New-York Tribune.

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NICHOLAS II PROCLAIMED.

SUCCEEDING THE DEAD CZAR

HIS SOLE AIM WILL BE THE PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF HIS REALM.

GRAND DUKE GEORGE HEIR APPARENT.

OFFICIALS AND TROOPS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE—ALEXANDER III'S PEACEFUL DEATH—THE CZARINA PROSTRATED—QUEEN VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY—PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER AND HIS CABINET ATTEND A REQUIEM SERVICE — CONTINENTAL CAPITALS IN MOURNING — MANY ARRESTS IN ODESSA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—Imperial heralds, brilliantly uniformed, and accompanied by troops and trumpeters, began at 9 o'clock this morning to march in slow and stately procession through the principal streets of St. Petersburg, announcing the death of Alexander III and the accession of Emperor Nicholas II to the throne of Russia. Halting at every point of vantage, the trumpets sounded three blasts, the troops presented arms and the heralds made proclamation of the death of one Czar and the official succession of another.

Emperor Nicholas II has issued a proclamation announcing the death of his father, Emperor Alexander III, and continued as follows:

"May we be consoled by the consciousness that our sorrow is the sorrow of the whole of our beloved people, and may the people not forget that the strength and stability of Holy Russia lie in her unity to us and her unbounded devotion to us. We, however, in this sad and solemn hour, when ascending the ancestral throne of the Russian Empire and the Czardom of Poland and the Grand-duchy of Finland, indissolubly connected therewith; we, in the presence of the Most High, record our solemn vow that we always make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of beloved Russia and the happiness of our faithful subjects."

The proclamation closes by directing that the oath of allegiance be taken to Emperor Nicholas II, and also to the Grand-duke George, his lineal successor, until God shall vouchsafe to bless with a son the union into which the Emperor is about to enter with Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The accession of Grand-duke Nicholas to the throne was celebrated by a festival to-day, as is customary. This celebration, according to custom, always precedes the period of mourning; hence the newspapers of to-day's issue appeared as usual, without a sign of mourning. The period of mourning will begin to-morrow.

The Senate this morning held a session for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the new Czar. All the members were present and took the oath. The garrison of St. Petersburg paraded this morning with colors, and were sworn according to the customary forms. The civil servants of the Government will take a similar oath in due course.

Clifton R. Breckinridge, United States Minister, called at the Foreign Office to-day and presented President Cleveland's message of condolence. M. de Giers is indisposed, as he has been overburdened with the ceremony of receiving every Ambassador and foreign Minister separately. All members of the Diplomatic Corps and all the Ministers save M. de Giers attended the ceremony in the chapel of the Winter Palace this morning. It was a brilliant affair, with the members of the imperial household, the high officers of the guards and the chief officials of state all in gala uniforms.

The accession service at St. Isaac's in the afternoon was equally gorgeous. Many officials of the court, military and naval officials, diplomatists and hundreds of women in full dress were present. The building was crowded to suffocation. There was an impressive service of music and prayers at the high altar. Toward the close the Metropolitan doffed the mitre and read by taper-light the passages from the Bible inculcating obedience to the sovereign. The congregation knelt, vowing allegiance to the new Czar. Afterward all the officials crowded round the tables provided, and signed the oath of fealty, pledging themselves to shed the last drop of blood for the Czar and Russia and to preserve the State secrets. The ceremony lasted an hour. There was no sign of mourning in the service; at its close 101 guns were fired from the fortress. Vast crowds stood outside the Cathedral and listened to the pealing bells. As soon as the accession fête shall be finished, mourning will be resumed and everything will be as dismal as it has been joyous.

THE CZAR DIED IN PERFECT PEACE.

London, Nov. 2.—The Central News has this dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

"Despite the nominal celebration of a festival, the aspect of the city is sombre and depressing. The theatres and music halls and hundreds of shops are closed. Many public buildings are draped with mourning. Thousands of private citizens have put on black. It is announced that the official period of mourning will last three months.

"All dispatches received to-day from Livadia agree that the Czar's death was peaceful and apparently painless. The Czarina is completely prostrated. The attacks of hysteria for which Dr. Mershejewski recently treated her have returned, and threaten to break down her general health, besides inducing paralysis of the feet. Nevertheless, the semi-official statement is that she bears up well under her trouble. Her friend and former governess, Mme. Descalle, a Belgian, has been with her throughout the ordeal of the last weeks. Mme. Descalle says that the Czar died in perfect peace, praying audibly with Father Ivan to almost his last breath. She describes the last scene as beautiful and impressive, although agonizing for the Czarina."

"The Daily News" has received from its Yalta correspondent the following official report of Alexander III's death:

"Czar Alexander's death was a pious, devout and Christian one. He died as only a true man can die, and, as in life, he was inspired with faith, love and devotion. Some days ago the Czar already felt the approach of death, and prepared himself for it as a faithful Christian, but without neglecting the affairs of Government. He took communion on October 9 and 17. During the last night he was sleepless. In the morning he said to the Empress: 'I feel my life drawing to an end. Be composed. My mind is made up.' Then he ordered all the members of his family to assemble round him. He asked his confessor to administer the sacrament, and took it with pious devotion, repeating the prayer distinctly and in a loud, clear voice. The Czar was sitting in an armchair and did not for a moment lose consciousness.

"After the liturgy the Czar sent for Father Ivan and prayed with him. Half an hour later he asked Father Ivan to come again, and he repeated with him the prayers for the dying. He then received extreme unction. Father Ivan remained present till the Czar died. At 2 o'clock the Czar's pulse increased, and his eye became brighter. A quarter of an hour later he let fall his head and delivered his soul to the grace of the Almighty, bequeathing to his people the blessings of peace."

GUARDING AGAINST NIHILIST ATTACKS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily News" says it is understood that the body will be consecrated in Moscow and then conveyed to the capital, where it will lie in state four days. He confirms the report that Princess Alix of Hesse will return with her brother to remain a short time in Germany. In Moscow and St. Petersburg every precaution against Nihilist demonstrations has been taken.

THE QUEEN'S SORROW AT THE CZAR'S DEATH.

A Court circular issued this evening says:

"Her Majesty has received with the deepest concern the sorrowful intelligence of the fatal termination of the illness of the Emperor of Russia. The Queen, who is allied with the Russian imperial family by so many ties, feels the warmest sympathy with the afflicted Empress and her family, as well as with the young Emperor who is about to become by marriage Her Majesty's grandson and for whom the Queen entertains sincere affection and regard."

"The Standard's" St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The young Czar's manifesto is received with open delight, probably unparalleled in the history of Russian official declarations. The dignified and almost affectionate tone is freely compared with that of the proclamation published upon the accession of Emperor William II.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, made a long call to-day on M. Staal, the Russian Ambassador, on behalf of Her Majesty. Lord Rosebery also had an interview with M. Staal. Among the other callers at the Russian Embassy were J. R. Roosevelt, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, and most of the foreign Ministers and Ambassadors.

Prayers were said in the Russian Embassy at 9 o'clock this morning. Telegrams of condolence are flowing into the Embassy from all parts of the country. A private requiem service was held in the Russian Church to-day, which was attended by Russians only. M. Staal and the whole Russian Embassy were present. The Queen has commanded Lord Kimberley to instruct the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg to express Her Majesty's heartfelt sorrow and sympathy, which is shared by all classes of her subjects.

The Duchess of York arrived in London to-day, dressed in deep black. The Duke of York will represent the Queen in making visits of condolence. The Court will go into full mourning for two weeks, and for a fortnight thereafter will be in half mourning. St. James's and Buckingham palaces and Marlborough House present a sombre appearance, the blinds of all three being drawn.

The death of the Czar has not affected the Stock Exchange. Prices have an upward tendency.

Paris, Nov. 2.—President Casimir-Perier received this morning a telegram from the Grand-duke Nicholas, formally advising him of the death of the Czar and the accession to the throne of Nicholas II. This telegram will be printed in the "Journal Officiel" to-morrow.

The flags on all the public buildings have been lowered to half-mast, and all of the military and naval officers are wearing mourning emblems, the authorities having ordered a period of general mourning for the Czar.

FRENCH CABINET AT A REQUIEM SERVICE.

The Cabinet met at 9:30 o'clock this morning, President Casimir-Perier presiding, for the purpose of framing a message of sympathy to be forwarded to Emperor Nicholas II. At 11 o'clock the President, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, and the Ministers, all in evening dress, went to the Russian Chapel, where they were escorted to seats. The church was crowded with distinguished persons, among them the chief civil and military officers, Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador and the Duchess of Mecklenburg. The entire Russian colony were present. After the services in the chapel the President and M. Burdeau went to the Panthéon to salute the tomb of President Carnot, in conformity with the French custom of visiting the dead on All Souls' Day. Colonel Chamoin accompanied the President and M. Burdeau on behalf of the family of M. Carnot. Both ceremonies were deeply impressive.

The Cabinet met again at 3 o'clock this afternoon. After a two hours' council at the Elysée, the Ministers were unable to decide upon the delegates to be sent to the Czar's funeral. Probably Generals Gallifet, Saussier and Boisdeffre, and Admiral Gervais, who commanded the French fleet in the demonstration at Cronstadt, will be named. Félix Faure, Minister of Marine, has telegraphed a message of condolence to the Grand-duke Alexis, the chief of the Russian Navy.

It was personally suggested by President Casimir-Perier, that the Cabinet attend the requiem services in the Russian Church in a body, and afterward accompany him to the Panthéon to pay respect to the memory of President Carnot. The President was desirous that the homage of the heads of the Government should be paid to the memory of both of the principal characters in the Franco-Russian alliance upon the same day. The President placed a splendid wreath upon M. Carnot's tomb, and flowers were also placed there by Mme. Carnot and her sons.

Many private houses are displaying the Russian and French colors lowered to half-mast. The boulevards are filled with vendors of the late Czar's portraits, which find ready sale. The windows of many buildings, both public and private, are draped with Russian flags, and emblems of mourning are everywhere exhibited. Several of the Paris theatre managers made the announcement yesterday that their houses would be closed last evening, and no performance will be given at any place of amusement in the city on the day of the funeral.

The text of the telegram of condolence sent by President Casimir-Perier to Czar Nicholas is as follows:

"It is under an impression of most painful emotion that I address your Imperial Highness with sincere condolence. The Emperor had conquered universal respect; but France felt more than respect for him, from the bottom of her heart. The President of the French Republic partakes of your sorrow, and the mourning of the French Nation."

To the Czarina the President telegraphed:

"I have for many days shared the cruel anguish felt by Your Majesty, and to Your Majesty I respectfully address an expression of my profound grief."

Mme. Casimir-Perier has sent a message of condolence to the Czarina on behalf of the Union of the Women of France. Mme. Carnot to-day telegraphed a personal message of sympathy to the Czarina, and her sons, Ernest and Francis Carnot, signed the call book at the Russian Embassy.

The Congress of Ladies' Associations for Succoring the Wounded, sitting at Lyons, adjourned until to-morrow as an evidence of mourning. The inaugural ceremony of the Military Medical School, General Mercier, Minister of War, presiding, was also adjourned. Telegrams of condolence are reaching the Russian Embassy from all towns in France.

The Court of Cassation and the Paris Municipal Council adjourned to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the Czar, after voting addresses of sympathy and condolence and appropriating funds for the purchase of wreaths to be placed upon the dead Emperor's bier. At the next meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies these bodies will at once adjourn as a mark of mourning. The Paris Municipal Council and the Council-General of the Seine have adopted addresses of condolence, copies of which, with floral wreaths, will be forwarded to St. Petersburg. The Russian students in Paris will soon hold a meeting for the purpose of requesting their colleagues in Moscow and St. Petersburg to have a mourning wreath presented in their name.

The officials of the Russian Embassy to-day swore allegiance to the new Emperor before the Archpriest Wassilief, of the Russian Church.

In view of the possible financial juggling in Russian stocks the Government has decided to enforce strictly Article 419 of the Penal Code, providing for the punishment of persons making

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THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

MONEY FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION SECURED ABROAD.

SMITH M. WEED AND J. R. BARTLETT SUCCEED IN INTERESTING FOREIGN CAPITAL.

It has been announced by people closely connected with the Nicaragua Canal that the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company has secured enough money to go on with the work of building the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The committee of the company, composed of Smith M. Weed and J. R. Bartlett, went to Europe last summer for the purpose of getting foreign capital interested in the scheme, and it is known that the money was secured. Mr. Weed came home from Europe last week, and Mr. Bartlett is still in London arranging with the foreigners who have decided to put their money into the venture.

Yesterday it was learned that at Montpelier, Vt., a bill had been introduced in the State Senate to incorporate the Nicaragua Company for the purpose of building a canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Weed, who is the president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, having succeeded ex-Senator Warner Miller, lives in Plattsburg, N. Y., and the reason for the company going to Montpelier for its charter seems thus to be accounted for.

According to the plans, as far as can be learned, this new company will succeed the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, which has been in process of reorganization. At the office of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company yesterday it was declared that nothing could as yet be said about the affairs of the company. Smith M. Weed, who has his office in the Coal Exchange Building at No. 21 Cortlandt-st., said that he would probably be able to make an announcement about the company next week.

Considerable criticism was made of the company last summer, when Mr. Weed and Mr. Bartlett went abroad to get foreign capital. It was thought that the money could be secured in this country, and that the project should be kept here.

At the office of the Nicaragua Canal Company, which has the concessions from the Government for the territory where the canal will go, it was said that the prospects were favorable to building the canal in a short time.

THE BLUEFIELDS TROUBLE CLOSED.

AMERICANS DRIVEN OUT AND THE BANANA TRADE DEAD—A TAX ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Boston, Nov. 2.—The reports of the British steamers Indianapolis and River Indus, which arrived yesterday from Bluefields, and gave everything as "all quiet on the Mosquito Coast," contain the following additional information:

The native Nicaraguans are in full control of the Government, and command the situation. The routed forces of the Mosquito Reservation have been scattered, and many hundreds of them carried to Jamaica by the British man-of-war Mohawk. Those remaining in Bluefields are under submission. Business is at a standstill, and most of the British and American subjects have left the country. This is the first trip of either the Indianapolis or the River Indus to Boston when they did not bring Americans fleeing the country to seek safety. American interests have suffered to a very great extent, and when the loss is estimated in money value it will reach the millions. New-Orleans capitalists will be the heaviest American losers. They were interested in many large banana and other tropical fruit reservations which have been destroyed. Two and three fruit steamers used to put in at Bluefields every week from New-Orleans. Now there are none.

The American flag still gives the native government much trouble. It is not allowed to be hoisted from any building or in any way be publicly displayed without paying a Government tax of $6 a day, so these persons report. One new feature of this stringent demand is that made upon the owners of small American steamers and coasting vessels. They are not allowed to fly the American flag at their masthead under any condition, it is reported, and neither the Columbian nor the straight Nicaraguan flag must be floated. Failure to comply with this stringent request makes the owners liable to seizure.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The Nicaraguan Government has acceded to the request of the United States, and has permitted the two exiled Americans, Wiltbank and Lampton, who received asylum on board the Marblehead at Bluefields, to land at that port to close their personal affairs. Nicaragua has also guaranteed to grant them full amnesty upon their agreeing to respect the authority of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast. This action is entirely satisfactory to the United States, as both of these men were exceedingly active in the last revolution, one of them being a member of the Revolutionary Council, and the other acting as a judge under Chief Clarence. This action of Nicaragua practically ends the Mosquito incident, and permits the last remaining American cruiser, the Marblehead, to leave Bluefields.

THE SUGAR TRUST YIELDS.

IT PAYS THE FINE IMPOSED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS COURT AND FILES ITS CERTIFICATES.

Boston, Nov. 2.—The American Sugar Refining Company has at length decided to bow to the will of the Legislature and comply with Massachusetts law. This afternoon the company filed its certificate at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and paid $30 penalty imposed by the court. Pending litigation is thus nipped in the bud, and the State is satisfied. The certificate states that the amount of capital stock as it stood fixed by said corporation on the first day of March, 1894, was $75,000,000; that the amount thereof then paid in was $73,936,000; that the assets and liabilities of the corporation on November 30, 1893, were: Assets, $105,080,567 62; liabilities, $105,080,567 62.

WESTON'S WALK ALMOST ENDED.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Nov. 2 (Special).—Edward Payson Weston passed five miles beyond Callicoon, the limit called for by the $1,000 wager, at 5:20 a. m. to-day. This was nearly eight hours ahead of the time at Weston's disposal for walking that distance. On the schedule this limit was set as measuring 400 miles, but it was considerably more according to the route followed by Weston. He left Callicoon at 3:55 a. m. and until after daylight traversed one of the most desolate and gloomy regions the pedestrian has yet known in his wide travels. Narrowsburg, fourteen miles from Callicoon, was reached at 8:20 a. m. A halt for breakfast until 9:30 was made here. Weston, following his schedule, had intended to walk to Port Jervis by way of Masthope, Lackawaxen and Shohola, but instead another route, passing Eldridge, was chosen. Eldridge was reached at 1:35 p. m., and after a stop for luncheon, Weston continued his walk at 2:45 p. m. Thence he walked steadily to Port Jervis, where he arrived at 7:30 p. m., thirty minutes before schedule time. The total distance walked by Weston to-day was fifty miles. To-night he was called upon at his hotel and escorted to a large Republican gathering at Lea's Opera House. Here the pedestrian made one of his usual vigorous speeches in support of Republican principles and the Republican ticket, and enjoyed an enthusiastic reception. To-morrow evening he closes his 500-mile walk at Newburg.

A HORSE KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

A runaway team of horses, dragging a cab belonging to the New-York Cab Company, and driven by Michael Halloran, of No. 762 Sixth-ave., came up Madison-ave. late yesterday afternoon. There were two women in the cab. Just as they were approaching Fifty-fifth-st., a Knickerbocker Ice Company wagon turned into the avenue, and before Charles Estey, of No. 432 Canal-st., who was driving the ice-wagon, could pull his team to one side, the runaway dashed into him.

The pole of the cab transfixed one of the iceman's horses, killing it instantly. The two vehicles crashed together, breaking the glass windows of the cab. The women who were in the cab refused to tell their names.

ADMIRING THE WORK OF AN ART SCHOOL.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon by the Artist-Artisan Institute, No. 140 West Twenty-third-st., for the purpose of affording an opportunity to its friends to examine and inspect the results of the work of the pupils during the last summer. There were many persons present who manifested a deep interest in this art school. The members of the Advisory Committee are: Ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, late president of Bowdoin College; Horace J. Fairchild, treasurer; Henry R. Elliot, secretary; Mrs. Candace Wheeler, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, General Alex. S. Webb, Louis De Goll and Frederick Shonnard; John Ward Stimson is the educational director and H. Seymour Barnes, is the manager.

JUSTICE HOGAN DRAWN IN.

MRS. HERMAN NAMES HIM.

SHE ACCUSES HIM OF CONSPIRING WITH A POLICE CAPTAIN.

THE WITNESS DECLARES SHE PAID THE ASTOUNDING SUM OF $25,000 FOR PROTECTION IN THIS CITY—SOME OF IT WENT TO CAPTAINS HAUGHEY AND RYAN AND SOME TO EX-CAPTAIN BROGAN—HOW THESE THREE MADE UP A FAT PURSE AND HURRIED HER OFF TO CHICAGO—THE BARGAIN WHICH RECORDER SMYTH CARRIED OUT FOR HER.

Nearly all of the time at yesterday's session of the Lexow Committee was occupied with the testimony of Mrs. Matilda Herman, the woman whom the police had vainly tried to keep away from the witness chair. She told a part of the police conspiracy yesterday. When it was known to some of the captains and other policemen who had blackmailed her while she had kept disorderly houses in the Fifteenth Precinct that she had received a subpoena to appear as a witness before the committee, a stranger came to see her who said that several men, including Captains Haughey and Ryan and ex-Captain Brogan, had made up a purse to pay her expenses for a trip, and she was induced to go with the man to a dark street at a late hour at night to meet about a dozen of the men who were anxious to have her leave the city. She received $1,700, with the understanding that she was to go away and stay away until the committee had finished the investigation of the Police Department. The stranger went with her to Montreal and then to Chicago, where she was found by one of the committee's agents and induced to return. She declared that she had not been made aware of the plot to stop her upon her arrival in Jersey City, and she said that Senator Daly, of Hoboken, had offered to get bail for her for $500.

Mrs. Herman said she thought she had paid over $25,000 to the police and to lawyers during the seven years she kept disorderly houses in West Third-st. She declared that she had paid for police protection under several captains, and she named ex-Captain Brogan and Captains Haughey and Ryan, who had command of the Fifteenth Precinct while she was violating the law there, but she persistently refused to name Captain Creeden, who also was in command of the precinct at one time when she admitted having been blackmailed, and it was plain that she was determined not to implicate him. She also appeared to be unwilling to implicate Policeman Joseph Cooney, who was said to have received presents from her and to have played an important part in her sudden flight from the city.

One shocking part of the woman's testimony concerned her own niece. She declared that she had tried to keep the young woman away from evil influences, but the girl's own mother had taken her to one of the houses in West Third-st. and had kept her there. The witness declared that she had caused inmates of the house to be arrested in the hope of saving the girl, but Captain Haughey had refused to aid her, and Police Justice Hogan had threatened to have her charged with conspiracy. The girl's mother was arrested in August, 1893, the witness said, but the case was still undecided. Mr. Goff said that the girl and her mother had both left the city.

Mrs. Herman testified that she first began to pay money for protection to Brogan's ward man, Reynolds, several years ago, when it cost her $500 to open a house and $50 a month for protection afterward, but there came a time when she was arrested twice in one week and her house was closed, and then she was obliged to pay $1,000 to reopen the house and $80 a month afterward. The money, she declared, was paid to Price, a police court lawyer, who had an office in Centre-st., opposite the Tombs. At different times when she was arrested later the police induced her to engage other lawyers, who made her pay roundly, but on such occasions the police gave testimony which allowed her to be discharged.

She had been arrested a number of times, the woman said, but she was indicted only once. Then she was held in $1,000 bail before Recorder Smyth. She forfeited her bail and fled to Europe by advice of Price, her lawyer, she said, but she returned later and was locked up in the Tombs for eleven days because the Recorder would not accept bail for her a second time. Then the furniture was moved out of her house and placed in storage, so that Policeman Cooney could testify that the house was closed. Her lawyer told her that she could plead guilty and get off with a fine of $100 if she would pay $500, and she consented. The Recorder imposed the fine of $100, which was promptly paid, and she was released at 1 p. m. on a Friday. The next morning her house was open for business again.

In detailing her arrests, which apparently had been made with a view to getting more money out of her, she told how she had been clubbed by one policeman before being taken to the police station. A result of the clubbing was a dangerous illness. She also lost a diamond earring when she was being clubbed, and she had to pay $30 to a police matron who sent a man to look for and recover the earring. She told of other instances of cruelty, the remembrance of which caused her to shed tears on the witness stand.

In the summer of 1893, she said, she thought of opening a house in West Thirty-second-st., but the police of the Tenderloin wanted $2,000 "initiation fee" and $100 a month, and she thought the prices there were too high.

Mrs. Herman will continue her testimony before the committee again to-day.

COMMISSIONER ANDREWS'S DENIAL.

William S. Andrews, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who on Thursday, before the Lexow Committee, was charged by Edgar N. Tomlinson with having received a bribe of $500, has written a letter to The Tribune, declaring that "the charge is absolutely false." Mr. Tomlinson was formerly chief inspector of the Excise Department, and he asserted that in 1887, when Andrews was an Excise Commissioner, he (Tomlinson) paid to him $500 to secure a license for a disorderly house.

Commissioner Andrews, in his letter of denial, attacks the characters of the witness Tomlinson and his wife, and says that their testimony was prompted by personal enmity. He goes on to say what a fine Excise Commissioner he made and how much good his work accomplished for the city. He ends:

"I shall seek a means to have this matter tried under some procedure which will afford the opportunity of demonstrating the mendacity of this perjured assault upon me."

(For details in the examination of the witness see page 11.)

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Atchison, Kan., Nov. 2.—During the last twenty-four hours rain has been falling 200 miles west of here in a drouth-stricken portion of Kansas. The rain will be of vast benefit to the wheat.

Boston, Nov. 2.—The Tremont House, which has been one of Boston's leading hotels for seventy-five years, will be closed in December, the building and its site having been sold to a syndicate, which will remove the old structure and erect an eleven-story office building. The total valuation of land and building will be $2,700,000.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Grand Jury has indicted four justices of the peace for extortion—namely, Abram D. A. Naar, Levi E. Ayers, Cornelius S. Abrams and Harvy Savidge. They are accused of extracting illegal fees from poor and ignorant people. Ayers pleaded guilty and the others not guilty.

Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 2.—Three desperate criminals, all under indictment for serious crimes, escaped from the Tippecanoe County Jail yesterday. By sawing a bar off they gained access to the corridor, and when the turnkey, John Condon, unlocked the main door they sprang upon him, forcing him into a corner and making their escape after locking Condon in. The men are Taylor Robins, Thomas Riley and "Ed" Winchester. The Sheriff has offered $500 for their capture.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 2.—Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, president of the World's Columbian Exposition, is seriously ill of nervous prostration at the sanitarium here. He attributes his condition to World's Fair worries and the cares of a political campaign.

REPUBLICANS, DO YOUR DUTY!

AN APPEAL FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE.

THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF THE INTERIOR URGED TO WORK FROM NOW TILL THE RESULT IS ANNOUNCED AND GET OUT A FULL VOTE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Chairmen Hackett and Odell, of the Republican State Committee, issued a stirring appeal last evening to the people of the State, urging them to redouble their exertions in the last hours of the canvass to bring every voter to the polls next Tuesday. There is every encouragement, they assert, to expect a splendid Republican victory in the State, and the redemption of New-York City from Tammany Hall domination. With earnest, faithful and tireless work from to-day until the ballots have been cast and counted on Tuesday, the battle will be gloriously won and the Democratic defeat become an utter rout. The address is as follows:

To the People of the State of New-York: In the closing hours of the campaign we congratulate the people of this State on the assurances from every side that it is about to be delivered from the grasp of an abhorrent Democratic machine. It is an evidence of a general awakening of civic pride that so many prominent members of the Democratic party publicly oppose the ambition of unscrupulous and untrustworthy men who have brought dishonor upon it and disgrace upon the Commonwealth.

We are on the eve of the redemption of the State from the robber hands of profligacy and misrule. The Republican tidal wave of reform of last year that swept away the Democratic rings in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany and elsewhere is rolling on and will complete its work of reformation next Tuesday. The great city of New-York, so long at the mercy of Tammany Hall, is to be redeemed. Everywhere the political skies are brightened by the prospect of a great Republican victory.

Heretofore the Republicans of the interior have complained—too often justly—that they were rendered apathetic by the failure of Republicans in New-York City and Brooklyn to do their duty. That complaint cannot hold good this year. New-York and Brooklyn are stirred as never before, and will speak in a voice of thunder for better government. They are struggling manfully, and will obtain a free election and a fair count, which mean a largely reduced Democratic vote in the strongholds of the machine.

We make a last and urgent appeal to the Republicans of the interior counties to redouble their exertions until every anti-machine voter has been brought to the polls and every ballot honestly counted. Falsehood, fraud and forgery have failed to save the Democratic campaign from desperation and disaster. The enormous registration in all the cities testifies to the eager interest of the people in the result. The safeguards thrown about the ballot by the Republican Legislature have kept from the lists in the centres of Democratic corruption, from Gravesend to Buffalo, at least 50,000 fraudulent votes.

The State is ablaze with Republican enthusiasm, kindled and rekindled by the most eloquent speakers. All that remains to be done is to solidify the lines and march on to victory. To this end we urge the leaders of the party in the interior to get out the full Republican vote. The Democratic machine boasts of its power to reduce the vote in the rural districts, and proposes to do this by making it an object to the voter to remain away from the polls. Expose this conspiracy, wherever and whenever the conspirators appear. Guard especially against the commission of this crime, and take prompt measures to secure the arrest and punishment of all who may attempt it.

The election of the Republican State ticket, of a Republican Assembly and of Republican Congressmen, pledged to protect the interests of the American wage-earner and farmer, are assured if the stay-at-home vote in the interior counties is aroused to the performance of its patriotic duty.

This committee's laborious work is practically ended. The task of marshalling the Republican forces for the final victorious onslaught now devolves on the local Republican committees. A large number of ballots must be handled, and voting will necessarily be much slower than usual. See to it everywhere that Republicans go to the polls early. Let no one neglect this duty for pleasure or profit. Put faithful, competent, tireless and vigilant watchers at every polling-place to remain until the official results shall be formally promulgated.

We shall win the battle next Tuesday. Let us make the defeat of the machine Democracy an utter rout. C. W. HACKETT, Chairman.

B. B. ODELL, JR., Chairman Executive Committee.

TROUBLES OF AN IRON AND STEEL CONCERN.

Milwaukee, Nov. 2.—Judge Ludwig yesterday took under advisement, after listening to the arguments, the motion of the Central Trust Company of New-York to be made a defendant in the suit of the Northwestern Iron Company, of this city, against the West Superior Iron and Steel Company. Judge Ludwig announced that he would render his decision some time next week.

The West Superior Iron and Steel Company is a corporation with a capital stock of $2,500,000, and has been making steel plates for the whaleback steamers. Since it went into a receiver's hands last April the receiver has accumulated $80,000, which the Central Trust Company now demands under a $3,000,000 trust mortgage which it holds, and also claims the right to foreclose upon the property. Only $1,400,000 of the bonds for which the Trust Company is trustee have been issued. Claims have been filed against the company for $231,000, exclusive of the forty-one firms who are defendants in the suit. The Central Trust Company claims that its mortgage covers all of the property, both real and personal. Among the stockholders in the West Superior Iron and Steel Company are J. D. Rockefeller, Colgate Hoyt, R. T. Belknap, R. J. Wemyss, T. F. Oakes, T. H. Ames, A. M. Guerney, George Bertine and J. R. Roosevelt. It is claimed that they have paid only two-thirds of the amount due upon their stock, and an attempt is being made to recover from them individually.

NEWS OF THE LOSS OF THE IVANHOE.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2.—What appears to be positive news of the loss of the ship Ivanhoe, the vessel which sailed out of this port on September 27, coal-laden for San Francisco, was brought to Port Blakely last night by Captain Peterson, of the bark Fanny Dutard, which has arrived at that place from Santa Barbara.

On the night of September 28 a fearful gale prevailed, the wind blowing at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. At 12:20 p. m. on September 30, while off Cape Flattery, Captain Peterson sighted a vessel about four miles to windward, lurching heavily and evidently in distress. No distress signals were flying, and shortly afterward he retired to get some rest. The storm of the previous night had subsided and there was little wind, although the sea was heavy. About an hour later he was called by the mate, who told him the vessel had disappeared. Captain Peterson swept the sea with glasses and satisfied himself that the vessel had gone down.

"I am satisfied," he said to the United Press reporter, "that the vessel which disappeared so suddenly off Cape Flattery on September 30 was the Ivanhoe. The day was clear and I could see for miles around, and there was but little wind, and the distressed vessel was making but slow time. Her appearance, too, tallied perfectly with that of the Ivanhoe, and she was apparently coal-laden. In fact, there is no doubt it was the ill-fated vessel."

Among the passengers on board the Ivanhoe was Frederick J. Grant, managing editor of "The Post-Intelligencer," of this city, and ex-Minister to Bolivia under President Harrison. There were besides two women, Mrs. Mamie L. Bara and Mrs. Irene Mullen, of Chicago, friends of the captain, and a student of navigation named Folger.

SHOT HIS MOTHER AND FATHER.

Buffalo, Nov. 2.—William Gipp, twenty years old, a car inspector for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, shot his father and mother at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The latter is dead and the former is seriously wounded. The matricide fled and has not yet been captured. The family lived at No. 658 Fulton-st., and consisted of the parents and three sons and a daughter. William was the second son and was employed nights in the yards of the Lehigh Valley road. He went to work as usual last night and was seen at midnight going from the offices to the yards. Instead of doing so, however, he appears to have returned home. His mother opened the door for him and without a word he fired at her twice, the shots taking effect in her head and back, and killing her instantly. The father, awakened by the shots, came out of his bedroom and the son opened fire on him, one bullet striking him in the head and the other in the chin, and he also beat his father with the revolver. Young Gipp then fled. There is no motive for the deed. The young man has always born a good reputation and the family say there had been no quarrel between him and his parents. It is supposed that he has become insane.

ALL OUT FOR VICTORY!

BIG PARADE AND MEETING

ANTI-MACHINE REPUBLICANS HAVE A DEMONSTRATION.

CHEERS FOR THE ANTI-TAMMANY AND ANTI-HILL TICKETS—SPEECHES IN COOPER UNION BY DR. PARKHURST, CONTROLLER COLVIN, MAYOR GREEN, OF BINGHAMTON, GENERAL LA GRANGE AND OTHERS.

Another rousing mass-meeting of people who are fighting for the right in State and municipal affairs was held at Cooper Union last night. It was under the arrangements of the Anti-Machine Republicans, and it was another of those great big demonstrations that the anti-Tammany and anti-Hill forces have been making in the present campaign. Honest citizens never seem to tire of going to Cooper Union to listen to the loyal men who ring out words of cheer and hope for the army of the lovers of good government, and they never tire of filling the old hall with applause that seems enough to waken the dead heroes who in the past have stood upon the platform of that famous building.

The Anti-Machine Republicans have held many inspiring meetings in Cooper Union, but none has been larger, more enthusiastic or more encouraging than the one last night. Republicans from all parts of the city were there. They came with bands of martial music, with banners, flags and transparencies, and with the best thing of all—determination to down the Tammany Tiger, and the peanut politician, Hill.

The greater part of them paraded from uptown to the hall, and all along the line of march they received the hearty plaudits of the self-respecting citizens of New-York. It was late when the main body reached Cooper Union, but the many people who went there early were entertained by emergency speakers, and no one grumbled or found fault.

COL. STRONG ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED.

The cheering and continued outbursts of applause that met Colonel Strong when he appeared upon the stage are impossible to describe. The same greeting met the other speakers as they appeared. Dr. Parkhurst received a great welcome, and his well-chosen words which denounced the perfidy and corruption of Croker and his band, and which appealed fervently for Morton and Saxton, Strong and Goff, made every man and woman in the audience howl with delight.

There was a lonesome dog at the meeting. He strolled in from some place no one knew where. He was a fat beast that resembled in his marking a tiger, and when some wit in the front row lifted him up in the air and said: "Here's your Tammany Tiger, Dr. Parkhurst," the audience all cried: "Kill him." The beast growled in defiance for a time, then he whined and then he was dropped to the floor. "That's the way the Tammany Tiger will fall!" yelled an enthusiastic man, and again the building resounded with cheers. Colonel Strong and the other speakers made characteristic speeches that appealed to the vast audience in an unmistakable way. They told them of their duty in the interests of good government, and they gave him their promises to do it.

THE PARADE.

The parade was an important and highly successful feature of the demonstration. The procession consisted of several full military bands and drum corps, a mounted escort of citizens, eight divisions, consisting of delegations from twenty-four Assembly districts; five trucks, on which tableaus and mottoes were displayed, and many mottoes on banners. It was formed in the following order, the bands and drum corps being distributed throughout the length of the column, in which it was estimated there were fully 5,000 men, a striking feature being a large company of colored voters in handsome uniforms:

Mounted escort of thirty citizens.

Grand marshal, Theodore F. Ruble; adjutant, George J. Murray; aids, Moses G. Meyers, Joseph D. Hatfield, Charles H. Trattner, Charles Springer, James A. Smith, Dr. Max Smith, Charles F. Baumann, Charles H. Wheelock, William Kreuser and Martin L. Holleter.

Eight divisions composed of delegates from Assembly districts, as follows: First Division—VIIIth, IId, IIId, Xth, IVth and Vth Districts. Second Division—IXth, Xth and Xth Districts. Third Division—XXIst, VIth, XVIIth and XIIth Districts. Fourth Division—XIXth, XXIIId and XXVth Districts. Fifth Division—XXIIId, XXth and XXVIIth Districts. Sixth Division—XVIth and XVIIIth Districts. Seventh Division—XXVth and XXVIth Districts. Eighth Division—XIth and XIVth Districts.

SOME GOOD TABLEAUS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

The five trucks with tableaus and mottoes were as follows:

Truck No. 1: An immense tiger skin stuffed and handsomely mounted, a broadax in the hands of a man resting on and apparently deeply buried in the animal's neck. On each side of the cart was the legend: "Where he will get it next Tuesday." Across the rear end of the cart was the inscription: "The original Tammany Tiger."

Truck No. 2: A scene, painted on canvas, representing cells in Sing Sing State Prison occupied by convicts, in striped garb, looking wistfully out from behind iron bars. Over each scene was the following: "Sing Sing, Nov. 6, 1894. To Tammany Hall: Can't be wid yer dis year. See? (Signed), Inspectors of Election." A large canvas on the rear end of this cart was inscribed: "The letter I longed for never came.—D. B. Hill."

Truck No. 3: Laden with hungry workingmen bearing empty dinner kettles, and inscribed on either side: "We voted for Cleveland in 1892."

Truck No. 4: Inscribed on either side: "The Democratic situation is so bad that even Cleveland did not vote the ticket."

Truck No. 5: Inscribed on each side: "Morton, Saxton, Strong, Goff, Victory!"

Among the many mottoes displayed were the following: "No Tiger in Ours"; "Honesty in the Sheriff's Office"; "Repeal the Wilson Bill"; "Honest Apportionment"; "Floaters and Repeaters Must Go"; "The People vs. D. Burglar Hill"; "No More Pantatas"; "Verdict Against Maynard, 100,000; Against Hill, 200,000"; "Tammany Must be Destroyed"; "An Honest Election this Time. Strong, Goff and Victory!"

The line of march was from West Thirty-eighth-st. through Broadway to Twenty-third-st., past the headquarters of the Committee of Seventy, to Fourth-ave., to Twenty-second-st., past the State Clubhouse and Anti-Machine headquarters, to Broadway, to Union Square, to Fourth-ave., to Cooper Union.

The procession was illuminated with colored fire, and presented an imposing appearance. It was frequently applauded lustily by the throngs of men and women who had gathered along the route, and those in line returned the hearty greetings with great enthusiasm. In passing the headquarters of the organization, No. 29 East Twenty-second-st., which was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated, the procession gave a marching salute to John E. Milholland, each division giving round upon round of enthusiastic cheers.

CALLING THE MEETING TO ORDER.

Otto Irving Wise called the meeting to order and introduced as chairman John E. Milholland. Around Mr. Milholland, besides Colonel Strong and Dr. Parkhurst, were Anson G. McCook, General La Grange, Mayor Green, of Binghamton; R. S. Brownell, H. C. Piercy, and many others. The vice-presidents and secretaries of the meeting were the following:

Vice-presidents: Bernardo Fisher, H. K. J. Williams, F. W. Seybel, Samuel Hazeltine, R. J. Horner, Thomas St. John Gaffney, Zachary Taylor Piercy, Frank Raymond, Charles E. Spencer, W. R. Armstrong, Robert D. Kirk, Isaac Diamond, Donald McLean, John McCain, John F. Payne, Thomas Groves, George Fleiker, William F. Daly, J. V. Logue, Leon Cohen, George R. Munro, Benjamin Asch, Thomas H. Robertson, H. C. Piercy, James McCaldin, Byron Alger, Edward A. Thorpe, Sheppard Knapp, John M. Mitchell, Belden J. Rogers, Louis L. Seaman, Rollin Tracy, David F. Porter, Joseph Belknap, William T. Ashmund, David Allen, John Ryan, Dr. U. C. W. Burke,