THE WEST IS SATISFIED.

THE DINNER KETTLE IS FULL AND THEY WANT NO CHANGE.

Many Who Don't Agree in All Respects With McKinley Want Him Re-elected Because He Is Safe—Information Brought From Many States by C. A. Schieren.

Charles A. Schieren, a former Mayor of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Schieren returned on Wednesday from a two months' trip through the West. They journeyed leisurely through Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah, and reaching San Francisco they spent some time there and then visited several of the winter resorts of California. On their return they passed through the southern tier of the Western States, coming directly to New York from St. Louis. At his home, 405 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, Mr. Schieren talked to a SUN reporter last evening about the condition of the West and the views on current topics of the people who live there.

"The dinner kettle is full in every Western home to-day," said the ex-Mayor, "and, therefore, the people are not only contented, but they are optimistic. 'The country was never so prosperous as it is to-day' is a remark that has been common in the past year or two. The politicians and spellbinders of the Republican faith roll out this sentence with great emphasis. We in the East know that things are booming, but this is a broad country and it might be possible that, despite the testimony of politicians, the same state of affairs that exists in the East might not exist in the West. I went away for pleasure, but I decided to travel with my eyes open. I am a business man with interests scattered pretty well over the country and I determined, when I left home, to study the conditions in the sections through which I passed, that I might learn certain things first hand. It doesn't do for a business man to deceive himself any more than to permit himself to be deceived by others. Therefore, as I said before, I travelled with my eyes opened.

"It has never been said of me, I think, that I exaggerated or am easily persuaded to believe something simply because I want to believe it. Therefore, it may be taken for granted that I mean exactly what I say when I tell you that no report of the prosperity of the West could be well exaggerated. The farmer has found a market for his products at prices that have seldom been equalled in the country's history. The railroads have more than they can do to haul those products to market, and the merchant has found the farmer more anxious than he has been able to be in years to exchange some of the money obtained from his crops for the wares of the stores.

"And the laboring classes, so-called, are matching their prosperity with that of the farmer, the railroad operator and the merchant. From the farmhand to the skilled mechanic there is work for every man who is willing to labor, and the wage scale has been sliding upward. It is no longer a struggle for the necessaries of life in the West. The people have those anyway. They are now after some of the luxuries, some of the world's 'sweetness and light,' and, what is very much to the point, they have the money to pay for these things.

"This condition of affairs has been brought about within the past three years, in the face of assertions and predictions that, unless the people subscribed to a fantastic theory of finance, the country would get to the dickens. The plain people of this country are usually right when they are called upon to decide great questions, and, remembering their condition of four years ago and their condition to-day, they are thankful that wise counsel guided their final decision on this question.

"What about the political situation?" asked the reporter, "and what about Presidential candidates?"

"Irrespective of politics," was the answer, "I found that the people of the West believe that McKinley is a safe man to have in the White House. They may not agree with all his views, they may not be willing to indorse all that he has done and all that he has favored. But they are all agreed that he is a safe man. They feel sure that so long as he is President the country will not be stirred up by policies of radicalism. The people of the West, as represented by representative men with whom I talked, feel very strongly on this matter. They have a very vivid memory of their condition in the latter days of the Cleveland Administration and they know the radicalism of Bryan. As between McKinley and Bryan, therefore, they prefer the safe man.

"Besides this, every man in the West is an expansionist. Westerners believe in expansion for two reasons. They are intensely patriotic out there and the idea of turning over to somebody else territory for which their sons have fought cannot be tolerated. But more than this, the people of the West are expansionists because in expansion they see more markets for their products and, consequently, more money for themselves. Why, the Pacific slope is ready feeling the commercial benefits from our occupation of the Philippines. Every available ship along the Pacific Coast is in service in the Pacific trade, and San Francisco and other Pacific ports are almost as busy as New York. Furthermore, they believe out there, and with reason, that our flag in the Philippines will prove the great wedge with which the door to China will be forced open wider still and the people of the West want the Chinese door wide open. Is it any wonder, therefore, that Westerners are expansionists? When a question has patriotism and profit on its side, it will take more than the glib talk of a fantastic financier and his supporters to change the belief of a great people.

"The question of trusts I found to be the one to which the West is giving, perhaps, the most serious consideration. The gross dividend declared by the Standard Oil Company and the statement of Henry C. Frick in reference to the profits of the Carnegie Steel Company seemed to set the people thinking. The opinion seemed to be that it was not right that so much wealth should be controlled by so few men. I had occasion to discuss this question with some of the men whom I met. I found only the most unthinking to hold the Republican party responsible for trusts. Such talk of course, is absurd. The only way that the Republican party can, with sense, be held responsible for trusts is through its advocacy of a protective tariff. But under a protective tariff the West has gained its prosperity in spite of the trusts. Therefore, if it were necessary to choose between the two, I fancy the West will cling to the tariff and endure the trusts.

"But I found little difficulty in convincing the most rabid trust haters that the things are not bad if they keep down the price of the products in which they deal. And they must do this or they will invite and have to accept competition, which will regulate the price every time. If any trust is able to secure a monopoly for a time, it can only be for a time, because there is capital ever ready in this country for a good thing in the way of investment and the size of a competitor has no terrors. But if you think of it, we are really living to-day in a commercial communism. There are no longer any great merchants. The individual merchants have become stock companies and the shares of these companies are in the hands of the many. Therefore the wealth of these great commercial organizations is more widely diffused than appears at first thought."

"How about Presidential candidates, Mr. Schieren?"

"In a country like this, where in a day something may occur to make or mar a man's fortune, it is unsafe to predict, but in the West the people have made up their minds that the two candidates will be McKinley and Bryan. If the election were to be held next week, McKinley would win easily and if the condition of to-day prevails in November he will be elected then by a larger majority than most folks believe. While the West is strong for McKinley, there is one man that they swear by and absolutely believe in and for whom they would walk miles to vote for, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt. The people of the West have faith in that man, in his absolute honesty, in his sincerity and his fearlessness as they have faith in probably no other man to-day. I was surprised at the feeling for Roosevelt all through the West.

"But in saying this I don't want to be misunderstood. The West expects to vote for McKinley this year and wants to vote for him. They want him to solve for them the nation's problems as they now present themselves, but while they want McKinley this year, they tell you in the same breath that they are looking forward to 1904, when they may shout and work and vote for our Rough Rider Governor."

Grain Storage Rates Reduced.

CHICAGO, April 6.—By far the most important movement in years for the benefit of the Chicago grain trade is a reduction in storage rates, made to-day, to take effect on May 15. On that date the rate will be 1.40 cents a day after the first ten days, but there will be no reduction from the three-fourth cent rate for first storage. The rate on second storage will be reduced on Jan. 1 to 1-50 cent a day. This is equal to about 20 per cent. The change will be a large saving for the grain trade and remove the "short receipts" which have been so expensive to those having grain delivered too late in the day.

Tablet to the Memory of Dr. John Hall.

A marble memorial tablet to the memory of the Rev. Dr. John Hall has been erected in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church immediately on the right of the main door of the vestibule. The wall space is crowded for so large a tablet, but it is the only space available. On the right is the tablet to the Rev. Dr. Alexander and on the left the tablet to the Rev. Dr. Romeyn.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE STILL ON.

No Hope for Arbitration in Cleveland Despite the Chicago Agreement.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—The machinists' strike seems to be further away from a settlement than before. The local Manufacturers' Association met this afternoon. At the meeting A. J. Hill for the manufacturers called up President O'Connell of the machinists and said:

"The manufacturers positively decline to meet with you."

That ended all hope that arbitration would settle the strike. The strikers have been ready at any time to meet the manufacturers, and when the conference at Chicago was arranged it was supposed that a conference at Cleveland would follow as a matter of course. The strike is now likely to become bitter. President O'Connell said:

"No machinists will be brought to Cleveland from out of town, because they are not to be had. If any manufacturer outside of the city sends any of his men, a strike will promptly be declared in that city."

Twenty-six employers have granted the demands of the men, but these are all in the smaller shops. A meeting of the machinists was held at Arch Hall. President O'Connell said:

"It is now a struggle of endurance; stand firm and you can't lose."

O'Connell was applauded. From now on pickets will be established at every factory. Efforts will be made to get the few men still working to go out and to prevent new men from going in. Reports are to come to headquarters daily. The men have been cautioned against all violence or lawbreaking, and will use moral suasion. President O'Connell left for Erie at 3 o'clock, where he will try to have a conference with President Seldon of the National Metal Trades Association.

OVERAWED STRIKING ITALIANS.

Sheriff and a Large Posse Go to Greenwich, Conn., to Stop Disorder.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 6.—This place was the scene to-day of a demonstration for the purpose of keeping away Italians who have been coming here almost every day this week and making those of their fellows whom they found employed on private and public work drop their tools and join their ranks. The Italians of Port Chester and Rye who have been working on the trolley there struck for eight hours, $1.50 a day, and pay every two weeks on Monday. They had been working ten hours for $1.35. Taking advantage of the strike among the building trades now in progress here they paraded the streets on Tuesday and Wednesday with music, flags and banners, and visited every place where labor was being carried on and ordered the men to stop.

The contractors finally appealed to the town and borough authorities. Gov. Lounsbury visited Greenwich yesterday and upon his advice Sheriff Hawley of Bridgeport was appealed to. The Governor agreed, if this was not effective, to send militia here. Accordingly, the Sheriff, with fifteen deputies and as many more special police from Bridgeport, Norwalk, Danbury and Stamford came to Greenwich to-day armed. Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy had a posse of thirty men here, including town constables and specials. It was expected that 600 Italians would come here from Port Chester at noon, but none came, having been informed of the reception awaiting them. Late in the afternoon a city Sheriff of Bridgeport, an Italian, came here and with Sheriff Hawley went to Port Chester and warned the Italian leaders not to come here again. An agreement was reached later with their bosses whereby they are to receive $1.50 for nine hours' work and no further invasion is feared.

THE STRIKE AT NEW CORNELL DAM.

Over 700 Men Thrown Out of Employment—No Disposition to Be Violent.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 6.—Work at the new Cornell dam which is to supply New York city with water is at a standstill. A strike has been ordered among the Italian laborers and rock drillers. Over seven hundred men are thrown out of employment. Sub-contractor Canney says the entire work for the shutdown and the men ordered off city property. Then a new gang will be put to work. The strikers say they will not be driven off, neither will they allow a new gang to be put on. They are all well armed and should the contractors endeavor to carry out their plans there may be trouble. The work is so far along that the contractors state that it could stand idle for several months without serious loss. The walls are well up and no harm can come from a rise in the waters. It is the intention of the contractors, if the strikers cause serious trouble, to discontinue the work for the entire summer, and in that manner force them to seek work elsewhere.

A member of the contracting firm said yesterday that in a drive all around the work he had found no disposition to violence on the part of the men. He said that he did not know nor did the men themselves know exactly what they were striking about. Two or 3 per cent. of the men have been ugly and dissatisfied for some time and they have prevailed upon the rest to stop work. They show no disposition to argue the case with the employers. They simply stay away from work.

C. F. U. HAS A RIVAL.

Old Central Labor Union Revived and Incorporated.

The old Central Labor Union has been revived by a number of trades unions. Some of them couldn't get into the C. F. U. and others were dissatisfied with the methods of that body. The Central Union was recently incorporated at Albany, the delegates of its principal organizations being named as the Board of Directors. It is to be composed entirely of Knights of Labor, and its directors issued a call yesterday to fifty unions supposed to be dissatisfied with the methods of the C. F. U. for a meeting at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second street, to-morrow afternoon. Henry Schenk of the Woodworkers' Union, one of the directors of the organization, said yesterday that the object of the reconstructed Central Labor Union will be to have a central body that is run for the trades unions. The Central Federated Union, he said, is full of politicians who are trying to use it for their own advancement.

POWER HOUSE EMPLOYEES QUIT.

Strike on the Chicago City Railroad to Secure Shorter Hours.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Sixty-five employees of power houses of the Chicago City Railway quit work this morning. More followed this afternoon and every cable and every electric street car line on the South Side may be affected. The men quit voluntarily and did so because they object to being asked to work twelve hours a day. They will stick together, they say, and will have every employee of the power houses out. If they succeed and the company cannot get men to take their places service may be crippled. The company's officials say the service will not be impaired, as they have hired men to take the places of those who quit.

BLOCK COAL MINERS STAY OUT.

A Strike in Indiana That Will Cause Steel Mills to Shut Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—The conference between the Brazil Block Coal miners and the mine owners adjourned to-day without reaching an agreement and the miners in other block fields will now be called out, the total number being about ten thousand. The officers of the mine worker's organization will take charge of the strike. The Republic steel mill at Brazil closed to-day because no coal could be secured. Other steel mills in the State will be forced to close as the block coal is used by them exclusively. This will cause about 5,000 men to be thrown out of employment.

Southern Railroad Employees Voting on a Strike.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6.—The telegraph operators and station agents of the Southern Railway are taking a vote on the question of striking. A report comes from Chattanooga that ballots have been received from President Powell of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who is now in Atlanta, and the men are now voting on the entire system. The men were told to place their grievances before the local superintendents. They say this was done and that more than twenty members of the local committees of telegraphers have been discharged in consequence.

Local Machinists and the 9-Hour Workday.

The New York District of the International Association of Machinists announced yesterday that it has decided to take no action with regard to the nine-hour workday demand for machinists. An effort will be made to bring about a conference of representatives of the International Association, the New York District and the National Machinery Manufacturers' Association with a view to arranging for the granting of the nine-hour workday at a date to be fixed in the future.

Strike in the Daimler Boat Shops.

Twenty-seven boatbuilders employed in the shops of the Daimler Motor Company in Steinway, L. I., are out on strike. The men are all members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and assert that in all but two of the boat shops from Rhode Island to Wilmington the men work only nine hours a day. The two shops in exception are that of the Daimler Company, and one in New Jersey.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S POLITICS

SAYS HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A DEMOCRAT, BUT HAS NEVER VOTED.

"The Only Time I Ever Wanted to Vote," He Says, "Was for Grover Cleveland"—His Candidacy Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting—Admiral Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned from Philadelphia to-night about 8:30 o'clock in the private car of President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania system. They were unattended except by Mrs. Dewey's maid and passed unnoticed through the station. At the Admiral's house that official consented to see a reporter for a moment. He was asked whether he had authorized the statement that he was a Democrat.

"Am I a Democrat?" he repeated. "Of course I am a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat. Indeed, who isn't a Democrat?"

"Have you ever voted?"

"No, I have never voted. The only time I ever wanted to vote was for Grover Cleveland."

"It is suggested that Mr. Cleveland would be pleased to see you run on a straight gold ticket," the reporter suggested.

To this the Admiral would make no reply.

The candidacy of Admiral Dewey for the Presidency was discussed informally at the regular meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The nature of the discussion was, of course, not disclosed, but one of the members remarked after the meeting that the Admiral's candidacy would not disturb his official position in the Navy.

DEWEYS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.

Former Private Secretary of Bryan Calls and Goes Away in a Huff.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The Deweys have come and gone and Philadelphia to-night resumed the tranquil pursuit of her own interests, with the knowledge that she has had within her borders the man who several months ago was forced to cancel his engagement to come here owing to the fact that there was a dispute between the Mayor and the members of the Union League as to who should entertain him. Not a ripple disturbed the political atmosphere during the visit of the Admiral, not the faintest interest on the part of politicians being manifested in his personality or aspirations.

It is true that he had one visitor who at one time exhaled a little political atmosphere, but the fact that this man called to see the Admiral cannot by any means be distorted into an event of any significance. The visitor in question was J. Matt Ward, who at one time was secretary to William Jennings Bryan. The Admiral arose early, and his wife desiring to go to New York was taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad station by Manager McCormick of the hotel, at the request of the Admiral, who did not desire to go on the street. When Mr. McCormick returned from his mission he was called to the Admiral's parlor and instructed that no matter who called the Admiral would see no one. So when about 1 o'clock in the afternoon a well-dressed man, carrying a lightweight overcoat, called and asked that his card be sent to the Admiral he was told that it was against orders.

"Did you read my name?" he asked the clerk.

"Yes, sir," was the reply, and then silence.

"Well," exclaimed Ward impatiently, "don't you know me?"

"No, sir," confessed the clerk, "never saw or heard of you before."

"What! I was the private secretary of William Jennings Bryan."

The clerk admitted that he had heard of Mr. Bryan, but repeated that up to that minute he had been happy without the knowledge that Mr. Bryan ever had a private secretary. He added that Mr. Bryan was not in the habit of staying at that hotel.

"Well, whether you know me or not," persisted Ward, "I was his secretary, and it would be of interest to the Admiral, his personal interest to see me."

"Sorry," said the clerk, "but I must obey his order and decline to take the card. He said he would not see any one, and I can make no exception in your case. If you have something of importance to say to him you may seek him in Washington to-night."

"Not much," disdainfully ejaculated the late Secretary of the "matchless orator." "If he does not think it of sufficient importance to see me here, I will not see him at all. The loss will be his, not mine."

And throwing the coat from one arm to the other he strode out into the atmosphere of Broad street.

The only man who did get into the Admiral's parlor was Capt. Brownson of the Alabama. The Admiral's day was uneventful. He received a large mail and spent the morning reading letters. Many of these epistles contained congratulations upon the announcement of his candidacy for President.

At half-past 4 o'clock he left the hotel and was driven to Broad street station, where the private car of A. J. Cassatt, which had taken Mrs. Dewey to New York, and in which she had returned, was attached to the 4:41 train for Washington. There were few people in the train shed and there was a feeble cheer as the Admiral passed through the gates.

CHICAGO TO WELCOME DEWEY.

The Celebration on May 1 Not to Be Discontinued Because of Politics.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Admiral Dewey will be in Chicago on May 1 and the celebration will not be abandoned. To-morrow night W. B. Conkey, James H. Cannon and L. E. Smith of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Dewey Transportation Company will leave for Washington to confer with the Admiral. They will acquaint him with the preliminary work that has been done for his entertainment and arrange for his trip from Washington to Chicago. Final arrangements have been made by the committee to bring the Admiral to Chicago over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad probably by a special train.

Conferences of the committee leaders have resulted in an understanding that everything is to go ahead as before, in spite of the Admiral's entrance into the political field, and that efforts will be made to eliminate politics from the Chicago entertainment as much as possible. Chicago Democrats have begun to lose regard for Dewey since his announcement that he is a Democrat, and that it is the Democratic nomination for President he is seeking. They still insist that the Chicago celebration be abandoned, but they have found in the last twenty-four hours that the disposition of Dewey Committee members, and especially of the Republicans on the committee, is to ignore the Democratic demand.

The Republicans declare it would be the worst thing imaginable to call off the celebration now, and would simply say to the world that it was politics and nothing else that caused the committee to withdraw its invitation to the Admiral. They urge that this is something Chicago citizens cannot afford to do. The assertion is made by the committee that the first shock over the Admiral's political declaration was the worst, that it has passed now and that the people are settling down to a point where they do not consider it so awful as they did. They also say the objections to continuing the arrangements for the entertainment of the Admiral come almost entirely from Bryan politicians. They predict the largest crowd of visitors ever brought to Chicago by a local celebration.

WHITNEY DIDN'T URGE IT.

Former Secretary of the Navy Had Nothing to Do With Dewey's Candidacy.

William C. Whitney said yesterday that all statements suggesting that he has had anything to do with the candidacy of Admiral Dewey for the Presidency were absolutely without foundation.

"I do not consider myself as so related to politics at present as to be entitled to assist in making candidates. I have the profoundest admiration for Admiral Dewey. It came naturally to me from my acquaintance with the Admiral when I was Secretary of the Navy. I take great pride in his reputation, but I have had no knowledge of and nothing to do with his recent announcement. I believe it to be the act of the Admiral himself.

"His nature is simple and straightforward, and he has doubtless been solicited to become a candidate by thousands of people who would like to see him President. I imagine that if you got at the real truth you would find that to be the reason of his announcement."

NATIONAL HEROES IN POLITICS.

Prof. Townsend's Reference to Dewey in His Lecture to Yale Seniors.

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—Before the Yale senior academic class this afternoon Judge W. K. Townsend, successor to Prof. Phelps in the course in Constitutional history, remarked as an introduction to his lecture on the President of the United States that "seven months ago when Admiral Dewey landed on the American shore from the victorious voyage and was asked if he would not accept a nomination to the Presidency he remarked that he was only a sailor and was wholly unacquainted with the education and responsibility necessary for such a position. He has just announced that he may reconsider the matter and that after all the President is not such a responsible man and one of his chief duties is to bow to the will of Congress.

"As his platform Admiral Dewey is satisfied with the Constitution and the American flag. There is doubt as to the expediency of a national hero making his laurels liable to criticism by entering politics, as in the cases of Grant, Scott, McClellan and Johnson. It is an example of the uncertainty of private and public opinion."

MRS. DEWEY'S BRIEF VISIT.

Spent a Few Hours Here Yesterday With Dressmakers and Milliners.

Mrs. George Dewey, accompanied by a maid, was in the city for several hours yesterday. Mrs. Dewey came from Washington in the private car of President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania road. She reached Jersey City shortly before 11 o'clock and boarded a Twenty-third street ferryboat. On board several persons spoke to her, inspired, doubtless, with the hope of being able afterward to "point with pride" to the fact that they had conversed with the Admiral's wife. Mrs. Dewey was gracious, but said little.

Although Mrs. Dewey had in mind matters far more important than politics, some one started a story that a fellow passenger had asked her to suggest the winning Presidential ticket and that she responded:

"Well, how would Dewey and Roosevelt do?"

After visiting several Fifth avenue milliners and dressmakers Mrs. Dewey departed for Washington about 4 o'clock.

FIRST DEWEY CLUB.

Young Men of Littleton, Mass., Rally to Aid the Admiral's Aspirations.

BOSTON, April 6.—The village of Littleton, which has about 275 legal voters, can boast of having the first Dewey club. The organization was formed last evening with Allan Avery Claflin as President and Charles F. Johnson as Secretary and the leaders of the movement say they have about seventy-five voters enrolled as members, all pledged to promote Admiral Dewey's aspiration to the Presidency. The members are nearly all young men. Most of them are Republicans. President Claflin is a graduate of the Institute of Technology and is superintendent of a laboratory in Littleton.

State Senator Hatch of the Sixth Middlesex district, in which Littleton is, denies that there is a strong Dewey sentiment there and does not take the movement seriously.

DEWEY'S CANDIDACY ABSURD.

Homer S. Cummings, Bryan Leader in Connecticut, Thus Characterizes It.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 6.—Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the Presidency has been received in Connecticut for the most part with amusement. Many ridicule the Admiral's announcement. Among these is Mayor-elect Homer S. Cummings, who is now recognized as the leader of the Bryan forces in the State. He said to-day: "At the battle of Manila Dewey became a great man. He had done a great deed and I believe he is yet a great Admiral, but as soon as he started for home he began to make mistakes and he kept making them and his popularity began to wane. As for his Presidential aspirations they are absurd and absolutely ridiculous. His candidacy is perfectly absurd."

BRAVE JANITRESS M'CAFFERTY.

Prevents a Fire and Saves Two Frightened Girls—Terribly Burned Doing It.

The chance to be a heroine came yesterday morning to Bridget McCafferty, the janitress of a flathouse at 311 West Sixty-ninth street, and she took the chance. As the result a fire was prevented, two little girls who might have been burned are safe, but Bridget herself lies in a bed in Bellevue suffering from burns from which she is likely to die.

As the janitress was working in the front part of the flathouse hall she heard terrified screams from the McNally rooms in the rear, where were Mamie McNally, 12 years old, and baby, who lot of blazing fluid and started for the street with it. The draught in the hall blew the flames about her arms and breast and her dress blazed up, but she held on to the pot until she could drop it in the street. Then she rolled over and over on the sidewalk, vainly trying to smother the flames about her shoulders. When neighbors at last held her down to the blazing cloth from her body she could only lie still and moan.

The ambulance surgeon who came from Roosevelt Hospital to attend Bridget decided that she had best be taken to Bellevue, and that, the neighbors realized, was a sorry sign for her. No hospital wants to increase its death rate.

SUIT TO TEST WHALEN'S POWER.

Brooklyn League Contests Prevailing Rate of Wages Proceedings.

The Brooklyn League recently contended that Corporation Counsel Whalen was illegally confessing judgments against the city of New York under the Prevailing Rate of Wages law and that he was personally responsible for the amounts paid out by the city under such confessions of judgment. The league, through three of its members, Henry W. Sherrill, Samuel Rowland and Ludwig Nissen, has now begun an action in Kings county to have a judgment paid to Charles F. Milleman, a caulker, for $1,071.43 vacated and it demands that the Corporation Counsel be compelled to repay the same "out of his property and that of his bondsmen, with costs to the plaintiff."

The trial of this action is expected to settle these points of law: (1) The right of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgment without the consent of the Comptroller; (2) whether the Corporation Counsel may determine of his own motion what is the "prevailing rate of wages" for the various class of laborers; (3) whether the fact that a man was employed previous to the passage of the law of 1894 and subsequent to its passage does not, except him from the benefits conferred thereby; (4) whether the fact that these men expressly agreed to work for a fixed sum per diem and receipted in full for wages at this rate on the pay rolls of the city does not debar them from recovering more; (5) the question of the power of the heads of departments under the charter to fix and regulate the wages of employees.

Thomas Dunn Out of Danger.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6.—Ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn of New York, who has been lying seriously ill at the St. Charles Hotel, was to-night pronounced out of danger by his physician, Dr. B. C. Pennington.

With thoughtless lads throwing off heavy overcoats at the first touch of sunshine, April naturally becomes the month of influenza.

Spring reefers for boys of 2½ to 12 years of age, the kind they won't throw off, $5.

Men's Spring overcoats, cut in both Raglan and regular styles, $18 to $35.

Men's Spring Derbys, with the imprint which means every Derby virtue is in them.

All the newest haberdashery ideas in Spring furnishings.

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DID ANARCHISTS PLOT IT?

NEW THEORY OF THE ATTEMPT TO KILL THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Authorities Do Not Believe Sipido Was Inspired by Bravado Merely—A Bet of Five Francs That He Would Kill the Prince—A Third Arrest in the Case.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch to the *Daily News* from Brussels says that the authorities are sceptical about the outrage against the Prince of Wales being due to a bravado bet. They are convinced that the attempted assassination was an Anarchist plot.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Brussels says that the Magistrate having charge of the investigation is following a clue which will probably give a totally different aspect to the matter than that hitherto borne by it. It is said that Sipido was accompanied to the railway station by several persons who were aware of his intention to attempt to kill the Prince, and who watched the attack.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—The police have arrested Deckers, a supposed accomplice of Sipido in the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales. Deckers wrote a letter giving Sipido leave of absence from home provided he would attempt to kill the Prince of Wales.

Meert, Sipido's other accomplice, who was arrested last night, told the Magistrate this morning that Sipido offered to bet five francs that he would shoot the Prince of Wales. The other boys accompanied him to the railway station to witness the attempt. Meert denied that Sipido had been "dared" to shoot the Prince.

Meert is a shoemaker and is about 22 years of age. Sipido apparently fired at the Prince in a mere spirit of bravado.

PARIS, April 6.—Writing to the *Siecle* Yves Guyot, former Minister of Justice, says that the persons who are really responsible for the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales are those who inspired Sipido with his depraved enthusiasm for the Boers, more especially their instigator, Dr. Leyds.

The *Figaro* prints a story that Sipido's uncle is related to Joseph Pauwells, the anarchist, who threw the bomb in the Madeleine in 1894 and was himself killed by the explosion.

THE "UNITED IRISHMAN" SEIZED.

An Article by Miss Maud Gonne on "The Famine Queen" the Cause.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, April 6.—The police to-day seized the current issue of the *United Irishman* on the ground that it is a disloyal, seditious print calculated to produce discontent, disaffection and disloyalty." It is stated that the incriminating matter was contained in an article entitled "The Famine Queen," by Miss Maud Gonne.

The Queen this afternoon drove unexpectedly for several miles through the poorer quarters, especially the Drumcondra district. The people were surprised and delighted and cheered her heartily.

LONDON, April 6.—The officers and men of the Irish squadron attached to Roberts's Horse, now on service in South Africa, telegraphed to the Queen through Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, on the eve of their departure for the front and the Queen's departure for Ireland, expressing their loyal devotion, their gratification that they were enabled to fight for her cause, and their gratitude for her visit to Ireland. The Queen replied as follows:

"The Queen thanks you for your message, which has greatly touched her. She is very glad to be again in your native land, where she has received a most loyal and hearty welcome. The Queen trusts that good fortune may follow you all."

ENGLAND AND SUBMARINE BOATS.

Mr. Goschen Thinks Them Suited Best to Powers on the Defensive.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 6.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the British Government was watching closely the development of submarine torpedo boats. But it seemed to him that such weapons were suited to maritime powers that were on the defensive; hence such powers sought to develop this class of boats. The British Government was considering the best method of meeting such attacks.

TRADE BY MAIL WITH VENEZUELA.

Expected Effect of the Parcels Post Treaty With This Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 6.—President Castro has signed and delivered to the American Minister, Mr. Loomis, the parcels post treaty between Venezuela and the United States which has been in course of negotiation for fifteen years. Under the provisions of this treaty, it is expected that there will be an increase in the American retail trade with Venezuela of a million dollars a year.

ST. GEORGE MIVART UNBURIED.

A Catholic's Grave Denied Him—His Family to Bring Suit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 6.—Acting on the advice of Vicar-General Barry and other priests Cardinal Vaughan has definitely refused Catholic burial to the body of Dr. St. George Mivart. The family has decided to take proceedings to compel Cardinal Vaughan to allow the body to be buried in the family grave at Kensal Green. The coffin has been temporarily deposited in the catacombs of the chapel at Kensal Green. The ceremony was private.

ASHANTEE TRIBES FIGHTING.

The British Governor and His Wife Isolated—The Situation Serious.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ACCRA, British Gold Coast Colony, April 5.—Fighting among the various tribes is proceeding in Ashantee. The telegraph wires have been cut, communication stopped and despatches destroyed. The situation appears to be serious.

Governor Sir Frederic Hodgson and Lady Hodgson are isolated at Kumasi.

STEPHEN CRANE DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Reported in London to Be Suffering From Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 6.—Stephen Crane, the writer, is dangerously ill. He is suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Miss Morton Coming Home to Be Married.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 6.—Mrs. Levi P. Morton, her daughter, Miss Edith Morton, and Mr. William Corcoran Eustis will sail for New York to-morrow. Mr. Eustis and Miss Morton are to be married at Grace Church, New York, on April 30.

Cardinal Vaughan Much Better.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 6.—There is a decided improvement to-day in the condition of Cardinal Vaughan.

Neeley Convicted of Manslaughter.

William Neeley, colored, who shot and killed his wife Mary, in front of their home in Jordan avenue, Jersey City, was convicted of manslaughter last night after a trial lasting two days in the Hudson County Over and Terminer Court. The crime was committed on Christmas morning and was caused by jealousy. Mrs. Neeley went to a ball with a man named Gamaliel Brewster. Her husband waited until they returned. He shot his wife immediately in front of the house. Heated fired at Brewster but the bullet missed and Brewster fled. Neeley will be sentenced next Thursday.

Senator Sullivan Ill in Albany.

ALBANY, April 6.—Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has been ill for the past two days. Yesterday he was seized with a hemorrhage. This is his second attack this year.

STYLE

in smoking marks the gentleman as well as in dress.

The HOFFMAN HOUSE BOUQUET CIGAR is agreeable to the smoker's friends as well as to himself.

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ANTI-KING FACTION WINS.

Lively Election for Delegates at the Methodist Conference.

At the meeting of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday at St. Andrew's Church in West Seventy-sixth street elections were held for delegates, both lay and clerical, to the General Conference to be held at Chicago. The contests were spirited and resulted, as is affirmed by the successful party, in putting at rest, at least for a time, a factional fight for control of the conference which has been a disturbing element for eight years or more.

This fight centred about the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Secretary of the Church Extension, whose strong personality, it is asserted, has dominated the conference for years to the detriment of the work of the church. Dr. King was, until recently, the Presiding Elder of the New York district and, as such, it was asserted, was able to control the policy of the Bishop in the matter of appointments of ministers. It was also said that these appointments were made more to carry out a personal policy than in strict accordance with the best interests of the churches.

The opposition rallied around the Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, Chancellor of the Syracuse University. The fight was for the control of the delegations to the General Conference both by the Ministerial Conference and the Lay Electoral Conference which met in the same building. Canvassing for both sides had been going on actively ever since the members began to get together on Monday. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer headed the conference ticket of the anti-King faction.

The conference session began at 9 o'clock in the morning and both inside and outside the meeting room the most active electioneering prevailed until the vote was taken. The ballot-ing resulted in the choice of five of the six delegates to be selected, with Dr. Palmer heading the list. Both Dr. Day and Dr. King were chosen as delegates, but Dr. King's opponents considered the vote as decisive victory. The other two delegates chosen were Dr. C. W. Millard and Dr. S. P. Cadman.

The lay conference had to select two members which a conference is allowed to have at the General Conference and four other representatives who it is hoped will be admitted, under a resolution pending in the General Conference to give equal representation to lay and clerical delegates. John E. Andress of Yonkers headed the ticket of the anti-King men, and he was chosen as the head of the delegation. His associate on the regular delegation is Harris L. Cookingham of Red Hook. The other four representatives selected were W. D. Hale of Kingston, C. P. McClelland of Dobbs Ferry, G. F. Pitts of Warwick and A. D. Lent of Highland.

METHODIST DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

New York East Conference Elects Lay Delegates—The Clergymen Chosen.

DANBURY, Conn., April 6.—The quadrennial lay conference was held in connection with the ministerial conference of the New York East Methodist Conference. Three hundred delegates, most of them from Brooklyn and Long Island, were in attendance. The election of delegates to the General Conference in Chicago excited the keenest rivalry. The two lay delegates elected were John M. Bulwinkle and E. B. Tutele, both of Brooklyn. The provisional delegates elected were W. E. Howard of Oyster Bay, C. W. Harmon of New Rochelle, Robert Lauder of Bridgeport, J. M. Price of Patchogue, Cephas P. Rogers of Meriden. The Ministerial Conference did not complete its election of delegates to the General Conference. The conference has chosen thus far the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York, the Rev. Dr. W. V. Kelley of New York, the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of New York, the Rev. Joseph Pullman of Stamford, and the Rev. Dr. C. H. Buck of Bristol, Conn.; the two remaining delegates will be elected to-morrow.

A joint session of the Ministerial and Lay Conferences this afternoon was addressed by Bishop Hurst and Rev. Dr. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College.

Rev. Dr. Virgin's Successor.

The Pulpit Committee of the Pilgrim Congreg