YOU SEE IT IN
BRIEFS AND A...
THE COMM...
Sun
Mr. Shepard Contends ... tionality of the ... the Opposition C... IT'S SO."
Are Afraid of Damn...
Argument was had yesterday ... submitted in the Appellate ... "ureme Court in support ...

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Nearly clear; warmer; shifting wind.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1896—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REED IN THEIR PLATFORM.

MASSACHUSETTS STARTS UP THE MAINE MAN'S BOOM.

The State Convention Practically Instructs the St. Louis Delegation for the Speaker of the House—Sound Money Resolutions Adopted—Manley on the Situation.

BOSTON, March 27.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention in Music Hall today was a Reed gathering from start to finish. It endorsed Mr. Reed in its platform as "a man of national reputation, of unblemished character, unswerving Republicanism, and great abilities." A man at the door of the hall gave a Reed badge to each delegate as he entered the place. Chairman Lyman called the meeting to order and Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese made the opening prayer.

In his address Mr. Lyman said:

"Let your votes send such men to St. Louis as shall best represent Massachusetts, that at this last Convention of the nineteenth century she and all New England may stand no cipher, but a mighty unit, and with such resolutions as shall receive the endorsement of all Americans who own a country; and demanding such a leader as truly American as the principles he is called upon to defend. New England cannot be said to be less worthy of leadership to-day than in the old days of the Thirteen United Colonies, when she presents as her chosen chieftain the name of Thomas Brackett Reed."

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as its choice for Chairman the Hon. Samuel W. McCall of Winchester. There was a long list of Vice-Presidents.

Chairman McCall in his speech discussed two propositions:

"First—Under existing conditions the interests of this country demand a rational application, upon broad national lines and without caprice or favor, of the policy of protection.

"Second. The same interests require a firm and unfaltering adherence to the financial standard of the great commercial nations of the world."

In closing the speaker said:

"If, fellow Republicans, you want a leader who will make not only a great candidate, but a great President, whose administration will strengthen his party through the signal benefits it will confer upon this country, then ask the Republicans of this nation to send out put at the head of their columns in the battle of '96 that man of dauntless courage and unstained honor, that great parliamentarian who beat down the obstruction that paralyzed the House of Representatives, that broad-minded and enlightened statesman, Thomas B. Reed of Maine."

Senator Lodge then presented the platform. It contained these planks:

"We regard the silver agitation as hurtful to business and destructive of confidence, and as has recently been shown, hostile to all tariff legislation designed to give protection to our industries and revenue to our Treasury.

"We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement. Each dollar must be kept as good as every other dollar. The credit of the United States must be maintained at the highest point, so that it cannot be questioned anywhere, either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept, and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold.

"We believe in a foreign policy which shall be at all times and with all nations firm, vigorous, and dignified.

"Our interests in the American continents must be carefully guarded, and for the protection of those interests we should maintain our influence in the Hawaiian Islands, and build and control the Isthmian canal. We have never interfered, and shall not now interfere, with the long established possessions of any European power in the Americas; but those possessions must not be extended. The Monroe doctrine declared in 1823, and enforced in 1865 and in 1895, must always be upheld.

"We sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle for independence. As friends of freedom everywhere, we wish them success, and believe that the United States should use its influence and good offices in the interests of humanity to bring to an end the useless and bloody war now desolating Cuba, and to give to the people of that island peace and self-government.

"Massachusetts Republicans have never undertaken to pledge or bind their delegates to a National Convention. We do not intend to do so now. But we think it fitting to declare our decided preference among the candidates for the Republican nomination to the Presidency. We present to the National Convention for nomination as President, and we urge all our delegates to give their earnest, united, and active support to a fearless leader tried in many hard conflicts, a man of national reputation, of unblemished character, unswerving Republicanism, and great abilities, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine."

On motion of the Hon. Willard Howland the Convention then elected four delegates at large to the National Convention. The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, W. Murray Crane of Dalton, the Hon. E. S. Draper of Hopedale, and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston were unanimously elected. Alternates were elected as follows: H. H. Boutwell of Belmont, L. C. Southard of Easton, R. S. Hawkins of Springfield, and S. E. Courtney of Boston.

During the time occupied in the counting of the ballots Senator Lodge made a vigorous extempore speech on the issues of the day.

"The American people," said the Senator, "may have their defects, but they are not for sale. They cannot be bought. [Great applause.] After England has yielded to our contention, is it worth while to argue that we were wrong? England has learned more of the United States in six months than in a generation past. England honors and admires the man who loves his country. I wish that some people in the United States would emulate its example. I have something here that I will read on this subject."

The Senator here read an utterance which, he prophesied, would be branded in some newspapers as the utterance of a jingo. "But I will not deceive you," he continued. "It is the utterance of Charles Sumner." [Great applause.]

These were the words Senator Lodge quoted:

"For myself I cannot doubt that in the interest of both parties, Cuba and Spain, and in the interest of humanity also, the contest should be closed. This is my judgment on the facts so far as known to me. Cuba must be saved from the bloody delirium, or little will be left for the final conqueror. No can the enlightened mind fail to see that the Spanish power on this island is an anachronism. The day of European colonies has passed, at least in this hemisphere, where the rights of man were first proclaimed and self-government first organized."

Senator Lodge continued:

"There are certain quarters where it is fashionable to sneer at patriotism. It is well not only to have patriotism, but occasionally to talk about it. [Applause.] Look on the flag and you see there not the dollar, but the face of Washington, the face of liberty. That means that we are a great nation, that we are the guardians of this Western hemisphere." [Applause.]

In response to loud calls for the delegates, Mr. Curtis Guild, Jr., followed Senator Lodge in a brief speech enunciating the principles of the Republican party. He presented the name of Reed as the candidate of all New England. On the announcement of the result of the ballot by ex-Mayor Curtis, the Convention adjourned without formality.

MANLEY'S ESTIMATE OF CANDIDATES' STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. J. H. Manley sent to Mr. W. Murray Crane the following telegram to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1896.

Hon. W. Murray Crane, Republican State Convention, Boston, Mass.

In answer to your inquiry, this is the situation as it will stand at the end of this week, at the close of your Convention to-day there will have been 308 delegates elected. Gov. McKinley will have 182 delegates, provided you assign to him the entire delegation from Wisconsin, Indiana, and Minnesota. But Ohio should be taken from his number 12 delegates from these States who have declared since their election in favor of Mr. Reed, and as they were not instructed, they should be taken from the McKinley column and given to Mr. Reed's. This gives Gov. McKinley 170 delegates; Mr. Reed, 72; Gov. Morton, 54; Senator Allison, 38; Senator Quay, 26; Senator Cullom, 16; contested, 36. You will see that this gives Mr. McKinley 150 delegates, against 210 anti-McKinley delegates.

The situation is precisely as it was twenty years ago. You will remember that three months before the Convention met at Chicago we were confident of Mr. Blaine's nomination. He stood then as the apostle of protection. But he had opposed to his nomination Senator Conkling of New York, Senator Morton of Indiana, Secretary Bristow of Kentucky, Gov. Hayes of Ohio, and Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania. We felt so sure of Mr. Blaine's nomination that we regarded it as settled, and yet it was defeated in the Convention, and Mr. Blaine went down before the Ohio candidate.

History will repeat itself at St. Louis. Gov. McKinley is and will be the leading candidate in the Convention, but he will have opposed to him as candidates Gov. Morton of New York, Senator Allison of Iowa, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Reed of Maine. You will find that the tables will be turned and the Ohio Governor will go down before the man from Maine.

J. H. MANLEY.

ONE TICKET TO SIX SHOUTERS.

How the McKinley Whoopers Got Into the State Convention Hall.

How so many leather-lunged shouters for the Milholland-McKinley movement in the Republican State Convention on Tuesday night got into the hall was revealed yesterday by a man who helped do it. He said:

"The orders went out from Mr. Milholland at the State Club that he must have a gang of shouters at the evening session and we scoured the town to get it together. Billy Daly and Theodore Ruhle of the Public Works arranged to do the stuffing of the hall. We could get the boys up to the hall, but we couldn't get 'em in because we didn't have enough tickets. The only thing to do was to let 'em in by relays. We got as many tickets as we could and sent in a lot. Then Daly and Ruhle gathered up the tickets which were not taken at the door and came out for more men. This was repeated until we got about 300 of the boys in, and didn't they yell when the time came?"

It was said at the headquarters of the State Committee yesterday that separate tickets will be issued for every session of the next State Convention, and that tickets will be taken up at the door every time.

MANY LOOK TO HARRISON.

They Think Him the Man to Check the McKinley Boom.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—While the Massachusetts Convention was endorsing the political aspirations of Speaker Reed this afternoon he was seated in the gallery of the House chatting with a party of women. At the same time, down on the basement floor of the House wing of the Capitol, in the room of the Committee on Accounts, which is the headquarters of the Reed boom in Washington, sat Mr. Reed's political manager, Joseph H. Manley, penning a telegram to a member of the Massachusetts Convention regarding the present status of the Presidential candidates.

The politicians in Washington who are managing the Reed-Allison campaign have recovered somewhat from the demoralization that almost overwhelmed them when the booms of Davis and Manderson and Cullom and other favorite sons went to pieces, and they are now quite hopeful that the wave of McKinleyism has about spent itself for the present, and that it will be possible to do some effective work in behalf of Reed and Allison. The managers are encouraged by the result of the picturesque convention in Texas yesterday, and are disposed to set the delegates elected in the Reed column, although a rolling convention was held and contested delegates elected. It is the plan of the Reed-Allison men to take all the delegates they can get now, whether the conventions at which they are elected are controlled by shotguns or oral arguments, and to leave the question of the legality of the elections to be settled by the National Convention.

The possibility of ex-President Harrison's candidacy is referred to persistently, and many shrewd politicians predict that he will yet be an important factor in the race. This talk of Harrison seems to have been revived at the recent New York Convention, for several New York Congressmen to-day expressed the belief that, in the event of Gov. Morton's failure to secure the nomination at St. Louis, the ex-President might be selected as the choice of the McKinley faction. One of the most conservative members of the New York delegation, who is anxious for the nomination of Gov. Morton but doubtful as to his prospects, said to a SUN reporter that there was a growing sentiment in New York for Harrison. He said:

"I am as loyal to Gov. Morton as any man on earth to-day and I would rejoice to see him nominated, but I regret to see that he does not gain much strength outside the State. The same may be said of all the other candidates, perhaps, with the exception of Mr. Reed. While I believe that some of the McKinley enthusiasm is manufactured to order, it cannot be denied that he is getting a very dangerous lead over the other men. It begins to look as if the men who took up Blaine at the eleventh hour in 1892, with the hope of defeating Harrison, may now turn on Harrison and attempt to make him play the Blaine role against McKinley."

WANTED TO SEE MISS VANDERBILT.

A Lunatic Who Looks Like Schlatter Arrested in Fifth Avenue.

Passers-by on Fifth avenue in the neighborhood of the Cathedral stopped yesterday afternoon to watch the progress of a man who was strolling leisurely along the west side of the avenue toward the Vanderbilt houses. The man bore a striking resemblance to Schlatter, the alleged healer, who a few months ago made many believers in Colorado by his supposed miraculous cures. He was dressed in a faded suit of butternut, the trousers of which scarcely reached to his ankles, and a broad-brimmed black felt slouch hat, from under which a tangled mass of reddish-brown hair trailed over his shoulders. A beard two feet long covered his breast. Presently he left the avenue, and bolting into the area of 1 West Forty-ninth street began to pull at the basement door bell furiously. A small boy who answered the bell asked him what he wanted.

"I'm in the service of the Lord," replied the man, "and I've come for the silver and gold that are in this house as an offering to this holy temple."

The boy slammed the area gate with a bang, and the double of Schlatter started off again. At the corner of Fifteth street he stopped a passer-by and asked where the Vanderbilts lived. The passer-by told him, and, when, half a block further on, he met Policeman Dwyer of the East Fifty-first street station, he informed the latter that a crazy man was trying to break into Mr. Vanderbilt's house, with the probable intention of blowing it up or of murdering the family.

When the policeman arrived at Fifty-first street Schlatter's double was standing on the steps of the Vanderbilt house, contemplating the handle of the door bell.

"What are you doing here?" asked Dwyer, catching him by the shoulder.

"Don't bother me," said the man; "I'm going to pay my respects to Miss Vanderbilt. She has been expecting me all the afternoon."

"Well, you'd better come with me," said the policeman. "Miss Vanderbilt don't receive calls on Friday. You can try it early to-morrow morning."

Then he locked arms with the man, and, followed by a crowd, started for the station house.

When his name and address were asked by the Sergeant at the station, the prisoner said he was Peter Colligan.

"I'm putting up for the present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel," said he, "but being a little short of money I decided to call on my friend, Miss Vanderbilt, for a small loan. I know Tom Platt and all the big men at the hotel."

The Sergeant decided that Mr. Platt's friend was a lunatic, and told the policeman to take him to the Yorkville Police Court. When arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, Colligan began a rambling story about his high connections in Ireland. He said that he came from the western part of Limerick county, and had been in this country three years.

"I've always had plenty of money," said he, "but I'm a little short now. I'm sick, too."

The Magistrate also decided that the prisoner was crazy, and committed him to Bellevue Hospital for examination.

CAME TO DIG OUR TUNNEL?

158 of 1,395 Italians Sent Back—Designs on Our $50,000,000.

Commissioner of Immigration Senner decided yesterday, after several days' careful investigation, to debar 158 of the 1,293 Italians who arrived on Tuesday on the steamship Chateau Yquem and 102 who were landed on Sunday from the Hindustan. Many of those debarred were without money, and had merely hand baggage. Some, it is surmised, fled from Italy to escape being drafted into the army for service in Abyssinia, but the larger part, Dr. Senner thinks, came here with the hope of getting work on the new North and East River bridges and the proposed underground railroad. Less than 200 of them were bound for places ten miles out of this city. The average passage money of those permitted to land was $20. Most of them are Neapolitans and it is surmised that word that the city of New York is going to spend $50,000,000 for digging a hole in the ground has spread among the regions fertile of shovel-bearing men.

A Spanish Boycott that Didn't Work.

The boycott which was declared on American merchandise a few weeks ago by the Spanish merchants in Cienfuegos, Cuba, has been lifted. When the Spaniards heard of the favorable action taken by the House of Representatives on the Wilson belligerency resolutions they immediately decided on a boycott. A result of this was that the Ward line steamer Santiago, which sailed for Cienfuegos two weeks ago, did not carry one-fourth of her usual cargo. The Spanish merchants have found it impossible, however, to get along without supplies from the United States and have lifted the boycott.

FARMER RECH IS WANTED.

HIS WIFE STRANGLED AND BURIED UNDER PINE BOUGHS.

They Lived Unhappily in a Jersey Hamlet—The Husband Showed to Neighbors a Note from Her Stating that She Was About to Desert Him—He Disappears.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., March 27.—A murder was brought to light at Estelville, a hamlet about three miles from this place, to-day, the victim being Mrs. Bertha Rech, about 25 years old, the wife of John Rech, a young farmer.

About four months ago the couple came here, and went to live on a small farm on the outskirts of Estelville. They spent money freely. On Sunday morning last Mr. Rech went to the house of a neighbor, and showed a note which read as follows:

John, I am going away to parts unknown. Go your way and I will go mine. If you like the farm I don't. BERTHA.

The note was unquestionably in Mrs. Rech's handwriting, and Rech told the neighbors he found it pinned on a table when he arose and found his wife gone. Mrs. Rech had been to the house of Mr. Mischler, a neighbor, at 7 o'clock the night before. No one had seen the woman leave the house, and she had not taken a train.

She had often told the neighbors that she was in fear of her life. She had told Lon Mischler that she feared to live with her husband and often kept awake nights to watch him. She said she was afraid to leave him, as she believed he would find and kill her.

On Monday morning Rech left, after locking the house and leaving their boy, about 1 year old, with a neighbor, saying he would return on the next day. On Tuesday night he returned, accompanied by his brother, who is about five years his junior and lives at Allentown, Pa. On Wednesday morning Rech came to May's Landing and paid the first deposit on the purchase of the farm, saying that he was going to Philadelphia to work, and made arrangements to pay the balance in July. He stated that he had been unable to find his wife, and asked that the deed be made to his brother.

The rest of Wednesday and Thursday was spent by the two brothers packing up farming implements and live stock, and Rech left on Thursday afternoon, taking his child with him.

Early this morning Wm. Jones, a farmer, who had a contract with the owner of the farm, often been told by Mrs. Rech that she was afraid her husband would kill her, started to make an examination of Rech's barns and outbuildings, accompanied by Leon Mischler, but the house was locked.

In a small belt of pine timber bordering on Rech's field they saw that a pine tree had been cut down recently. The limbs and boughs had been scattered in a small space a short distance from the tree, having been turned over freshly. They then procured a shovel and threw off the loose earth. About three feet from the ground they struck a heavy substance, covered with a sack. The shovel tore the sack, and a human foot was exposed to view. Jones notified Sheriff Johnson, who, with Magistrate Izard, went to the farm and ordered the men to dig the body out.

It was identified as that of Mrs. Rech. A suit of underclothes was the only clothing on the body. Strangulation was the cause of death. A handkerchief had been tightly drawn about the neck and securely tied in three knots. The woman had been dead four or five days. The body was brought to May's Landing and placed in the Court House to await the action of the Coroner and County Physician.

Telegrams were sent to the police of Philadelphia, Allentown, and of other cities to apprehend Rech, and it is believed that he will be captured to-night or to-morrow, as baggage that he checked to Philadelphia was not taken away from the depot until this afternoon by a Philadelphia truckman. Sheriff Johnson went to Philadelphia late to-night and hopes to have Rech in custody to-morrow.

The story of Mrs. Rech, as often told by her to her neighbors at Estelville, is that she met Rech in Philadelphia, where she then lived, and, against her parents' wishes, married him. This led to an estrangement from her family. To her neighbors she often said that, though she loved her husband dearly and had parted with her best friends and relatives to marry him, she was afraid that she would never see them again. The farm life was uncongenial to her, and she was anxious to return to the city.

On Feb. 3 Rech summoned a physician to their home, reporting that he had shot his wife accidentally. The doctor found Mrs. Rech suffering from a gunshot wound in the right leg, from the effects of which she was confined to her room for several weeks. The story of the shooting as told by Rech, which has never at first corroborated, was that shortly after dark he had killed an opossum in the chicken house, and as Mrs. Rech was entering the house with a lantern to find it his gun was accidentally discharged, and the bullet landed in the woman's leg. While sick Mrs. Rech told Dr. Wales she believed the shooting was intentional.

It is believed that Mrs. Rech had a small fortune in trust, the interest of which was paid to her at stated intervals. It is reported that a short time ago a lawyer of this town drew a will for the woman, but this cannot be verified. The authorities believe that the note shown by Rech, written by his wife, saying that she would leave him, was written by the woman at his direction, under compulsion, while in fear of her life.

When making the payment on the farm Rech showed the real estate agent a power of attorney, signed and executed by his wife, giving him full power to collect all money due her, to transact her business, and handle all of her possessions.

On Saturday Mrs. Rech was in May's Landing buying the weekly supply of groceries, and gave to different grocerymen two checks that have since proved worthless, one for $25 and one for $10, drawn to Mrs. Rech's order and dated Gloucester City and drawn by a party named Williams.

Mrs. Rech's maiden name was Weaver. A few years ago Mr. Rech was proprietor, for a short time, of a saloon in Gloucester. Coroner Senft took charge of the body to-night and will hold an inquest to-morrow. Rech is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, of light complexion, has a light moustache, is a German, and talks fairly good English.

THE INDIANA DOCKED.

Fifteen Inches of Water to Spare—Serviceability of the Port Royal Dock.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 27.—The battle ship Indiana, Capt. Robley Evans, which has been in port here for some time waiting for a tide sufficiently high to float her into the new Government dry dock, was safely docked this morning. The ship had fifteen inches of water to spare over the blocks as she entered the dock.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—News of the successful docking of the Indiana at Port Royal to-day was a relief to the naval administration. The only official mention of the Indiana's cost that is made in the last annual report of the Navy Department is $3,020,000, which was the contract price for hull and machinery. Her armor cost about $1,500,000, her guns one-third of that amount, and the total expenditure of the Government in making her ready for sea was over $5,500,000. Her maintenance in commission, neglecting all other expenses than pay of officers and men and coal burned, is put at something over $1,000 a day. On this account alone, from her arrival at the dock entrance at 8:30 A. M., March 14, until this morning, the expense incurred was $15,000, which was practically thrown away.

There being no equipment of workmen and tools at the Port Royal station, these had to be furnished from Norfolk. Material for any needed repairs to machinery with the skilled mechanics had also to be dispatched from some distant point and altogether it is conservatively estimated that the present docking of the big vessel is going to cost $100,000.

The question of docking battleships is serious. The only dock on the Pacific Coast which a battle ship can enter has been built at Port Orchard, Puget Sound, and will be opened, if conditions are favorable, by the Monterey in a few days. No shops, tools, or workmen are nearer its site than Mare Island, 700 miles away. Not until the big dock at Brooklyn is completed will there be a dock at least one of which it is possible to repair and care for the big battle ships on the Eastern station.

Naval officers do not hesitate to criticise the Port Royal Dry Dock, which they declare can only be reached by a tortuous channel having a hard phosphate rock bottom calculated to ruin a heavy war vessel which might touch it. Such a channel with sand bottom, they declare, would not be so dangerous.

Grave doubts are also expressed at the accuracy of measurements as to the dock's entrance. The contract called for a depth on the entrance sill of 26 feet at mean high water. Suspicion has been directed against the fundamental marks and data upon which the mean high tide was calculated, and doubt is expressed whether a series of observations may not disclose a mean depth at high tide, summer and winter, of not over 25 feet. All the battle ships, while having a mean designed draught of 24 feet, have an extreme draught astern of 25 feet with 400 tons of coal aboard, and, therefore, could only get into the dock under exceptionally favorable circumstances.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

A Woman Shoots Herself Near the West Seventy-second Street Entrance.

A woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, whose name is not known, committed suicide last night near the West Seventy-second street entrance to Central Park. Shortly after 7 o'clock Park Policeman Thomas McCarthy found her on a bench in the little arbor about 100 feet to the north of the entrance, with a stream of blood running down from a bullet hole in her right temple. She was still alive, so he ran over to the Hotel Majestic and summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. When the ambulance arrived the surgeon in charge said the woman was dead. A park wagon was summoned and the body was taken to the Morgue.

She was a slightly built woman, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighed about 115 pounds. She had dark-brown hair and a dark complexion. She wore a blue cloth skirt, a brown silk shirt waist, a gray jacket, and a brown turban with a heavy veil.

On her left hand was a brown kid glove. Her right hand was bare, the glove having been taken off in order that she could handle her revolver with greater ease. She wore a new pair of laced shoes, black lisle thread stockings, and her underwear was of good quality. She wore no jewelry of any kind. In a buckskin purse was ten cents. The revolver with which she shot herself was a new, cheap 32-calibre weapon, having five chambers, one of which was empty, showing that one shot had been sufficient.

It is supposed that the suicide must have lived in Brooklyn, as the firm name of Journeay & Burnham was found on the inside of her coat. In her shoes was the imprint of J. & T. Cousins, also Brooklyn dealers.

DID THE SISTERS RUN AWAY?

Inmates of a Convent in Chicago Disappear Mysteriously.

CHICAGO, March 27.—For forty-eight hours the Police Department tried to solve the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Sisters Paulina and Julia of the Servites Sisters of Mary. Last evening their whereabouts became known, but the manner of their disappearance and the reasons for it remained as deeply mysterious as before. The sisters are only 20 years old and have been inmates of the West Van Buren street convent for several years, having been taken by Sister Agatha as orphans. They are not only young but good looking, and to them has been delegated largely the task of collecting funds for the institution.

Last Tuesday was pay day on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and Sisters Paulina and Julia left the convent at 9:30 o'clock in the morning to visit the Union Depot to receive the monthly offerings from the employees of the Alton Company. They were in the habit of returning to the convent in time for the evening meal, and, when 10 o'clock arrived without the two Sisters, Sister Agatha reported the matter to the police. Sister Agatha said she was certain the Sisters had not absented themselves from the convent of their own free will, and expressed a fear that they had been kidnapped. She told the story of the trouble between the Church and the Servites Sisters, and said she feared that the disappearance of the two women was in some way connected with this controversy, and that they might have been detained against their will.

Central Station detectives were detailed on the case and for two days scoured the city for the missing sisters. Telegrams were also sent to all the large cities in the country asking that the sisters if found be held until Sister Agatha could be communicated with. Yesterday information was received at Police Headquarters from Salt Lake City, Utah, stating that Sisters Paulina and Julia had arrived in that place. No details were given, and the police are as much in the dark now as before. They think that it is a runaway case.

"BOOKIES" OUT NEARLY $100,000.

Californians Allege that Jockeys Have Done Crooked Riding.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The officials of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club have just discovered what is alleged to be a gigantic conspiracy whereby Fong Ching, a Chinaman, better known to the police and public as "Little Pete," in collusion with several prominent jockeys now riding in this city, has defrauded the bookmakers at the Ingleside and Bay District tracks out of a sum roughly estimated at $100,000.

For some weeks past the peculiar rides of Jockeys Chorn, Chevalier, and Hinrichs have excited the suspicion of the track officials, but, owing to the finesse displayed by the lads, it was difficult to attribute their failure to land winners to any other source save the proverbial streak of poor luck.

Recently their work has been of such a character that detectives were engaged to watch them. It was then discovered, so it is claimed, that the three jockeys named were frequent visitors to the boot factory of "Little Pete," and it was then observed that on the day following each visit "Pete" made a "killing" at the track.

Despite the appearance of affairs, the detectives were unable to do anything until Hinrichs became dissatisfied with the share doled out to him and disclosed the alleged plot to the officials.

A full investigation was made and Chorn and Chevalier were to-day ruled off the track for life, and Hinrichs was suspended indefinitely.

"Little Pete" has been barred from attending either the Ingleside or Bay District tracks, and Owner Dow Wallace, sponsor for Chevalier, has likewise been warned off.

The associations have also decided not to accept the entries of Tom Griffin and Andy Blakley on account of the peculiar running of the horse Fairfaith, on March 25, and Jockey Coady has been indefinitely suspended for the manner in which he rode Cabrillo on the same day.

The disclosures have created a tremendous sensation in turf circles, and it is officially stated that at least two other jockeys will be suspended, if not ruled off.

DANGEROUS HUMPHREY GOLD.

Another Lawyer Under Arrest Charged with Reaching for Some of It.

Another lawyer was arrested yesterday as a result of claims made to the savings bank deposits which have been piling up interest for many years for one Hugh Humphrey. The lawyer is Frank M. Hardenbrook, with an office at 120 Broadway. He was arrested by Detective Farley of the District Attorney's office on a bench warrant charging him with forgery in the second degree. He is accused of forging the name of James Humphrey, who claims to be heir of Hugh Humphrey and administrator of his estate, to two checks aggregating $2,200 on the Brooklyn Savings Bank. Hardenbrook, it is said, was attorney for James Humphrey. It is alleged that he collected the money on the two forged checks. He was committed to the Tombs, in default of $2,500 bail, by Judge Fitzgerald.

John J. Humphrey, another man who claimed to be the rightful heir to the estate of Hugh Humphrey, and John's attorney, ex-Assemblyman William D. Murphy, were arrested in the Supreme Court before Justice Dugro on Feb. 8 for perjury. They are now awaiting trial. Hugh Humphrey, besides his deposit in Brooklyn, deposited $145 in the Bleecker Street Bank in 1846 and then disappeared. The deposit now amounts to $2,000. And John was trying to collect it in the suit which led to his arrest.

KILLED IN THE POST OFFICE.

Charles Capel, a Painter, Falls Down an Elevator Shaft.

Charles Capel, a painter, 40 years old, of Thirty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, fell through an elevator shaft in the General Post Office, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was killed. Capel had been at work on the second floor and was about to go home.

The shaft is a dark one, and it is thought that Capel stepped into the shaft, believing the elevator to be there. He fell into the sub-basement, fracturing his skull. Both legs were also broken by the fall.

Mr. Paul and Miss Fannie.

"De Duchess" hints at a heart interest between her mistress and "de small bottle mug," which involves the mystery of Chimmie Fadden's bull pup. In next Sunday's SUN.

SLANDERED MRS. KITSON.

THE JURY SAYS DR. PLAYFAIR MUST PAY HER $60,000 DAMAGES.

He Treated Her in Illness, Declared Her Unchaste, and Asserted in Court His Right to Warn His Family Against Her—But the Jury Thought Otherwise.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 27.—The question whether a physician has any right to betray the secrets of a patient was settled to-day, after one of the most extraordinary and sensational trials in the records of English jurisprudence. The case was Kitson agt. Playfair. The plaintiff is the daughter-in-law of Sir James Kitson, the head of a prominent English family. The defendant is an eminent physician of London and brother of Lord Playfair. He is also a brother-in-law of the plaintiff. The high social standing of the litigants, as well as the astonishing nature of the facts disclosed, aroused an enormous degree of public interest throughout England.

At the outset of the trial, four days ago, the Judge made an earnest endeavor to secure a settlement out of court on account of the painful nature of the case but defendant obstinately refused to make the simple statement that he might have been mistaken in the judgment which he had formed, an admission which would have ended the dispute and restored the plaintiff's reputation, which was the real point at issue. The case went on, and the undisputed facts developed were these:

Mrs. Kitson was seriously ill in London about a year ago. Her husband was then in Australia and she had not seen him for more than a year. She was attended by Dr. Williams, who, when the case became serious, suggested a consultation. The plaintiff agreed to call in Dr. Playfair, who is a specialist. She submitted to an examination and also an operation. The latter was performed by Dr. Playfair, who became convinced that Mrs. Kitson was not a faithful wife. She protested her innocence, begged for an opportunity to explain and besought him to withdraw his imputation. Dr. Playfair refused to do so unless she would say that her husband had been in England, within a few months. She was unable to do this but begged Dr. Playfair not to execute his threat to denounce her to his wife and Sir James Kitson until her husband could be sent for. Dr. Playfair declined to see her or entertain her request, but made known his belief to the two persons mentioned.

Sir James thereupon cut off the annuity of $2,500 which he had allowed to Mrs. Kitson. She also found herself socially ostracized. Then she sent for her husband, who stanchly believes in her honor, and brought suit to vindicate her character.

Mr. Playfair, instead of pleading the truth of his imputation, set up that his communication of the alleged facts was based upon his honest belief and was privileged. He had a right, he asserted, to inform the members of his family in order to protect them from association with a woman who, in his opinion, was unfit for their society. The case hung solely upon this point. Incidentally expert evidence was introduced to show that it was possible that the conditions which Dr. Playfair found might exist and Mrs. Kitson still be an honest woman; but this issue was not directly involved.

It was a question of medical ethics, but Justice Hawkins, who presided, speedily made it clear in a few caustic remarks that where medical and legal ethics clashed, no matter how unanimous the medical profession might be, the law was supreme. Prominent physicians testified in Dr. Playfair's favor and advanced startling theories. Sir John Williams, physician to the royal family, declared that it was within the discretion of any of the 23,000 physicians in England, on his own responsibility, to disclose a secret without consulting the patient, if he deemed it his duty for the protection of his wife or family or in the case of a crime. This moved the Judge to inquire if he considered it the duty of a physician to inform the public prosecutor in case he found that a patient had submitted to an illegal operation. Sir John replied that the College of Physicians had answered "Yes" to precisely that question.

"Then all I can say is," replied Justice Hawkins with some heat, "that it will make me very careful in the selection of my medical man."

Later, in charging the jury on this point, the Judge said that the theory that it was always the duty of a physician to inform the public prosecutor when he suspected that a crime had been committed was "simply monstrous."

Other evidence was introduced bearing on the point of custom, and on professional ethics regarding a physician's duty toward his patients in the matter of guarding their secrets, but Justice Hawkins tartly observed that if every medical man in the kingdom testified that he had a right to betray a confidence under certain circumstances it would not alter the law or his responsibility under the law. In fact, the defence which was offered plainly aroused the prejudice of the jury and of everybody in court. The Judge's charge, although leaving the questions both of fact and privilege to the jury, was strongly in favor of the plaintiff. Admitting, he said, the necessity of protecting his family against a woman whom he believed to be unchaste, there were also several courses open. It would have been quite sufficient to request his wife not to be intimate with Mrs. Kitson, who had herself written him saying that she would not cross his threshold until she had cleared herself. She wrote him a pitiful letter saying that that matter concerned only their two selves, and asked:

"Why did you not let my unhappy life go? I am hunted out like the veriest outcast. Do, for God's sake, err on the side of mercy and be my friend."

His reply was that he must close the correspondence, and that he would inform his wife the next morning.

The Judge dwelt on these and other pathetic details, but it was not necessary as far as the jury's sympathies were concerned. They retired and returned presently with probably the heaviest verdict ever rendered in a slander case. They awarded the plaintiff $60,000 damages. The announcement was received with cheers, which even the Judge made no attempt to suppress for some moments. Mrs. Kitson fainted, and it was an hour before she recovered consciousness. The Judge refused to allow an appeal on the legal question of privilege, saying that the verdict implied express malice. He also refused at first to stay the execution on the ground of excessive damages, but decided to defer judgment until Monday.

MAVROYENI BEY STILL IN DOUBT.

He Has Asked the Porte if He Will Be Recalled, but Has Had No Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, is still without official information as to his reported recall. He cabled the Porte last night but has not received an answer. It was learned to-day at the State Department that Alexander W. Terrell, the Minister of the United States to Turkey, had received leave of absence on March 7. The news was sent by cable to Mr. Terrell, and it is supposed he started immediately for the United States. State Department officials think Mr. Terrell is either in London or is crossing the Atlantic. A package from London addressed to Mr. Terrell in care of the department was received recently, and it is supposed to have been sent by the Minister.

Mr. Terrell's original application for leave was made about eight months ago, but it could not be granted at that time in view of the seriousness of the Armenian troubles.

A Springfield, Mo., Theatre Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 27. The Grand Opera House, one of the finest theatres in the West, was burned this morning. The fire originated under the stage, swept through the scenery, and in a few minutes the entire building was in flames. Loss $80,000.

SPAIN'S ANGER RISING.

Great Exasperation Over the Action of Our Congress.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Standard* will tomorrow publish a despatch from Madrid saying that even the most moderate papers in their issues to-day expressed great indignation at the action of the American Congress concerning the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and asked the Government to spare no effort to prepare for any development. The action of Captain-General Weyler in deciding to treat the insurgents as bandits is almost unanimously approved.

The despatch adds that public feeling is running so high that the Government will find difficulty in controlling the national exasperation. The Republicans advocate the granting of autonomy to Cuba, and declare they will, with view to avoiding responsibility, abstain from taking part in the elections for members of the Cortes.

OVERAWED BY ARMED MEN.

Negroes Prevented from Registering in a Louisiana Town.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27.—Nearly 300 men, armed with rifles and shotguns, held possession last night and to-day of the little town of Palmetto, twenty-nine miles from Opelousas, in St. Landry Parish, where political trouble occurred about ten days ago. Their presence there was to prevent the negroes from registering. Registrar Swords advertised that he would open the registration office there to-day. He kept it open all day, but not one negro registered. They were thoroughly overawed by the presence of the armed men.

Palmetto has a population of about 400 negroes and twenty whites. After the Registrar had left town the armed men rode off. They came from all parts of the parish. The same tactics will no doubt be adopted in other parts of the parish.

CAPTURED THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Further Light Wanted on His Relations with the Thirteen Club of This City.

LONDON, March 27.—The *St. James's Gazette*, commenting upon the Prince of Wales's acceptance of honorary membership in the Thirteen Club of New York, says there must be a misunderstanding somewhere. The *Gazette* asks whether the Prince was informed of the nature of the club, which, according to a New York newspaper, on the night that the Prince's acceptance was read pledged itself to do all in its power to aid Cuba.

ALL QUIET IN HAYTI.

The Death of Hippolyte Has Not Yet Resulted in Any Disorder.

Official notice was received yesterday by the Haytian Legation from Port-au-Prince of the death of President Hippolyte. The despatch also said that the Secretaries of the late President's Cabinet will assume charge of the Government's affairs until a new President is elected. Quiet reigns in Port-au-Prince and throughout the republic.

CHILD KILLED BY A WAGON.

Lily Malles Run Over While Her Parents Were Preparing for the Passover.

Morris Malles, a cigarmaker who lives on the top floor at 145 Delancey street, sent three of his six children out early last evening while he and his wife prepared his home for celebrating the feast of the Passover. Lily, 3 years old, accompanied by her brother Abe, 6 years old, went to a corner