

FOLLOWED HUSBAND OVER SEA

ROMANCE OF A DESERTED WIFE TOLD IN THE POLICE COURT.

J. Bruce McClelland, Architect, whom she wedded in Paris, now in jail till he provides a bond to pay her \$9.07 a week, all the Law Allows Her.

J. Bruce McClelland, who is an architect at Princeton, N. J., was locked up in the West Side police court yesterday till he gives \$9.07 a week for six months for her support.

Her father was a Persian, named Zen-Zen, whose boast it was that for more than a thousand years his family blood had not been crossed until Vahida was born in London of an English mother, and her early life was spent in England, France and Persia.

About a year ago, Mrs. McClelland declared, her funds gave out. She returned to Paris only to find that her husband had disappeared. She was ill, but managed to make enough by selling pen-and-ink sketches to follow him to London and then to this city.

Last Friday, according to Mrs. McClelland, her husband brought her to his mother's home, a boarding house at 14 West Ninety-sixth street, this city.

While the woman was in court McClelland's brother appeared and in the afternoon in response to an order of Magistrate Meade he professed the missing brother.

"Make out a bond for him to pay \$7 a week," directed Magistrate Meade. "Please make that \$9.07."

"Yes," said the Magistrate. "The law provides for contempt of court. It is the law. Make the bond for \$9.07 a week."

Mrs. McClelland said that her husband had her \$100 worth of jewelry pawned at Princeton, and she wanted them. McClelland offered to send them to her.

WAR TALK OVER FREE PASSES.

Not True That Steamship Companies Are Retaliating on Railroads.

A yarn was circulated yesterday to the effect that the railroad companies in carrying out the idea of abolishing passes had notified the transatlantic steamship companies that there would be no passes for their general agents and their travelling agents after Jan. 1, and that the steamship companies, after discussing the matter, had decided as a means of retaliation to cut off the privilege heretofore held by the railroads of having their respective agents on the piers of the companies for the purpose of soliciting business.

The cutting off of the travelling agents' passes will be a hard blow to the steamship companies, as these agents go all over the country drumming up business. The steamship men think the view that the agents really create business that would not otherwise result according to the report meetings had already been held of the Continental and Mediterranean Steamship Conference Committee and it had been decided at these meetings to shut the railroad agents from the docks of the companies. The British Conference Committee, it was said, was still to hold its meeting, but would take similar action.

A representative of the steamships, however, who was seen, said: "I know of no notification to the steamship lines from the railroads that our passes will be cut off, although, judging from what I have seen in the newspapers, I expect that they will be. There has been no meeting of the steamship conferences to take any action, and it is not true that it has been decided no longer to permit the agents of railroads on the piers."

MISS FOLEY A WINNERS. Grand Jury Takes a Hand in the Yonkers Letter-Writing Scandal.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Westchester County Grand Jury investigated to-day the case of Detective Welsh of Yonkers, who is charged by Miss Della Foley with attacking her while taking her to Police Headquarters in Yonkers on a warrant obtained by the Rev. Father Henry Xavier of St. Joseph's Church. Miss Foley was the only witness examined in the case.

The result of the jury's investigation will not be known until the presentment is made to Supreme Court Justice Keogh. It was learned to-day that the Police Commissioners of Yonkers will investigate the charges against Detective Welsh. He will be asked why he failed to execute properly the warrant and why it was suppressed later.

It is also reported that Archbishop Corrigan is also to look into the connection of Father Xavier with the case. Miss Foley in discussing her case to-day said: "I think the testimony against me is sufficient to bring in an indictment. If the case ever comes to trial you will hear of startling developments. I will have many witnesses who will aid me in the prosecution."

DYING WOMAN ASPHYXIATED. Aged Mrs. Plotkin and Her Granddaughter Both Killed by Escaping Gas.

REBECCA Plotkin, 73 years old, and Rebecca Mankoff, her twelve-year-old granddaughter, were killed on Tuesday night by illuminating gas in their apartments on the third floor of the house at 1778 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Plotkin had been very ill for several weeks, and it was not expected that she would live many days. Her husband, Morris Plotkin, aged 70, had been worn out nursing her and Joseph Cohen of 16 Blake avenue remained at the house on Tuesday night to attend to her.

While Cohen was doing in a chair and the husband and grandchild were asleep in an adjoining room, the rubber tube which connected the gas pipes and the stove became disconnected. About 7 o'clock in the morning some people on the second floor came upstairs and found Mrs. Plotkin and her granddaughter dead, and the husband and Cohen unconscious.

Two Electricians Scalded. Hurled into a Hole Made by Escaping Steam—Pipe Bursts.

GEORGE Draper of Brooklyn and George Ulrich of West Hoboken, N. J., electricians employed by the Westinghouse Company, were placing new dynamo yesterday in the Paul Manufacturing Company's building, at 107 Grand street, Hoboken, when a large steam pipe burst and tore a hole in the ground which quickly filled with scalding water. The men were thrown by the force of the explosion into the hole. Draper was hurled into the water but was rescued at once. Ulrich and another man were badly scalded up to his knees.

\$10,000,000 Company on Pacific Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The largest mercantile corporation on this coast will be formed at the beginning of the new year when George W. Gibbs Company and Miller, Sloss & Scott will unite. The new corporation will have a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The Gibbs company deals in iron and steel and Miller, Sloss & Scott, in general hardware. Each department will be conducted separately, but under one general management. The company does business as far east as New Mexico and as far west as Alaska, while it has a growing trade in Hawaii and the Philippines. Branches will be established in Los Angeles and Seattle.

HOW COLON WAS TAKEN. Details of the Trouble on the Isthmus That It Was.

COLON, Nov. 23.—The Liberal forces under Gen. Federico Barrera, attacked this town on Tuesday evening last. Their detachment, consisting of about 160 men, boarded the train at the Section of Las Cascazas and demanded of the conductor that he convey them to Colon. They had no money, but gave a note for their fares, and it has since been paid.

The train proceeding, they out the telegraph wires at each section and arriving at a station of the town, called El Estero, they left the train, dividing into two parties. They were, however, astonished not to find there Gen. Patino, who, according to arrangement, was to have come on to Colon from Gatun with the main force of 600 men, but who since transpires was delayed at the Chagres River, then much swollen. Gen. Patino and Gen. Cortez were drowned later in an attempt to cross the river.

One of the attacking forces proceeded along the French quarter of Christopher Colon to assault the Police Headquarters while another went up Bolivar street to take it in the rear. By this time the alarm had been given, and the military garrison stationed at the Prefecture, about the center of the town, rushed down Front street to support the police. The fight, which was pretty lively while it lasted, did not continue more than an hour, during which, however, was displayed by both parties. Among the fourteen killed was Major Lauterbach, Ass. Judge of the Criminal Court, and among the twenty-two wounded were Major A. Munkel, Ass. Mayor of the town, and Gen. F. Garcia, who made a prisoner, but the Almirante before the capture of Colon. Prisoners, which, shortly afterwards left for Cartagena. The dead bodies of whose names were taken out of the sea, were gathered and buried on the open place of the city, and a great quantity they presented with their faces turned upward to the sky and hands clasped in the last death agony. Their bodies were recovered by train to Monkey Hill and there interred.

During the fight a few shots were fired by some of the American garrison of Monkey Hill, but they were not effective. For Patino, but Capt. Medina soon showed the advantage and stopped that. Early next morning he also landed a party of thirty men under Juan W. L. Miller and

stationed them at the Panama Railroad freight house, where they have remained up to the present.

The alarm among residents in the central portions of the town was great and very soon the Washington Hotel in the American quarter was crowded with refugees. On Nov. 23.—Except the usual anxiety and uncertainty caused by the occupation of Colon by a revolutionary force with a prospect of an attack, this town remained quiet from Wednesday last until Sunday. Early that day the Colombian gunboat Gen. Pinzon was sighted off the port, crowded with soldiers whom she had embarked at Cartagena. At that moment these warships were lying in this port: the American gunboats Machias and Marietta, the British cruiser Tribune and the French cruiser Suchet. As soon as the Gen. Pinzon got within signaling distance the Tribune ran up the signal "No bombardment," for the gunboat had her guns trained on the town. The reply came rather promptly, "No," and before she could drop anchor, Capt. McCrea of the Machias sent a message to the commander not to fire on the town. The gunboat then took a berth near the Souchet. Later in the day Gen. Ignacio Folio, commanding the forces on board the Gen. Pinzon, notified the Consular corps that he would at noon next day begin landing his men. However, at a conference of the Captains and other foreign warships and commanders of the two contending forces, it was agreed that the landing should not take place until after 6 P. M. on Friday, Nov. 23.

The morning formally so inform the Consul. By 2 A. M. the gunboat left the harbor and went to Puerto Bello, which she bombarded, and then landed a portion of her men, intending that they should proceed by land to Colon. She returned to this port early this morning.

The intention of making for a combined attack the Government force of 600 men took a train leaving Panama at 4 P. M. that day going as far as the Section of Las Cascazas, where they disembarked, but almost immediately afterward they met the Liberal outposts and the fight commenced. The Liberals retreating toward Gen. Patino and Cortez, who were strongly entrenched. The loss thus far in killed is reported to be 60 men. Gen. Alvarado accompanied them, and his horse shot under him.

The gunboat Machias landed a guard on the morning of the 20th and they at once took charge of the Panama Railroad freight traffic, which was interrupted and on Monday Capt. Perry landed a force at Panama which proceeded in an armed train toward the Liberal stronghold at Barboacoa he informed the commander that in future the trains would be escorted by the Government troops of the United States forces and that no trains would be stopped, except at the usual stations and further, that no fighting would be permitted on the railroad, which was constructed for the use of all nations. Capt. Perry promised that no armed forces would be conveyed by the railroad.

THE ARMY HAD TO PAY OR WALK

FRAGIL-COMIC OPERA ALONG THE PANAMA RAILROAD LINE.

Conductor Took the General's Note of Hand for Passes—Generals After Captains of Colon Ventured Out in Boat—Drowned—On the Isthmus Battle.

According to testimony of passengers aboard the Panama Railroad Company steamship Financo, which arrived yesterday from Colon, the revolutionary, or Liberal, army of Colombia, aggregating 148 men and boys, chiefly officers, was more than decimated when it captured Colon. It lost two Generals, Patino and Cortez, several Lieutenant-Generals, a Major-General or so, a few Brigadier-Generals, divers Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains and, it is believed, a private.

The insurgents had boarded a Panama Railroad train in the interior to get to Colon. Most of them didn't have carfare. The conductor said the army would have to get off and walk unless they paid and several private put up the fare for themselves. Gen. Patino and Cortez and the Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals were indignant. The conductor insisted that the revolution could not be won by train without paying. Then the two Generals wrote their promissory notes, after much cussing in Spanish, for the fare, and the revolution proceeded. Capt. Sukeforth of the Finance Liberals attacked the police station. After losing ten men the police fled or surrendered. There was much shooting and many bullets, mostly Mausers, whizzed around the Financo, lying at the railroad pier. Gen. Patino and Cortez organized themselves into a naval force and went out in an unarmored rowboat to demand the surrender of the Government warship, Gen. Pinzon. The rowboat was manned by a Colonel whose naval education had been limited to the navigation of a South American pony. The boat was capsized, and the Generals, being unable to swim, were drowned.

The Financo's skipper refused to wait for the reckless Generals and steamed out of the harbor. He came back later with about 500 Government soldiers aboard and threatened to bombard the town. He was persuaded to postpone action by the American, English and French warships in the harbor. Later the Government troops routed the revolutionists, killing more Generals, Colonels, etc., and the Isthmus resumed its normal lazy aspect.

The Financo brought back to this port two five-pounder guns, one of which she signed to the Colombian Government. When the ship got to Colon the Liberals were in possession and Capt. Sukeforth decided that he would capture the guns. The revolutionists wanted them, but even the unexemplary array of Generals, etc., failed to impress Capt. Sukeforth and he sent the guns aboard the train, which he next to the Colombian Government on his next trip to Colon. When he left that night it was still in the hands of the revolutionists.

Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa, with 250 marines and bluejackets, came across the Isthmus from Panama to Colon on the armored train, in which were several of the Financo's passengers. The train flew a big American flag from the locomotive and another from the rear car. The Government forces, surrounded by the revolutionists, were in a sharp fight at Matachín, about midway of the Isthmus, when the train broke in eight. Capt. Perry got out on the front of the train, and his men fought valiantly not to fire on the Stars and Stripes. The revolution was suspended until the train passed, and both sides saluted the emblem of Uncle Sam's gun.

One of the Financo's passengers who was on the train, said yesterday: "Most of the soldiers, who are not well developed physically and are a slouchy lot, were kneeling in the long grass and shooting at other soldiers on hilltops. I couldn't tell which were Government troops. Capt. Perry told both sides that he would whip all hands, without distinction, if they fired on the train."

After the two revolutionary Generals were drowned, and all the Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals had been killed, the revolutionists were missing. Col. Barrera assumed command of the insurgent forces. Capt. Sukeforth said: "United States marines had been landed at the Panama Railroad Company's pier to see that they suffered no damage, and when Col. Barrera came along he very indignantly saluted the flag and the Stars and Stripes. He even called for cheer for it and in other ways did all in his power to show that he had nothing but respect for the Americans."

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HOCHSTIM TO PRISON AGAIN.

ACTUALLY CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING A McULLAGH MAN.

De Ate Murrurs, You Can't Do Nothing Now With Dem Guys in the District Attorney's Office—Why Not Punish the McCallaghan Man as He Wanted?

Mocho Hochstim, Martin Engel's lieutenant, was convicted in the General Sessions yesterday of interfering with a McCallaghan election officer on Nov. 7, 1899, and he may get three years for it. He is in the "Tombs" now.

The conviction came as a disagreeable surprise to his friends of "de Ate" Assembly district, who were in the Criminal Court Building, on the sidewalks around it and in the saloon of the Hon. Tom Foley, Engel, leader, was in the court corridor. None of the crowd expected that anything serious could happen to a man assaulting a McCallaghan deputy. These deputies are considered legitimate prey among the campaign bulldozers.

"You can't do nothin' wid dem guys over dere, now," said a heeler in Foley's, indicating the Criminal Court Building across the street. "De gang had outger get wise, see?"

Lawyer Abe Levy got Hochstim remanded until Friday for sentence, and said that he was surprised at the verdict, for had he not brought eight witnesses, business men with whom he had done business, who said that he had a fine reputation for peace, quietness and the domestic virtues? Hochstim's defense was a good denial, he had been in the city in the assault upon the McCallaghan deputy, in the course of which a prisoner arrested for false registration escaped who has not since been captured.

The jury was out for more than four hours. Hochstim runs a saloon at 100 Third avenue, in which is a female orchestra. He was convicted seven years ago of assault and was sent to the penitentiary for two months by Judge Cowing, who will sentence him again on Friday. Four other men indicted for the same assault are out on bail furnished by big Tim Sullivan, Engel and L. J. Seeling.

GLOVEMAKER PINGS'S DEFENSE. Impute the Character of His Girl Acenser and Hints at Blackmail.

Herman Pings, the glove manufacturer, who is charged with the abduction of Annie Filireis, a sewing girl formerly in his employ, and also with procuring an illegal operation on her, put in his defence to the charges on Tuesday. It was, in substance, leveled upon the witness stand.

When Pings met Judge Magistrate Mayo will decide whether or not to hold Pings after the lawyers have submitted briefs.

A clerk from the Health Department, called on Pings's behalf, showed a certificate issued to the Filireis girl in 1899 under the Child Labor law to prove that she then said she had been born in 1882. That would make her 19 now, instead of 17, as she says she is. A representative of one of the department stores testified that the girl had given that as her age when employed there.

Benjamin Davis of 1540 Third avenue, another witness for Pings, testified that he was a representative of one of the department stores, while he was in the employ of B. Conay & Co. of 50 Bond street, he had intimate relations with the Filireis girl, and that since the time of his leaving her, he had had relations with other men. Florence Wilkins, a girl in Pings's employ, testified that Annie Filireis, in speaking of her Pings, said that she might be like to get hold of a man like him. He's a soft thing and I propose to pull his leg.

The mistress of the hotel at Rockaway beach, at which the Filireis girl said she stayed with Pings, swore that the girl never met Pings there. Finally Dr. Cyrus Eison, called as an expert witness, gave a prescription given to the girl by one of Pings's employees, which she alleges caused an abortion, could not have done so and that he had applied the pessary to the girl, as described by the girl, was physically impossible.

The Filireis girl, in rebuttal, denied the testimony of the witness Davis.

PAUL J. ARMOUR DEAD. Fell Down Stairs at His Home in Chelsea and Fractured His Skull.

FERRILL LANDING, Dec. 4.—Paul J. Armour of the firm of Armour Bros. & Co., 45 Pine street, New York city, a wealthy broker, who resides about a mile from Chelsea, near here, fell down stairs at his home and fractured his skull. He died at 12:30 this morning. He was sitting in an armchair in his room taking a nap and about 7:30 awoke and, as was his usual custom, started to attend to the fires on the lower floor. He had some difficulty in getting to the door at the head of the stairs, but did so, and his daughter Mary heard him take a step or two on the stairs and then fall. He probably had an attack of apoplexy, which he was subject, while descending the stairs, for he made no effort to save himself, and turning completely over in his fall, struck the base of his skull.

Mr. Armour's wife died last February, and he is survived by his daughter. He was about 66 years of age. He had resided in Chelsea, but retained his citizenship in the brokerage firm of which he was a partner. Mr. Armour was a devout Roman Catholic and attended St. Joachim's church in Chelsea.

New York Showman From Over Sea. Boston, Dec. 4.—Charles Kidd, a Hebrew, 22 years old, who says he was a resident in New York city, was a stowaway on the steamship Westindian, of the Leyland Line, which arrived here yesterday, and that he has a brother James C. Kidd, who now resides there. He was bound up to await the action of the Emigration Commissioners.

The Weather. The storm which was on the South Atlantic coast moved westward and, greatly increased in severity and was central passage on the coast of New York. High wind and snow blowing from the northwest prevailed most of the day in the middle Atlantic States and continued over the rest of the day.

The high pressure was central over the Lake Superior district and centered about the central basin and was rapidly ascending. It was a matter of a few hours before the storm, and the snow continued to fall on the New England coast. It was under every water seal of the storm, however, before the storm had reached the coast of New York. In the city the wind shifted from the north to the southwest and raised a quantity of dry snow, but no rain or sleet was seen. It is likely that the storm will continue to move westward and southward, and that it will be a severe one.

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WARSHIP VESSEL NOW IN THE HARBOR

Report of Gen. Diaz's Surrender.

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The American Consul at Colon by public advertisement informed the American colony that should the town be attacked by a military force any of them whose persons might be endangered might seek refuge on board the gunboats or the P. R. R. steamer Financo.

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COLON, Dec. 4.—The Austrian warship Szigehar has arrived here, making six foreign war vessels in the port.