

MAY FIGHT FOR PERSIA'S THRONE.

New Shah Proclaimed, but It Is Possible His Brother Will Object.

The Monarch Is the Second Son, and His Elder Brother Is Living.

He Is Governor of a Province, and Once Was Possessed of Great Power.

GRAND VIZIER TEMPORARY RULER.

Acting Until the New Sovereign Arrives at Teheran—The Late Shah Slain Just After Performing an Act of Charity.

Teheran, May 2.—Muzaffer-ed-Din, the heir-apparent, has been proclaimed, Shah of Persia. He is at Tabriz, and the Grand Vizier will govern until he arrives.

The new Shah is the second son of the assassinated monarch, and great fear is felt that the oldest son, Zil Es Sultan, may claim the throne. He is now Governor of Ispahan.

He was at one time a man of great power and had large armies at his command. The armies were disbanded by his late father, Muzaffer-ed-Din was recognized as the heir to the throne by England and Russia many years ago.

The following details of the assassination of the Shah yesterday were obtained through official sources this morning:

The Shah, accompanied by the Grand Vizier, Asghar, and a number of attendants, paid a visit to the shrine of Shah Abdul Asim. His Majesty traversed the outer court of the shrine, where he stopped and gave a bank note to an Arab and spoke a few kind words to a water carrier.

Two chains barred the way to the inner court of the shrine. The Shah had just passed the first chain, when the assassin approached him, and, when within a few feet of him, fired a revolver, the bullet from which struck the Shah near the heart. His Majesty fell forward upon his knees, but rose to his feet and walked a few paces, when he fell again.

The assassin was immediately seized and hurried away. The Shah at once became unconscious and was immediately taken to his carriage and conveyed to his palace, whither doctors were summoned as quickly as possible.

When the physicians arrived at the palace they found the Shah dead, and certified that his death was caused by a bullet lodged in the pericardial region, between the sixth and seventh ribs.

The assassin was a religious fanatic, named Mollah Reza. His home is in Babec, a very wise sovereign.

Description of the Late Shah by a Former United States Minister to the Persian Court.

By S. G. W. Benjamin.

Former United States Minister to Persia. Chalotte, Vt., May 2.—Nasr-ed-Deen Shah was the fourth sovereign of the Khajar dynasty. He mounted the throne in 1848, a mere youth of sixteen. Owing to this latter fact he was easily influenced by his courtiers to depose and execute his patriotic Prime Minister and brother-in-law, Mirza Taghar, who was accused of treason. But he soon discovered how he had been deceived, and ever regretted a deed which proved a blunder no less than a crime.

Naturally kind and humane, the Shah took the lesson to heart, and the enlightened course he followed during his protracted reign is partly traceable to the impression made by the unjust fate of Mirza Taghar.

Nasr-ed-Deen Shah sought in many ways to bring Persia within the influences of the age. It may be affirmed that Persia's recent decided progress was due not to outside pressure, but to the patriotic and enterprising spirit of Nasr-ed-Deen Shah. He established military and academic institutions under European preceptors, organized a modern Cabinet, introduced steam and electric light, a mint, a telegraph and postal system and encouraged railways and the press.

He had great difficulties to encounter. The priesthood, who are very powerful in a theocracy, resisted his progressive tendencies, while the menacing attitude of Russia and England demanded vigilance and diplomat, a H.

These problems culminated for the time in 1883 to 1886 by the cession of Daman-i-Kuhu to Russia and the settlement of the frontier question by a joint Anglo-Russian Commission.

The ambition of his three sons in a country where the rights of primogeniture are scarcely recognized added to the Shah's difficulty. Great peril also lay in the growing communistic society of the Babees, numbering some 500,000. They caused insurrections and often sought to assassinate him. In one instance he was dangerously wounded.

The fact that the public failed to understand his difficulties often caused the Shah to be unjustly criticized.

Nasr-ed-Deen Shah repeatedly visited Europe to enlarge his knowledge for the benefit of his dominions. The stories current about him were mainly false, being chiefl

Inspired by the enemies of Persia to impart his diplomatic influence.

Nasr-ed-Deen was a man of genuine literary tastes. He composed poetry, wrote a book of travel and edited the official gazette. He was a daring and enthusiastic sportsman and a marksman of unerring aim. He was also a kind husband and father.

Although a polygamist, as was his prerogative, Nasr-ed-Deen's affections for many years were devoted to his favorite wife, the Lady Anizeh Doulah.

Americans have no cause of complaint



S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

The former United States Minister to Persia, who was well acquainted with the murdered Shah, Nasr-ed-Deen. He says that the late ruler admired Americans, encouraged our trade and hospitably protected our missionaries.

against him. He admired America and encouraged our trade and hospitably protected our missionaries.

The late Shah was of medium height and massive build. Naturally bashful, he controlled that weakness and bore himself with great dignity. But a genial smile or a pleasant jest often tended to relieve the formality of an audience with a monarch who will live in history as one of the wisest and most gracious and patriotic of modern sovereigns.

RUSSIA WILL PROFIT.

To Seize Northern Persia in Case of a War Britain Will Oppose the Czar's Move.

London, May 2.—Official opinion here regards the death of the Shah with grave apprehension, as it is feared that it will hasten a collision between British and Russian interests in Persia. The Foreign Office holds a copy of a secret convention signed by the deceased Shah conceding to Russia the right to occupy Northern Persia in the event of a foreign (meaning a British) attack, or internal discord menacing his reign, or the succession of Prince Muzaffer-ed-Din.

The Shah himself communicated the convention to the British Minister, explaining that he did not doubt the friendship of Great Britain, but submitted the convention as helping to foil the Russian plans for the annexation of the province of Khorasan and Mazandaran.

Prince Muzaffer-ed-Din's knowledge of this treaty led to his adhesion to Russia. Through him Russian agents obtained special privileges, including the concession for the construction of a railway which is now approaching the Persian Gulf. It may not be a groundless suspicion that Muzaffer-ed-Din's adherents were concerned in the assassination of the Shah.

Recently a bitter feud existed between the Shah and Muzaffer-ed Din over the misuse of the taxes collected in the provinces ruled over by the Prince. This trouble led the Shah to threaten to nominate Prince Massul as his successor, though Prince Massul suffers from glaucoma. He was operated upon by an oculist in Paris last

year. He is of weak physique, if not intellect.

He has five sons and a numerous following supporting his claim to the throne. In the event of a dynastic war Russia will certainly seize the northern provinces under the convention, and this will cause a grave international complication, as the British Government is determined to bar Russia's way to the Persian Gulf and will intervene in Southern Persia.

TO RUSSIA'S ADVANTAGE.

The New Shah Believed in Berlin to Prefer the Muscovite to the Englishman.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, May 2.—The assassination of the Shah of Persia has caused a great sensation here; not that Germany has any direct interest in Persia, but because the late Shah was such a true friend of England, and it is thought that his successor may show an equally strong leaning toward Russia.

In political circles in Berlin the general impression is that Russia's influence in Persia will be immensely increased by the change of rulers, and that England's influence will decrease in proportion.

The Russian Minister to Teheran, Buetzow, is regarded here as one of the cleverest of diplomats.

BONDS DUG UP AT NIGHT.

Queer Story in Which an Alleged Embezzler's Friends, His Sweetheart and Holmes's Lawyer Took Part.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 2.—The efforts of Meta Fuchs, a rather good looking young German woman, who came to this country several months ago with Ernest Goetze, the accused embezzling cashier of the Berlin banking house of S. Bleichroder, to provide for a mitigation of her sweetheart's prospective sentence, has stirred up a lively row among lawyers in this city, and one of them is now under arrest.

Goetze was arrested here two months ago for the embezzlement of about \$27,000. He is held to await extradition, and efforts have been made by the German authorities to secure some of the stolen money.

Miss Fuchs was employed in the Windsor Hotel, where Goetze took his meals, in Berlin. She claims that he deceived her and that she did not know he was a married man until long after their flight, but she has not lost her love for him. Because of this she decided to do what she could to aid him. She went to Lawyer W. A. Buetner, and together they took a journey to Chiselhurst, a suburb of Camden, and dug up a box of the presumably stolen securities at midnight.

BRIDE WAITED VAINLY FOR BRIDEGROOM.

Methodist Episcopal Circles in Harlem Shocked Beyond Measure.

Hard to Believe That Mission Worker A. B. Brown Deliberately Jilted Miss Cogle.

BUT IT CERTAINLY LOOKS THAT WAY.

On His Wedding Eve He Gave It Out That He Was Going Rowing on the River, but Slyly Packed a Valise and Escaped by the Back Door.

The sudden and very mysterious disappearance of Andrew B. Brown is a matter of great concern to church people of Harlem because the disappearance occurred on the day before he was to have been married to Miss Jennie Cogle, the prettiest girl of Beattystown, N. J.

Mr. Brown was one of the regular attendants at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, and was especially prominent in mission work. He was selected for superintendent of the Sunday school at the old Theatre Mission, at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue, and was later leader of the Bible class at the Beacon Light Mission, one of Trinity's offshoots.

He met Miss Cogle while she was visiting her aunt, a Mrs. Johnson, who has a confectionery store on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, near Seventh

avenue. Mrs. Johnson went regularly to the Beacon Light Mission, and it was there that her niece met Mr. Brown. They eventually became engaged, much to the satisfaction of their friends, who thought it an excellent match all around. The date of the marriage was first fixed for March 31, of course at the residence of Miss Cogle, in Beattystown.

Unhappily Miss Cogle was taken ill with the measles, and a postponement of the ceremony became necessary. April 15 was the next date selected, but Miss Cogle was not sufficiently recovered by that time, and a second postponement became necessary.

Mr. Brown is said to have objected to these repeated disappointments, and finally it was agreed that the marriage should take place April 30, whether the bride looked as pretty as usual or not.

On April 29 the girl received a letter from her betrothed, in which he said that he would arrive the next day. Incidentally, he wrote that he was going out rowing that evening with friends.

All the friends of Miss Cogle gathered at the Cogle residence at the appointed time for the wedding on Thursday. The bride was lovely in a New York gown. The guests waited an hour, and then a telegram was sent to the home of the bridegroom, at No. 321 Willis avenue. A brother of Mr. Brown answered that he had gone away and left no address.

When this cruel message came the bride fell in a dead faint. The guests sorrowfully dispersed. Miss Cogle became hysterical and was compelled to take to her bed. She is still ill.

On Friday the bride's family wrote to John I. Kelso, of No. 61 Broadway, asking him if it were possible that Mr. Brown might have been drowned the day before the one set for the ceremony. Kelso, it is said, hadn't the heart to answer the letter.

Inquiries at the home of Mr. Brown's brother on Willis avenue last night brought out the fact that he had also informed his sister-in-law on the day before the date of his marriage that he was going out rowing that evening. When he did not return that night his relatives naturally became apprehensive, but their fears for his physical life were entirely for his moral safety were allayed by the subsequent discovery that the young man had packed his valise and taken it stealthily out the back way before he left for the alleged somewhat unseasonable rowing party.

The relatives are loath to admit that Brown deliberately remained away from the wedding. They prefer some other explanation of his sudden departure, and yesterday it was hinted that he had been tangled up in real estate transactions, and involved in debt, and that he left the city for those reasons. At all events he is neither married nor drowned.

WRECK OF GENERAL WEYLER'S PALACE IN HAVANA.

A dynamite bomb placed in a basement room under a corner of the Governor-General's palace in Havana did great damage. The bomb was put in place by a Cuban sympathizer, and the act has created a reign of terror in the Cuban capital. General Weyler and his associates at first denied the damage was caused by dynamite, saying a gasoline engine had exploded. Messages, however, were sent to Madrid stating the facts. The damage to the palace is being repaired and the guards have been doubled.

BRIDE WAITED VAINLY FOR BRIDEGROOM.

Methodist Episcopal Circles in Harlem Shocked Beyond Measure.

Hard to Believe That Mission Worker A. B. Brown Deliberately Jilted Miss Cogle.

BUT IT CERTAINLY LOOKS THAT WAY.

On His Wedding Eve He Gave It Out That He Was Going Rowing on the River, but Slyly Packed a Valise and Escaped by the Back Door.

The sudden and very mysterious disappearance of Andrew B. Brown is a matter of great concern to church people of Harlem because the disappearance occurred on the day before he was to have been married to Miss Jennie Cogle, the prettiest girl of Beattystown, N. J.

Mr. Brown was one of the regular attendants at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, and was especially prominent in mission work. He was selected for superintendent of the Sunday school at the old Theatre Mission, at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue, and was later leader of the Bible class at the Beacon Light Mission, one of Trinity's offshoots.

He met Miss Cogle while she was visiting her aunt, a Mrs. Johnson, who has a confectionery store on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, near Seventh

avenue. Mrs. Johnson went regularly to the Beacon Light Mission, and it was there that her niece met Mr. Brown. They eventually became engaged, much to the satisfaction of their friends, who thought it an excellent match all around. The date of the marriage was first fixed for March 31, of course at the residence of Miss Cogle, in Beattystown.

Unhappily Miss Cogle was taken ill with the measles, and a postponement of the ceremony became necessary. April 15 was the next date selected, but Miss Cogle was not sufficiently recovered by that time, and a second postponement became necessary.

Mr. Brown is said to have objected to these repeated disappointments, and finally it was agreed that the marriage should take place April 30, whether the bride looked as pretty as usual or not.

On April 29 the girl received a letter from her betrothed, in which he said that he would arrive the next day. Incidentally, he wrote that he was going out rowing that evening with friends.

All the friends of Miss Cogle gathered at the Cogle residence at the appointed time for the wedding on Thursday. The bride was lovely in a New York gown. The guests waited an hour, and then a telegram was sent to the home of the bridegroom, at No. 321 Willis avenue. A brother of Mr. Brown answered that he had gone away and left no address.

When this cruel message came the bride fell in a dead faint. The guests sorrowfully dispersed. Miss Cogle became hysterical and was compelled to take to her bed. She is still ill.

On Friday the bride's family wrote to John I. Kelso, of No. 61 Broadway, asking him if it were possible that Mr. Brown might have been drowned the day before the one set for the ceremony. Kelso, it is said, hadn't the heart to answer the letter.

Inquiries at the home of Mr. Brown's brother on Willis avenue last night brought out the fact that he had also informed his sister-in-law on the day before the date of his marriage that he was going out rowing that evening. When he did not return that night his relatives naturally became apprehensive, but their fears for his physical life were entirely for his moral safety were allayed by the subsequent discovery that the young man had packed his valise and taken it stealthily out the back way before he left for the alleged somewhat unseasonable rowing party.

The relatives are loath to admit that Brown deliberately remained away from the wedding. They prefer some other explanation of his sudden departure, and yesterday it was hinted that he had been tangled up in real estate transactions, and involved in debt, and that he left the city for those reasons. At all events he is neither married nor drowned.

MADE MERRY OVER ASKELETON

Asiland Club Holds a Mock Wake, Followed by a Dance.

A wake was held over a skeleton by members of the Asiland Club and their friends at Liberty Hall, Houston and Norfolk streets, last night. The occasion was the regular monthly gathering of the club, and the startling feature presented was decided upon last week by the Entertainment Committee.

At 8:30 the pall-bearers, Edward O. Goldinger, William Kurtz, Nathan Rohmer, Jacob Grossman, Benjamin Green and Harry Rosensteln, marched into the hall bearing a black varnished box on their shoulders containing the skeleton. As soon as the coffin was placed on two wooden horses Louis Eisenberg delivered a funeral address. A choir sang a hymn, and a neighboring undertaker came in and removed the skeleton. Then the band played a popular air and dancing was begun.

SENATE WANTS LESS NAVY.

Reduces the Number of Battle-ships Asked for by the House to Two.

Chandler's Amendment Calling for Twenty More Torpedo Boats Also Defeated.

MET WITH VIGOROUS OPPOSITION.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill to Be Followed by a Conference to Reconcile the Differences of the Two Chambers.

Washington, May 2.—The Naval Appropriation bill, which has been under consideration in the Senate during the entire week, was passed to-day, and now it will be for a conference committee to reconcile the disagreements between the two houses.

The chief of these is the reduction of the number of battleships provided for. The House fixes the number at four; the Senate at two. The ships are each to cost \$3,750,000, exclusive of armament.

The discussion to-day was over an amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, appropriating \$4,000,000 for twenty additional torpedo boats.

Mr. Gorman said the provision reported by the Committee on Appropriations allowed \$4,500,000 for torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, and he thought that, in the present condition of the Treasury, that was ample. Mr. Chandler advocated the amendment, and said that the net saving effected by it, in view of striking out two battleships and some torpedo boats, would be \$8,275,000.

Mr. Wolcott followed against the amendment.

"In the name of what patriotism are we putting on the necks of the people inter-bearing securities in order that we may build twenty additional torpedo boats to cruise our harbors?" he asked. "If these bonds are to be issued, year after year, what need will we have for torpedo boats? Our country will present no glittering attractiveness for other countries. The love of display and the love of competition will not justify such expenditures. Every instinct of patriotism, as well as every duty of statesmanship, requires us to forego something of our national vanity and let our ships, already creditable, stand as a sufficient navy until the Government is put back on a paying basis, where its receipts equal its expenditures."

Mr. Hawley replied to Mr. Wolcott, and supported Mr. Chandler's amendment. He thought there was no danger of the nation embarking in a policy of aggression and conquest, as Mr. Wolcott had suggested. The proposed increase of the navy was simply a reasonable protection against attack. He went on to describe the capture of Washington City by the British eighty-four years ago to-day; the burning of the Capitol and other public and private buildings, and the retreat of 4,000 American troops (2,300 of them Maryland militia), and an ignominious chapter in American history, which would have been avoided if there had been 4,000 regular troops stationed in Washington.

"I say," he continued, "that the supreme duty of an American Congress is to put the country in a reasonably good condition of defense by improving our fortifications and enlarging our fleet."

Mr. Lodge sneered at "the explosion of economy" coming against the navy—against the defenses of the country. All that was to be considered, he said, was the question of national defense.

Mr. Gorman spoke in a tone of ridicule of the patriotic speeches of the Senators from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

When the vote was taken the amendment was defeated by 39 to 23. The bill was then reported from the committee of the whole to the Senate, where the majority of the amendments were agreed to in bulk. It was passed without a division.

WILL NOT EXTRADITE HERZ.

A London Court Refuses to Hand Him Over to the French Government.

London, May 2.—Sir John Bridge, in the Bow Street Police Court, to-day refused to grant to the French Government the extradition of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama Canal lobbyist, who for the past three years has been under arrest at his home at Bournemouth.

One of the charges brought against Herz was that he had extorted money from Baron de Reineck, who committed suicide on account of the Panama scandals. But Herz's counsel pointed out that Reineck himself had never made such a charge.

Dr. Herz is still confined to his bed at Bournemouth and is in a very critical condition.

COMSTOCK SUED FOR \$10,000.

Dr. Montague Levenson Wants Damages for False Imprisonment.

Papers were filed yesterday with the clerk of the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, in a suit brought by Dr. Montague R. Levenson, of Port Richmond, S. I., against Anthony Comstock, for \$10,000 for false imprisonment.

The suit arose out of a meeting between the principals in Albany recently, during which Dr. Levenson referred to Mr. Comstock as a notorious blackmailer, who never earned an honest dollar. Comstock had Levenson arrested for slander, and the latter, upon being arraigned, was discharged.

NOW A HORSELESS HEARSE.

An Ohio Inventor Proposes to Lead Funerals with a Motor.

Cleveland, O., May 2.—This city is soon to have a test of a horseless hearse. A carriage worker conceived the idea, and the new vehicle is fast nearing completion.

It is a handsome affair, fitted with pneumatic tires and noiseless running gear. It will be propelled by an electric motor, fed from a storage battery. The backers of the project predict that in a few years the solemn black funeral horse will be ousted from his time-honored place.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

By the way, if you swallow them properly, you don't taste anything in the mouth. Swallow them quick enough and you are all right. You can feel their action in the stomach almost immediately; a very pleasant sensation.

Ripans Tablets are sold by Druggists, or by mail for the price (50 cents) in suit to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 1 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10c.

KISSED BABES AND DIED.

Mrs. David Could Not Get Money for Beer, So She Took a Fatal Dose of Carbolic Acid.

"Good-by, babies; I have taken poison and I will be dead in a few minutes," said Mrs. Maggie David, of No. 153 Prince street, as she staggered across her scantily furnished apartment last evening, and picking up her thirteen-months-old child from the bed, she pressed it to her breast and, sinking into a chair, died.

Her husband was seated in a chair with a pint of beer at his elbow when she staggered into the room, declaring that she had swallowed poison. He ran into the hallway and some one told him to go for a doctor.

Mrs. David was dead in the chair when he returned. One of the neighbors had taken the baby from the arms of the corpse.

At 9 o'clock last night the body of Mrs. David was still seated almost bolt upright in the chair where she died. David was sober and sat on the foot of the bed staring vacantly at the face of his dead wife. The baby and an older child were in bed asleep.

David is a flower cutter. Recently he has been unable to make more than \$8 or \$9 a week. Yesterday his wife wanted the price of another pint of beer. "If you don't give me the money," she said, "I will kill a self." She took carbolic acid. Last night David threatened to kill himself and said: "I don't know where to go to raise a penny. They'll have to take her to Potter's Field, I suppose."

FULLER'S DOUBLE-DECKER.

His Plans for a Two-Story Elevated Road and Bicycle Path Shown the Mayor.

The double-decked rapid transit plans suggested to the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were yesterday shown to Mayor Strong by Lawson N. Fuller. The bicycle course, instead of being on top, is on a level with the tracks of the upper structure, the course being an extension of twelve feet on either side of the road.

In his remarks to the Mayor Mr. Fuller said he agreed with the remarks of Russell Sage that unless the taxpayers agreed to exempt the elevated railroad company from damages not a foot of the double-decked structure or of the extensions would be built. He represented 6,000 taxpayers, and all were willing to waive the question of damages. But if the city would guarantee \$5,000,000 to the underground scheme it certainly could afford to secure the proposed elevated road against ruinous litigation.

The plans he presented were not those of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, and he said he understood that Messrs. Gould and Sage would submit their drawings and estimates to-morrow. The road which the alliance proposed could be constructed for about \$1,100,000 a mile.

The Mayor said he would study the plans at his leisure.



WRECK OF GENERAL WEYLER'S PALACE IN HAVANA. A dynamite bomb placed in a basement room under a corner of the Governor-General's palace in Havana did great damage. The bomb was put in place by a Cuban sympathizer, and the act has created a reign of terror in the Cuban capital. General Weyler and his associates at first denied the damage was caused by dynamite, saying a gasoline engine had exploded. Messages, however, were sent to Madrid stating the facts. The damage to the palace is being repaired and the guards have been doubled.