figures were 309 to 185.

Meetings have been held to-day of all parties in the Senate, but a decision on the course to be pursued was postponed until to-morrow. The popular demand is increasing that President Faure should take decisive measures for bringing the dangerous emergency to an end. His position is extremely embarrassing. If he demands the resignation of the Cabinet, as he has the right to do, it will be equivalent to taking sides with the Senate in the controversy, and must be followed by the dissolution of the Chamber, as the lower House, after to-day's vote, would not accept another Cabinet in place of the Bourgeois Ministry.

The *Figaro*, which has been a supporter of the President, prints a cartoon to-day representing a sinking ship. President Faure's face looks through a porthole and a figure of the Republic is addressing him. It says:

"Will you wait until the ship sinks, Captain, before you go on the bridge?"

This is a fair indication of public opinion. The same sentiment was expressed in the lobbies of the Senate to-day, and the conviction is increasing that the President will soon take drastic action.

By the United Press.

The consensus of opinion expressed in this morning's newspapers was that to-day's debate in the Chamber of Deputies would decide the conflict between the Government and the Senate.

When the session of the Chamber of Deputies began M. George Chaudey, Republican member for Saone-Haute, interpellated the Government as to statements made by M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, in regard to the appointment of Judge Poitevin to conduct the inquiry into the Southern Railway scandals, and in connection with the action taken by the Senate thereon. In these statements, he declared, M. Ricard had contradicted himself.

M. Ricard reiterated his former statements in which he repeated that he assumed full responsibility for the acts on his part which the Senate had condemned and repeated the explanations of his course which he had made in the Chamber a few days ago.

Ex-Premier Ribot dwelt with emphasis upon M. Ricard's irregularities, and warned the Cabinet against deviating from their original programme in order to retain the support of fomenters of a campaign of revision and revolution, whose general policy had involved the Cabinet. He was convinced, he said, that M. Ricard's intentions were just, but the Government must stand or fall upon the vote of the Chamber.

The Chamber renewed its vote of confidence in the Government by a vote of 309 to 185. The former vote of confidence, taken on Feb. 13 in response to Premier Bourgeois's demand, was 326 to 43.

M. Lassere, Republican member for Tarn et Garne, moved a rider to the vote of confidence that the Chamber censure M. Ricard for his statements and acts.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 279 to 234.

The debate throughout was excited and noisy. After the vote had been taken Prime Minister Bourgeois sent seconds to M. Raymond Poincare, formerly Minister of Finance, to demand an explanation of a veiled imputation of political cowardice made by him against M. Bourgeois. Instead of giving any explanation M. Poincare referred the two seconds of M. Bourgeois to two gentlemen he selected to represent him. The four seconds held a conference, and it is believed they will arrange the matter so that no duel will be fought.

The bureaux of the Senate will meet to-morrow morning to discuss the action of the Chamber of Deputies and also the action to be taken by the Senate. M. Loubet, President of the Senate, is not inclined to give battle. A long adjournment to enable the quarrel to cool is favored by many, and it is likely that this course will be adopted.

A DUCK HUNTER'S ADVENTURE.

On Floating Ice Seven Hours—Badly Frozen When Rescued.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 20.—Wallace Nesbitt, a young fisherman of this village, was badly frozen and nearly perished on the ice in Peconic Bay last night. For seven hours he was exposed to the freezing cold, and to-day his condition is critical. Yesterday afternoon Nesbitt and Joseph Vail went gunning for ducks on the bay. They walked along on the ice and drew after them a ducking skiff. A squall came up, and the young men started for home, but the ice began to break up. Vail reached open water near the land and waded ashore. Nesbitt, unable to reach shore, placed his tiny boat on a big cake of ice, and there he held on, shouting for help until overcome by the cold. It was about half past 6 o'clock when Vail reached the shore, and at midnight he had made his way to Nesbitt's home and made the young fisherman's peril known.

Nesbitt in the mean time had fired several shots without being heard, and had shouted and called in vain for help. At midnight Capt. Ed Jones of Jamesport heard a man's faint cries over the ice. Jones, with William Sparks, Daniel Whittington, and John Heening, launched a lifeboat and pulled through the masses of ice for an hour before they found Nesbitt. He was frozen in his boat and apparently dead. The rescuing party took Nesbitt to Jamesport, and under the care of physicians Nesbitt regained consciousness about 8 o'clock this morning. His ears, hands, and feet were badly frozen, but the doctors believe he will recover.

ANOTHER WOMAN LAWYER.

Mrs. Foltz of California Applies for Admission to the New York Bar.

Gen. Benj. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, presented Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday as a candidate for admission to the New York bar. Mrs. Foltz has practised in California since 1879. One of her brothers, S. M. Shortridge, is counsel for the Spreckels interests; another, Charles M., is connected with the San Francisco *Call*, and a third, John R., is Mayor of the town of Gainsville, Tex. Gen. Tracy supplemented the usual formal motion with an address, in which he spoke of Mrs. Foltz's qualifications, and personally vouched for the correctness of her credentials, which included a certificate of character from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. Since 1890 Mrs. Foltz has been a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt told Gen. Tracy to submit the papers, and if they were regular the motion would be granted.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE YAMPA.

A Report from Bermuda that Cuthbert S. Johnson Had Shot Himself.

The following despatch was received by THE SUN last night:

"BERMUDA, Feb. 20.—C. T. Johnson, New York Yacht Club, shot himself this afternoon on board Mr. Palmer's yacht Yampa. Dead."

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. R. Suydam Palmer's guests on board the Yampa, which left on Feb. 11, were Theo. C. Zerega, Cuthbert Johnson, Geo. A. Cormack, and Cambridge Livingston, all of New York. Capt. Edward W. Sherlock was in command.

Mr. Cuthbert Slocum Johnson, who was the only guest of that name on Mr. Palmer's yacht, was a son of the late William P. Johnson and a grandson of Bradish Johnson, the former sugar magnate of New Orleans.

Mr. Johnson was 29 years of age and lived with his stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, at 19 East Twenty-second street, where his brother-in-law and only sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cooper Townsend, also reside. Edwin M. Townsend, Mr. Johnson's father-in-law, when seen at his home last evening, was greatly surprised and shocked at the report and said that he knew nothing about the matter, and immediately cabled to Mr. Palmer at Bermuda for particulars. Mr. Townsend said:

"I am certain if he shot himself it was an accident. He had no business or private troubles, and had everything to live for. He was in the best of spirits when he left home, and anticipated an enjoyable trip. He had not been in very good health lately, but his illness was of such a trifling nature that he could not have been depressed over it When he was packing his trunk I noticed that he had a big horse pistol, and it is possible that he might have been cleaning it, and thus have accidentally shot himself. I can't understand it, as I received a cable from him on Wednesday, asking me to send him something."

George Griswold Haven, who is Mr. Palmer's stepfather, when seen at his home, 24 East Thirty-ninth street, said that he had heard nothing from Mr. Palmer regarding Mr. Johnson's death, but would immediately cable for particulars.

Young Mr. Johnson was not very well known in New York, as he spent most of his time abroad, and, when in this country, divided his time between this city and Chicago. Mr. Johnson while abroad last year met Mr. Palmer in England, and a warm friendship sprung up between them.

Mr. Palmer invited him to become his guest on the Yampa, which was cruising along the English coast, and Mr. Johnson sailed with him from Southampton for New York last October. When Mr. Palmer decided to cruise to Bermuda and the Windward Islands Mr. Johnson was among the first to be invited to become one of the party and eagerly accepted the invitation. Mr. Palmer's other guests were George A. Cormack, the fleet Captain of the Larchmont Yacht Club, Theodore C. Zerega, a prominent member of the New York and Seawanhaka Corinthian yacht clubs and one of the cleverest amateur skippers in the country, and Cambridge Livingston, a member of the old Knickerbocker family of that name. The Yampa, which is the largest and finest schooner yacht enrolled in the New York Yacht Club fleet, is owned by R. Suydam Palmer.

BLIZZARD IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Railroads Blocked and Many Trains Snowbound—Grand Ice Scenery at Niagara.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The blizzard which prevailed here all last night has filled every cut on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh line, and no trains are running. The snow banks were as high as the car tops before this storm, and the place where the tracks run was like a canal. This is now filled to the brim, and nothing can be done in the way of moving trains until it is cleared out.

LOCKPORT, Feb. 20.—No trains have arrived from the east since 4:30 yesterday afternoon. The train due here from Niagara Falls at 6 o'clock last evening arrived this morning at 8:30, drawn by three engines. Last night about twenty Lockport people were snowbound on trains from Buffalo. At 2:30 this morning four engines were sent out from here and brought in a car from the junction with the delayed passengers. The storm still continues.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 20.—Only one train has come in from the west since last night, and several trains have been abandoned, including the night train to Lockport. The trains from the east were many hours late. The ice jam is considerably larger, and the flow of water over the Falls is growing less. The ice scenery is grand. A cold spell seems to be setting in again, the mercury playing about zero.

Another wind and snow storm set in here this afternoon and is raging here to-night. Railroad men say that if it continues not a train will be moving east or west to-morrow. One of the trains that arrived to-day was eighteen hours late. All the other trains are late, and some have been abandoned.

BILL TO REGULATE MARRIAGE.

Senator Hoar Wants to Protect American Women from Foreign Adventurers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate to-day passed the bill to regulate marriage in the District of Columbia. The amendment offered by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), making the limit of age of the woman 18, instead of 21, and an amendment offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), allowing marriages to be celebrated by the Judge of any court of record or by any Justice of the Peace, were agreed to.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Hoar forbidding the issue of marriage licenses in cases where one of the parties is an alien without a certificate of the Minister or Consul of the country of which such alien is a citizen stating that, under the laws of that country, the marriage would be valid. He said that he wanted to protect American women—attractive by beauty or accomplishments or wealth—from the rapacity of foreign adventurers, whether titled or untitled. Under the laws of some foreign countries, he said, officers of the army could not contract a lawful marriage with an American girl without the assent of his own Government, and under French law no person under 25 could contract a lawful marriage without the assent of his parents. Mr. Hoar gave some instances of American marriages being repudiated in Germany because they were not celebrated in compliance with the law of that country. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

EX-CONSUL WALLER PARDONED.

The Pardon Signed by President Faure and Orders Issued for Waller's Release.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary Olney has received the following despatch from Ambassador Eustis under to-day's date:

"The President signed this morning Waller's pardon. Orders are being issued for his release."

There does not seem to be any intention on the part of Mr. Waller's counsel or of his friends to take advantage of the offer made by the United States Ambassador, under instructions from the State Department, to enter suit for damages in the French courts, with the United States Ambassador providing the requisite security for costs. On the contrary, the Waller family, finding that the United States, on the facts as disclosed, decline to make an international affair out of Waller's offence, are contemplating his return to Kansas, from which State he was originally appointed Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar. Mrs. Waller is said to be at present in Baltimore. Nothing has been heard from Waller directly by his family for three or four weeks, according to the statement made by his daughter to-day.

NO MONEY FOR SPOTTERS.

The House Committee Does Not Endorse the Post Office Department's Spy System.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads refuses to endorse the spy system of the Post Office Department. It has stricken out a provision of $175,000 to pay the spotters who have been employed to watch the carriers throughout the country, and will recommend an increase in the number of regular special agents who are appointed under the civil service rules, and will be attached to the office of the fourth assistant Postmaster-General, instead of that of the superintendent of the free delivery service.

Another Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 20.—A freight locomotive on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway blew up this afternoon while standing on the side track at Bridgeport, Ala. Engineer John Walkup and Fireman William Irvin were instantly killed, and Front Brakeman T. Riggle, who was on the engine, sustained injuries which it is thought will result in death. The cause of the explosion is not known.

COMET IS HEADING FOR US.

PERRINE'S DISCOVERY COMING STRAIGHT AT THE EARTH.

Its Rate of Speed Is 1,600,000 Miles a Day—Prof. Lenschuer Thinks It Will Swerve Off—If It Strikes It May Only Cause a Sharp Meteoric Display.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Perrine's comet is advancing toward the earth at the prodigious pace of 1,600,000 miles a day, and unless it changes its course it may hit the earth some time during Saturday, March 14. Prof. Lenschuer of the State University of California has just completed his calculations of the orbit of the new comet, which was discovered by Astronomer Perrine of the Lick University a few days ago.

His calculations convince him that the comet will take a new course on March 1 and sheer away from the earth. If, however, the professor has made a mistake of a millionth part of a unit in his figures the comet may strike us

Prof. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory, was seen this evening by a SUN reporter and asked if it were possible for the comet and the earth to meet in collision. His reply was that such a thing was certainly possible.

"Comets," he said, "have no special relation to the earth, and if the earth happened to be in the path of one it would, of course, be struck. I am not prepared to say just what would happen. No one knows. You see we have no record of any such experience. The only man who dares to say much on this subject is Prof. C. A. Young of Princeton, and I'll give you his opinion on the subject, because he has given that line more attention than I have.

"Prof. Young's opinion is that a comet is nothing but a 'sand bank;' that is, it is a swarm of solid particles of unknown size and widely separate, say pin heads, several hundred feet apart, each particle carrying with it an envelope of gas, largely hydrocarbon, in which gaslight is produced, either by electrical discharges between the particles or by some other light, the evolving action due to the sun's influence. This hypothesis derives its chief plausibility from the modern discovery of the close relationship between meteors and comets.

"Prof. Young says that comets may hurt us in two ways, either by actually striking the earth or by falling into the sun, and thus producing such an increase of solar heat as to burn us up."

In regard to the possibility of a collision with a comet, Prof. Pickering said that it was to be admitted that such an event was possible. "In fact," he continued, "if the earth lasts long enough such a thing is practically sure to happen, for there are several comets' orbits which pass near to the earth's orbit than the semi-diameter of the comet's head, and at some time the earth and comet will certainly come together. Such encounters will, however, be rare. If we accept the estimate of Babinet they will occur once in fifteen millions of years in the long run."

As to the consequence of such a collision, Prof. Pickering said it was impossible to estimate for want of sure knowledge of the state of aggregation of the matter composing a comet. "If we accept the modern theory," he said, "and if this theory be true, everything depends on the size of the separate solid particles which form the main part of the comet's mass. If they weigh tons the bombardment would be very serious, but if, as seems more likely, the particles are smaller than pin heads, the result would be simply a grand meteoric shower.

"Now," continued the Professor, "although the possibility of that comet striking the earth is real, still the probability is not so great. So far as we know the probability is not much greater than that of some other comets striking us. At the Harvard observatory here we have not yet had the three good observations which are required before we can make any computation.

"This is for the reason that so many other observatories are watching comets that we devote our time to things which they cannot do so well as we can. Of course, if the time comes when we are in a position where our observations will count for much, we shall devote our energies to them."

70,000 CHILDREN LOST.

The Last School Census Shows a Surprising Decrease—Mistake, Says Jasper.

The footings of the last school census, taken last November and December, were sent to Mayor Strong yesterday. They show on their face that there are 70,000 fewer children in the city to-day than there were a year ago. This census shows that between the ages of 4 and 21 there are 448,493 children in this city. The census taken last April under the supervision of the Board of Health shows that between the ages of 4 and 20 there were 514,017 children in the city. Both enumerations were made by the police, save in the first six wards, where the truant officers took this last census. The census of a year ago was footed up by Dr. Roger Tracy of the Health Board, a most competent statistician, the correctness of whose work has not been doubted. This last census was footed up by Superintendent Jasper's expert accountant.

Superintendent Jasper says he thinks the last census is wrong, for his records show that the schools have 10,000 more pupils than are credited to them in the census, and he doesn't know how the mistake was made.

Mayor Strong had not examined the figures yesterday afternoon, and said he couldn't say anything about the missing children.

"I am going to study the figures carefully," said he, "and perhaps I shall be able to find a few. I'll not set the bellmen at work yet awhile."

The only figures in this census and that of the Board of Health taken last April that come near agreement are those of the children out of school. In the census of last April this number is set at 50,009 truants, all children between the ages of 4 and 16 that were not in school being included under this name. This last census places the number at 49,861.

MONADNOCK IN COMMISSION.

A Modern War Ship Made of a Monitor Which Once Sank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Another harbor defence vessel, practically new, was added to the United States navy to-day when the monitor Monadnock was placed in commission at Mare Island, Cal. The Monadnock was one of the old-time monitors of the Ericsson type, and was the first of these vessels to make a long sea voyage. Despite predictions of disaster, the Navy Department decided to send her from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and Commander, now Rear Admiral, Bunce successfully piloted her through the Straits of Magellan and around to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

In Secretary Robeson's administration the Monadnock was ordered to be repaired, which meant, under a liberal construction of the law at that time, that she should be rebuilt. Material for her reconstruction was sent to the Pacific, but while the Monadnock was being convoyed to San Francisco by the vessel containing her new fittings, both sank in a storm. The Monadnock remained under water for a long time, but was finally raised, as was the material. The Navy Department decided that the vessel was worth converting into a monitor of the modern type, and now, after nearly twenty years have elapsed since this was first contemplated, she has become an up-to-date war ship.

The Monadnock is classed as a low freeboard monitor. She is constructed of iron, has twin screws, an indicated horse power of 3,000, and a displacement of 3,990 tons. Her main battery consists of six guns.

The Katahdin Ready for Action.

The harbor defence ram Katahdin, designed by Admiral Ammen, was put in commission yesterday afternoon at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. Her commander is Richard P. Leary, and her crew numbers about fifty. She carries only rapid-fire guns. She is 261 feet long, and has a breadth of 43 feet 5 inches.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—*Adv.*

DECLINE TO MEET CARLISLE.

Some of the Bankers Remember When He Declined to Meet Them.

A few discordant notes were heard yesterday in banking circles over the dinner to be given by the Hon. C. C. Baldwin to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, at the Metropolitan Club on Monday evening. Certain bank Presidents have anything but a friendly feeling toward Secretary Carlisle because of his attitude toward them during the three years he has held the Treasury portfolio. Several of these bank Presidents have sent regrets to Mr. Baldwin. They have either convenient engagements for next Monday evening or they are not well.

A little more than a year ago Assistant Treasurer Jordan got the bankers together one night at Delmonico's at a dinner which had for its sole purpose a greeting to Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Jordan had been aware that Mr. Carlisle, unlike his predecessors in the Treasury Department, had refused to confer with the New York bankers or in any way to accept their suggestions as to the management of the Government's finances. The feeling was decidedly uncomfortable, and Mr. Jordan endeavored to calm things and bring the Secretary and the bankers together. Mr. Carlisle was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the night of the Delmonico dinner. He leisurely ate his dinner at the Fifth Avenue along with ex-Congressman Phil Thompson of Kentucky.

Meantime, the bankers and Mr. Jordan were over at Delmonico's awaiting the coming of the Secretary. The dinner was set back over an hour, and still the Secretary did not come. Finally Mr. Jordan went over to the Fifth Avenue, found the Secretary in the dining room of the hotel, and begged him to attend the dinner at Delmonico's. The Secretary declined to do so.

Mr. Jordan was never so mortified in his life. He returned and explained the situation to the bankers. They sympathized with Mr. Jordan, whose intentions had been of the best, they said. The dinner was brought on, a little overdone, to be sure, and the bankers proceeded to have as good a time as possible. At the close of the feast in walked Mr. Carlisle. He merely shook hands. Mr. Jordan and the bankers believed at the time that the Secretary intended a studied affront by his refusal to meet the bankers on that occasion.

This is why some of the bankers cannot find it convenient or healthful to be present at the Metropolitan Club on Monday night. Mr. Baldwin said yesterday that a list of guests woud not be ready before Monday evening. In explanation of the dinner he said:

"Mr. Carlisle is a very old friend of mine, and I have invited a few of my social, political, and business friends to meet him; there is nothing more to it."

MOONSHINERS RAIDED.

A Distillery on Long Island with an Output of 80 or 90 Gallons a Day.

The revenue officers in the Brooklyn district made a big haul yesterday of which Collector John C. Kelly is proud. The scene of the raid was thirty-eight miles out on Long Island at a little village on the north side known as West Hills, about three miles and a half beyond the railroad depot at Huntington.

The Secret Service men attached to the Brooklyn office recently got a tip that there was a moonshiner's retreat there, and that it had been in operation probably for a couple of years, with an output of from eighty to ninety gallons a day. The raid was arranged for yesterday, and about 11 o'clock Deputy Collector A. J. McKinney, Revenue Agents Brooks and Yates, Deputy Collector Mallon, and Deputy Marshal Koch met at Jamaica and took a north side train for Huntington.

From these they started on foot, and about two o'clock they closed in on a cosey-looking old Dutch cottage with barns and a stable attached about 100 feet from the lonely road leading through the valley from Huntington. It was well sheltered by a grove of trees. The nearest dwelling was more than a mile away. There were no persons in sight when the officers approached the house from different directions.

Agent Brooks and two of his companions made a break for the front entrance, and Deputy McKinney and the others rushed to the rear. Only three persons were found on the premises. They were Samuel Gelber, an apparently unsophisticated German, who seemed to be dumfounded at the unexpected invasion; a middle-aged, neatly dressed woman, who said she was Rebecca Petteer, and her 13-year-old boy Abil. The officers soon satisfied themselves that the head of the house, who is supposed to be the woman's husband, was absent with the team of horses and the best wagon of the establishment.

While Deputy Marshal Koch was keeping watch over the three prisoners, the other officers started on an investigation. They found a most complete outfit for distilling purposes, and a complete rectifying apparatus, together with twelve barrels of whiskey, a large quantity of alcohol and French spirits, and a large supply of grain and rye.

While the investigation was in progress the innocent-looking German prisoner in some manner disappeared from the watchful eyes of Deputy Marshal Koch, and a search was instituted for him in and around the premises, but he was not found.

McKinney and Brooks returned to Brooklyn, leaving the others in charge of the house and the two prisoners. The officials feel much chagrined over the escape of the other prisoner. Mr. McKinney has not yet been able to learn who the owner of the property is, or the chief manager of the concern. He has ascertained, however, that the stuff turned out was sold regularly in the south Brooklyn and Long Island, and he expects that several arrests will follow.

GEN. HARRISON COMING EAST.

He Wishes to Dispose of Business Engagements Before His Marriage.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Ex-President Harrison will leave here to-morrow for New York, where he goes to make final arrangements for his approaching marriage, this being his last trip East before the ceremony. He has not yet said to his friends on what day the marriage will take place, and for this reason it is not believed that the day has been fixed.

It is known, however, that he has some pressing legal engagements, and for this reason the marriage has been deferred. He and Mrs. Dimick both desire to spend the greater part of the summer in the mountains of the East, and the ex-President wishes to dispose of all pressing business so as to spend the first few months of his married life in comparative freedom from business cares.

It is understood here that the Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Harrison is an elder, will assist in the marriage ceremony. It is not known what New York minister will officiate. The preparations at the residence here are practically complete, the house having been refurnished and the interior decorations improved.

Bank President Brayton Ives Retires.

Brayton Ives resigned yesterday the Presidency of the Western National Bank. Mr. Ives was elected President in 1890. On one or two occasions there has been friction between some of the directors and Mr. Ives, but this had altogether disappeared, it was said yesterday. It was announced that Mr. Ives retired so as to be able to give more time to his personal business. The recent death of James Betts Metcalf of the New York Stock Exchange, whose special partner Mr. Ives was, has put extra work upon Mr. Ives. Then, too, he intends to pay even more attention to the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Ice-crusted Shipping.

All vessels that got into this port yesterday had a tussle with frosty gales that sent the sea crests, that froze as they struck, over weather bows. The steamship Nacoochee from Savannah, forty-eight hours late, made only sixty-eight knots in the twenty-four hours, when the blow was fiercest. The decks of the little Norwegian steamship Kitty, from Progreso, were covered with ice a foot thick, and her rigging and spars were masked in snow and ice accumulated in intermittent squalls. The steamship Alberta, in ballast from Cardiff, lost a seaman, Edmund Korok, an Austrian, in a tempest on Feb. 5.

No Hope for Ex.-Gov. Robinson.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20.—At 6 o'clock there was a change for the worse in Gov. Robinson's condition. There is no hope entertained for his recovery, and he may not live through the night.

All Parties Are Harmonizing
In the belief that Hiker's Expectorant is the only certain cure for a cough or cold, croup, bronchitis, grippe, or pneumonia.—*Adv.*

VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION

THEY SAY IN WASHINGTON WE HAVE SUGGESTED NO NEW PLAN.

But Mr. Smalley Insists that the Scheme He Has Made Public Is Fathered by Our Government—In England Many Are Sanguine of Some Final Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Diligent inquiry of State Department officials and others who would naturally possess information of what is taking place in foreign affairs fails to confirm the news from London to the effect that a plan of arbitration of the Venezuelan question is being considered by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

It is announced with positiveness that the United States have made no recent proposition for arbitration, and have suggested no method of settling the dispute since the note of Secretary Olney was sent to Lord Salisbury, as Congress was informed by the President in his annual message.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. George W. Smalley, the American correspondent of the *Times*, in a despatch which that paper will publish to-morrow, protests against the plan for the appointment of a Joint Commission to settle the Venezuelan boundary dispute now being discussed by the American press as his or the *Times's* project. He says it is neither one nor the other, but is the plan that the United States Government is ready to officially propose or accept on the conditions named in his original despatch to the *Times*.

The scheme, he adds, must be accepted or rejected as a whole. It is not open for Great Britain to accept part of it. Nevertheless, it does not follow that the Washington Government would not consider a counter proposal or a reasonable modification of the plan.

He dwells upon the jingo opposition to the plan and other difficulties, which, he declares, are increasing, and contends that these show clearly the danger of delay and what risks the Washington Government took in allowing the proposal to be published.

The *St. James's Gazette* cautions its readers against accepting as an accomplished fact the rumors of an agreement between England and America to submit the Venezuelan dispute to arbitration. The *Gazette* declares that it is in a position to state that the proposals made are unofficial, and that neither Government has made a formal suggestion to arbitrate the question. Still, the paper adds, there is foundation, though slight, for belief that the American Government will aid England in fixing the basis of arbitration.

The *Westminster Gazette* surmises that as soon as a basis for negotiations can be arrived at the Venezuelan question will cease to be a matter of controversy, and a treaty providing for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration between England and the United States will be formulated. The leaders of the Liberal party, the *Gazette* thinks, would enthusiastically welcome this. "We can safely state," the paper says, "that Lord Rosebery actually invited negotiations for permanent arbitration, proposing to the Washington Government that in certain events the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Lord Chief Justice of England should meet and discuss a difference, even to the end of settling the matter themselves."

Mr. Bayard on International Sympathy.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Ambassador Bayard, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the prologue of an entertainment of the Brighton Grammar School, dwelling upon the necessity of friendship between Great Britain and the United States, has written a letter, in which he says:

"It is a wise thought to inculcate international sympathies in the schools of each country. The way the twig is bent the tree inclines, and I hope that the British oak and the American hickory will always incline toward mutual friendship."

RUSSIA AND COREA.

A Report that the Czar Will Establish a Protectorate Over that Kingdom.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A despatch to the *Globe* from Shanghai says it is believed there that Russia intends to establish a protectorate over Corea, and that England and the United States will strenuously resist such action. In the mean time the Japanese are making active naval preparations.

Russia, according to this despatch, has chartered six Norwegian and German steamers, which are taking on cargoes of coal at Shanghai, intended for the use of the Russian squadron.

It is said in Shanghai that China will permit Russian war ships to use Chinese ports for the purpose of coaling.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Great Britain regarded Russia's pledge, given in 1886, not to occupy Corea under any circumstances, as still binding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The rumor of the reported intention of Russia to proclaim a protectorate over Corea reached the State Department in a cable message sent several days ago by Mr. Sill, the Minister of the United States to Corea, as a newspaper statement. Beyond this nothing on the subject has come to the attention of Secretary Olney.

The statement in the despatch from Shanghai to the London *Globe*, that the United States and Great Britain would probably "strenuously resist such action," has no basis of authority so far as this Government is concerned.

Big Dry Dock in Brooklyn Contemplated.

William N. Dykman of Brooklyn called on Mayor Strong yesterday to protest against the city of New York going into the dry dock business. Mr. Dykman, who represents the company which owns the dry docks in the Erie Basin, said that should New York construct dry docks of her own she would completely ruin the business of his company. Mayor Strong said that the city thought of doing it only to build up her commercial interests and because there are no dry docks privately owned that can accommodate the biggest steamers now in commission. Mr. Dykman replied that his company has in contemplation building such a dock.

To Prosecute the Charges Against Tamsen.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Attorney-General Hancock has designated the Hon. G. D. B. Hasbrouck First Deputy Attorney-General to appear for the State in the prosecution of the charges filed with the Governor against Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen of New York city. The Governor several days ago directed ex-Judge William H. Robertson of Batonah to act as Commissioner to hear the testimony. Mr. Hasbrouck will appear before him when and where he shall indicate.

Bill to Retire Park Commissioner Cruger.

Senator Page of this city has introduced in the Legislature a bill to reduce the number of Park Commissioners from four to three, by withdrawing from the Mayor power to appoint a successor to the first Commissioner whose term shall expire. The Park Commissioner whose term first expires is President S. Vaughn Rensselaer Cruger. His term will end on May 1 next. Col. Cruger is a Union League Club partisan and anti-Platt leader.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

James Vaughn, who was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for killing James W. Watson in Yonkers on Dec. 21, 1895, was sentenced by Judge Chester yesterday to six years at hard labor in Dannemora.

A south-bound train on the West Shore Railroad, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, struck Dr. Henry H. Rouse, a prominent physician of Congers, N. Y., injuring his head badly. Doctors say that he cannot live. He was well known throughout this State.

It was discovered yesterday that the boiler that exploded on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad near Utica on Wednesday, killing Engineer Keech and Fireman Lewis, was blown up because the water had been allowed to get below the safety mark.

The body of H. Cranston Potter, who met death in San Francisco Bay ten days ago, has been forwarded for New York from Tacoma, where the funeral occurred on Wednesday. His brother, James Brown Potter, remains in Tacoma to settle up the deceased man's affairs.

RAID ON A THIEVES RESORT.

One of the Sheriff's Posse Killed and Three of Them Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Jackson City, Va., at the Virginia end of Long Bridge, leading across from Washington to the Old Dominion, a place that has for a long time been the resort of thieves and the lower element that follows the race track, was to-night the scene of a tragedy in which one man was killed and three wounded.

Six deputies of Sheriff Palmer of Alexandria county made a raid upon a saloon kept by John Nelson. They expected to find stolen property and a gambling paraphernalia. As the posse entered the place Nelson became aware of their intentions and immediately began firing. Harry Candler, the bartender, followed his employer's example, and a fusillade of bullets met the officers. About twenty or thirty persons were in the saloon at the time, but soon fled from danger.

The attack of Nelson and his bartender took the officers unawares, and before they could draw their weapons Special Deputy Benjamin Hines (colored) was instantly killed, Special Deputy Johnson shot in the neck, and Deputy Ed Deuterman received a bullet in the chin which laid him prostrate. Charles O'Neill, known as "Peg" O'Neill, by reason of his having a wooden leg, and who was a hanger-on at the saloon, came to the assistance of the posse and received a bullet in the eye from the pistol of Nelson.

Nelson and Candler fled and the wounded men were brought to the Emergency Hospital at Washington, where they received medical attendance.

The bullet was extracted from Johnson's neck and O'Neill's eye. Deuterman seemed the worst injured, but the physicians do not look for fatal results in either case.

Hines's body was left in the saloon for the Coroner's inquest.

FORTY BODIES FOUND.

Terrific Results of the Dynamite Explosion Near Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 20.—The explosion of dynamite which occurred at Viedendorp, a suburb of this city, last evening was more disastrous than was at first believed. Eight railway cars loaded with dynamite were being switched from one track to another when the explosion took place. At the spot where the dynamite exploded a hole thirty feet deep was made in the ground, and every house within a radius of half a mile was razed to the ground.

The number of persons killed cannot yet be even estimated. Forty bodies have been found, and the search is only just beginning. Two hundred injured persons have been taken to the hospitals, where several of them have died. Comparatively few white persons were killed.

As yet nothing is positively known as to what actually caused the explosion. Twenty tons of the dynamite had been exposed to the direct rays of the sun for three days.

The latest estimate places the number of the killed at over one hundred. Many persons are missing, and there is scarcely a doubt that they were blown to pieces.

The principal victims were poor Boers, very few foreigners living at Viedendorp.

HUNTER IS FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Republican Nominee for Senator in Kentucky Declares Himself.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 20.—In an interview yesterday Dr. Godfrey Hunter, Republican nominee for United States Senator, announced for the first time that he was for sound money. Mr. Hunter said:

"In the State Convention which declared unconditionally for a gold standard I was a member of the Platform Committee and fought for that platform. I am a sound money advocate, and always have been. I refer to my course in Congress and to my public utterances. I have not yet seen any cause to change the views I have heretofore held."

Tuesday's vote resulted: Blackburn, 59; Hunter, 59; Carlisle, 2; McCreary, 1; Bate, 1; Crawford, 1; Burchett, 1; Davis, 1.

A stormy interview took place between Dr. Hunter and Gov. Bradley in the Governor's office this afternoon over an article published in the Louisville *Commercial* of yesterday. The article said the admirers of Bradley wished to put him forward for the Presidency, but that he would have a very poor show for the nomination if it should appear from his action or non-action that a free silver Senator was elected. It said further that justly or unjustly Bradley would be held responsible for the election of a free silver Senator.

Gov. Bradley read the article to Dr. Hunter, and asked him to make a statement that it did him (Bradley) an injustice, but this Dr. Hunter refused to do.

A PHONOGRAPH CRUSADE.

The Rev. S. B. Russell Shocked by a Naughty Song.

The Rev. S. B. Russell of the Law Enforcement Society in Brooklyn made a call at August Viemeister's saloon in Gates avenue and Broadway on Tuesday and dropped a nickel in the slot of a phonograph machine. The song which followed shocked the minister, and he hurried off from the saloon before it was finished. He got a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor and also a search warrant for the wicked phonograph. The latter had disappeared before the arrival of the policeman. Viemeister was arraigned