OLD SOL GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS

First Heat Prostrations of the Season Recorded Yesterday.

RUN ON SUMMER DRINKS.

Ice Trust Employes Threaten a Strike, and the Heat May Be Even More Oppressive.

WAGES CUT DOWN, BUT ICE? NO!

The Public Has to Pay the Same Old Combine Rates, or Even Higher—Mercury to Go Up To-day.

The first prostrations from the heat reported this year were recorded yesterday. As it is likely to be hotter to-day and more humid, too, sunstrokes may be expected. The first to succumb to the heat was William Strillwalter, of No. 1010 Avenue A. He is a rather stout man, and while walking along East Fifty-fifth street about noon he suddenly sank to the pavement unconscious. The people living in No. 405 saw him and sent for a physician. As soon as he had loosened Strillwalter's clothing and let him snuff some ammonia, he felt better and went to his home unattended.

The second one reported was in the same vicinity. The sufferer was Frederick Anderson, of No. 340 East Sixty-second street. He was overcome at Sixty-fourth street and Second avenue. His attack was regarded as severe enough by the ambulance surgeon to warrant taking him to the Flower Hospital for treatment.

The heat was not oppressive, nor the humidity high, but coming on the heels of abnormally cool weather, many were unprepared yesterday, and careless about exposing themselves to the sun's rays. Vast quantities of Summer drinks were dispensed. The attendant at one of the leading downtown fountains said their checks represented nearly 3,000 drinks, and others at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, Madison square and places "where men most do congregate" bore testimony to the same insatiable thirst Old Sol induced.

The most depressing feature of the heat, however, was the threat of the employes of the Consolidated Ice Company to go out on strike. They are not in a mood to submit to any further reductions in wages during the heydey of the Ice Trust, and they propose to strike while the weather is hot. The ice handlers have brought their grievances before the local labor leaders in the past. There are more than five hundred of them, and they feel confident of their ability to cope with the Trust, whether the Attorney-General accomplishes anything in his legal procedures or not.

Michael Kelly, secretary of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, yesterday received an application for a charter from the employes of the Consolidated Ice Company. At the regular meeting of the Assembly Council at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East Fifty-fourth street, to-day, the application will be acted upon and probably granted. Kelly said yesterday: "This is no new thing. The Consolidated men have had to submit to reductions in wages till they are desperate. The public pays the same old rates, or higher ones, Summer after Summer, but their employes are ground down. This is the time for the men to act.

"The temperature fell from midnight Friday until 7 a. m. yesterday. Then it steadily rose. The thermometer registered 69 degrees at 6 a. m., 76 at 9 a. m. and 80 at 3:30 p. m.," said the officer in charge of the Weather Bureau yesterday. "This is only a little above normal," he continued, "and it will be hotter on Sunday. The wind to-day averaged eighteen miles an hour, and that tempered the heat. The humidity was 77 per cent, or normal, but by Sunday afternoon it may be excessive. The weather is clear all over the country, generally speaking. It was very hot in St. Louis yesterday, but there is no defined hot wave in view for New Yorkers.

"The roads should be in excellent condition for wheeling Sunday, after the rain of the early part of the week, though the wind and sun may have dried the roads enough to be a trifle dusty in spots."

HER LARYNX WORTH $15,000.

Eda Joyce Sues Broadway Cable Company for Injuring Her Throat.

Eda Joyce, the actress, wants $15,000 for her crushed throat. She values her larynx at that sum, and has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Metropolitan Traction Company, through her father, to recover that amount of damages for injuries sustained while riding in one of the company's Lexington avenue cars last Thursday. Miss Joyce has retained Louis Steckler, Moss & Blascow, of No. 277 Broadway, to loook after her legal interests.

She had been shopping on Thursday, and was returning to her home at No. 111 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, when the accident occurred, at 6:10 p. m. The open car in which she was riding was descending Duffy's Hill. It fairly flew down the steep grade, and came to such a sudden stop between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth streets that the passengers were all jumbled together and tossed about, some cut and bruised by broken windows.

Miss Joyce was on a front seat. She was violently thrown against a window, crushing in her larynx. Her nose was badly cut, and she received many severe bruises on her left side and back. A friend who was passing at the time helped her to her home. She cannot speak above a whisper, and suffers much pain. Her throat and face are swathed in bandages, through which her big black eyes look mourafully.

The shock to Miss Joyce's nerves was very great, and the lacerations on her nose alone are worth something, too. She had just signed for a Summer engagement on Staten Island—her voice was too inaudible yesterday to make known the exact location—but the accident will compel her to give up all idea of work, for the present at least.

NEW YORK BADLY TREATED

Effect of Rate Discrimination Shown in 1896 Reports.

Henry B. Hebert, chairman of the Produce Exchange Committee on Freight Rate Discrimination Against the Port of New York, has issued a circular letter to members of the exchange reproducing the tabulations of freight traffic offered in evidence before the Interstate Commerce Committee at Philadelphia recently. The circular adds:

The fact is not disputed before the commission that 1896 was the first year in which the effect of the differentials upon the business of New York is clearly shown. The resulting diversion of business from New York, by the enforcement of these differentials, is so apparent and so serious that they must be removed if New York is to sustain anything of her former commercial supremacy.

Bronze Tablet to Be Placed by the Holland Dames.

WHERE New York's old City Hall once stood, at Nos. 4 and 6 Pearl street, in the days when it was called the Stadt Huys by the Dutch, a bronze memorial tablet will soon be raised by the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands and the Knights of the Crown.

Early next month, when the walls of the new Chesebrough building, which is being erected on its site, are of proper height, the members of the society will place their token of remembrance of their forefathers there with fitting ceremonies, and toast the old burgomasters who once ruled the town of New Amsterdam.

The house was built in the early part of the seventeenth century and was used for the business of the town until this was transferred to another building at Corlears Slip, to meet the growing needs of the little metropolis.

The Holland Dames and their honorary male members are studying ancient documents which had their seals affixed in this old house, and expect to find many interesting facts to incorporate in their society's annals, regarding it and the customs which prevailed at the time it was used for municipal affairs.

A Dutch feast will precede the dedication ceremonies, and the city's former fathers will be remembered in punch brewed after a recipe which was brought from Holland by one of the early Dutch settlers.

The tablet will be put in place by the society's Queen, Miss Lavinia C. Dempsey, who will probably be assisted by the society's Court Chamberlain, Cornelius Vanderhoogt, of Baltimore, and a number of Dames and Knights. These include Mrs. Leonard Fosdick, Mrs. M. E. Couthout, Mrs. J. T. Linthocum, Mrs. Alexander Hays Smith, Mrs. E. A. Roosevelt, Miss Van Vreedenburgh, Dr. Vandüzen Grazzen, W. Irving Van Iunagin and Theodore F. Reed.

TRADE WRECKED IN HANNA'S STATE

Never Was There Such a Collapse in the History of the Commonwealth.

BUSINESSMEN PENNILESS.

Enormous Extent of the Failures in the Capital County of the State.

By James Creelman.

Columbus, Ohio, June 12.—No wonder Mr. Hanna is startled by the reports he is getting from every part of Ohio. Nothing but a war or a threat of war can prevent the State from going Democratic. The further I go the more frightful is the evidence of suffering and despair that meets my eyes. Great multitudes are abandoning the Republican party. That is evident to the most casual onlooker.

Never in the history of the State has there been such a collapse of business, such a wreck of homes. Look at the figures, which show the steady march of misery since McKinley's election.

"I did not support Mr. Bryan for the Presidency nor did I advocate free silver as a cure for our industrial and commercial troubles. I can therefore present the record of the Republican Administration with some right to be regarded as an entirely fair witness. Take Franklin County, in which the capital of Ohio is situated. Let me give the cold figures written down on the public records since the day Mr. McKinley was elected with the understanding that he was to find a way to instant prosperity.

What the Records Show.

Here are the records from November 1, of last year, to June of this year:

Number of Assignments 20.

Liabilities	$641,945
Assets	410,675
Number of Receiverships, 25.	
Liabilities	275,025
Assets	183,350
Total liabilities	916,970
Total assets	594,025
Excess of liabilities	322,955
Amount of foreclosures	457,915
Total liabilities and foreclosures	1,364,885
Taxable value of assets, real and personal	595,000
Estimated real value of same	950,000
Taxable value of realty foreclosed	515,000
Real value, estimated	950,000
Taxable values, assignments, receivers, foreclosures	1,110,000
Liabilities to be discharged	1,364,885
Tax values, less than liabilities	254,885
Realized on assets and foreclosures	1,204,215
Lost to creditors	160,671
Estimated actual values, assets and foreclosed realty	1,900,000
Liabilities discharged	1,204,215
Lost to property owners	695,785
Lost to creditors	160,671
Total lost	$856,456

Think of this record for one county in Ohio in the brief time since McKinley's election.

A total loss of $856,456. This is a loss of 36½ per cent of the vast range of property involved, and of 11½ per cent of the credits. And things are growing worse every day.

MATCHES WITH CIGARETTES?

"Never!" Said the Dealer—"Wont Pay, Then," but Judge Made Him Hand Over the Nickel.

Marion Robinson, a prosperious-looking business man, of No. 34 West Thirty-second street, refused to pay for a package of cigarettes in Jacob Kaiser's store, at No. 282 Eighth avenue, yesterday, because the dealer refused to give a box of matches with it. He had broken the package and Kaiser, therefore, had him arrested.

Robinson was taken before Magistrate Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Court, where he still refused to pay for the cigarettes. The dealer said he could not afford to give a box of matches with a five-cent package of cigarettes.

"Pay this man five cents," said the Court, addressing Robinson, "or I will have a charge of larceny brought against you."

The money was immediately forthcoming and Robinson left.

Sunday Excursions to Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Chester, Newark.

The B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets Sunday, June 13 and 27, for train leaving New York, foot of Liberty street, 12:15 a. m. Sleeping cars attached, open for passengers at 10 p. m. Saturday night. Round trip rates as follows:

Washington	$5.00
Baltimore	4.00
Newark, Del	3.25
Wilmington	3.00
Chester	2.75

Tickets valid for return passage on train leaving Washington 12:01 a. m. following Monday. Sleeping cars open for passengers in Washington and Baltimore 10 o'clock Sunday night. -Advt.

FEVER STRICKEN AFTER SHIPWRECK.

Another of the Buckhurst's Crew Shows Symptoms of Yellow Fever.

ALL ARE BEING WATCHED.

For Ten Days the Men Fought Fire, and for Eight More the Elements.

Captain David Thompson and seventeen of the crew of the lost British ship Buckhurst are still confined on Hoffman Island, and may be prisoners for days to come. Otto Wernersen, a Swedish seaman, developed a high temperature yesterday, which may be the precurser of yellow fever.

The crew arrived early Friday morning from Colon. Their ship was burned on the Pacific and was abandoned on the evening of May 10. The ship, which was owned by George Gordon & Co., of Glasgow, left Newcastle, N. S. W., coal laden for Panama on February 2. Captain Thompson's crew was: Chief mate, John Davies; second mate, John Carnes; carpenter, Axel Lyman; steward, Thomas Reed; cook, Samuel Day; Robert Newcomb, August Rundgreen, John Nundgvist, C. S. Anonsen, Carl Wiren, J. Jansen, Albert Laads and Otto Wernersen, able seamen; W. Sorsman, ordinary seaman, and J. McIntosh, William Smith and Henry Bergman, apprentices.

One of the four boats was in charge of Sailmaker Carl Bokeland, who had with him four men, and all in this boat are supposed to be lost. On the evening of May -, when in the neighborhod of Gallopagos Island, a thin spiral of smoke was seen curling from the hatch-cover. To raise the hatch meant to invite the destruction of the bark.

The donkey engine had half a head of steam on. The crew rolled out four lines of hose and the engine was set pumping. Holes were bored through the hatch-cover and four streams turned into the blazing hold.

Next day the heat increased till the men could hardly walk on deck and the iron hull of the vessel sizzled. At the end of the fourth day a new danger presented itself. The fumes of coal gas escaped from the hatch until the crew were half suffocated. It was now a question how long the deck could stand the pressure of gas. On the eighth day the crew urged the captain to leave the ship. To go below was impossible, and on deck the men could scarcely breathe.

Captain Thompson would not give up the ship and the men decided to stick by him for a day or two longer. Four yawls were swung out, supplied with provisions and made ready for launching. The men kept the pumps going until 7 p. m. on May 10, when with one accord they rushed for the boats and pushed off.

They were less than half a mile away when the ship burst into flame, the masts went over the side and the iron deck was blown into a thousand fragments.

That night there was a gale, and for five days the boats were tempest tossed. On the eighth day after leaving the ship three of the boats reached Cocas Island, 500 miles from the point where they had abandoned the vessel. The fourth boat has not been heard from. Two days after reaching Cocas Island a schooner towed the boats to within five miles of Manitou, where the Pacific Mail steamer City of Para picked up the boats and their crews and took them to Puerto Principe. From there they went to Colon and took passage there on the Advance.

AID FOR CUBA'S CAUSE.

League Asks Churches, Schools and Societies for Help on Independence Day.

The Cuban League of the United States has called upon the churches of the land to devote the principal service of Sunday, July 4, next, to the cause of "God, liberty and humanity, as represented in the struggle of Cuba for independence, devoting the collection taken to the Cuban cause."

The league also requests that the public school teachers devote the last half day of the Spring and Summer session to the story of Cuba. The league calls upon all the patriotic societies of America to make the 4th of July, 1897, "memorable for Cuban freedom."

Philadelphia Runaways Caught.

Three young Philadelphia boys, who said they were on their way to New York to enlist in the Navy, were caught in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Elizabeth, N. J., early yesterday morning. They said they were Walter Beam, William Edinger and August Haas. Their parents were notified and until their arrival the boys will be kept in custody.

TREASURED LOVE WELCOMED HER.

Miss Hissner's Reunion with Her Mother a Heart's Festival.

EACH CHARMS THE OTHER.

Maternal Gratitude for Foster Parents of the Long Lost Daughter.

There were two happy women in Paterson, N. J., yesterday. They live in a modern cottage on Cherry lane. One is forty-five years old, the other twenty-seven. They are mother and daughter, and they met the day before for the first time in twenty-five years.

They are charmed with each other. How glorious was the festival which they gave! They were beautiful, decked with the most delicious lack of simplicity, the men polite and amusing, the Burgundy was absolutely serious, and the dishes, prepared by a bishop's cook, who came from the State capital on purpose, had nothing in common with the false decorative cookery of official banquets. There were patties on the buffet as high as a hat.

All eyes were turned to the younger woman, Mrs. Morgan Harris's long lost daughter. Her blond hair harmonized deliciously with her blue eyes and her fine, delicate features have a poetic character. She is tall, lithe without thinness, and, dressed in a gown, the complicated draperies of which seem to accentuate her charm, she resembles an Imogen, dressed by the most skilful tailors of great cities. "That is how I looked when I was of her age," said Mrs. Morgan Harris, with naive admiration.

The Daughter Kidnapped.

Mrs. Harris told her history without sadness. She was married to John Hudson and lived at Chester, in Orange County, N. Y. He was weak, and, being weak, cruel. His parents disliked her for reasons which she never knew, which were never told to her and to please them he persecuted her.

She quitted him and went to Clayville, N. Y., where she worked at everything that makes one familiar with hunger, privation and neglect. She could not take care of her daughter every day, and she entrusted the child, two years old, to a friend. Her husband, Hudson, came and kidnapped the child. She was sure that he was the kidnapper, but he was tracked and no trace of little Alice was found.

Alice, now Mrs. W. F. Hissner, of Akron, Ohio, tells the rest of the chronicle. She was taken to an orphan asylum at Utica by her father, who described her as his stepdaughter. He said that her mother was dead and showed a notice of her death which looked like a clipping from a newspaper.

The daughter remained in the asylum until she was five years old. Then A. C. Hannes, a merchant of Utica, adopted her. She was not a servant in his family, but a daughter. Mrs. Hannes insisted that she should have all the culture of young women destined to be brilliant in society. She learned music besides the sciences.

Sure Her Mother Lived.

At twenty years of age she met W. F. Hissner, a commercial traveller, and they fell in love with each other at once. They were married, although she said to him, "My mother is living, I am sure. I shall go to her, even if she be a gypsy."

"Would you have come to her if she were a gypsy?" asked one of the guests.

"Sincerely, yes," said Mr. Hissner. "Her father was cruel, though not very refined in cruelty. Her mother was surely an angel, or science does not know what it says when it speaks of heredity."

John Hudson's hatred for his wife because she was not as weak as he was made him clever. Ordinarily he was dull. In hatred he was clever enough to break his wife's heart by deceiving her with the announcement of the child's death, and then, after the wound was almost healed, to reopen it with the indirect announcement that she was alive—and nothing more.

"I suffered agonies," said Mrs. Morgan Harris, smiling as a child does at the white sheet on the chair, which it takes for a ghost. "What would he make of her? Was she suffering morally, mentally? Had she all the characteristics of her father?"

"Has she?" asked Mr. Harris.

"No," said the mother. "We know each other well enough now, for we have talked a day and a night. I have nothing but gratitude to express for the good people who have taken care of her."

"And you, Mrs. Hissner?"

Fancies of the Child.

"Well, I," she said, "never knew that my mother was good, simple, amiable, graceful, a woman to the tips of her finger nails, good to look at and good to love. When I was a child and thought she was dead, I imagined her as a madonna in pictures in churches.

"When I learned that she was alive, I said to myself, 'She is old, worried, bent with suffering, but she is beautiful and I wish I could put my arms around her neck.' How did I learn that she was alive?

"A cousin of the Hudsons, who had learned the story of my kidnapping from my father himself, told it to my adopted father, he told it to my husband, and in March we succeeded in tracing mother to Paterson.

"We learned that she was Mrs. Morgan Harris and wrote to her. But we were impatient and left Akron before she received our letter. We telegraphed on the road for the address. Otherwise we could not have found it."

"If the education of your daughter had been under your charge, would you have made it different?" was asked of Mrs. Harris.

"I might not have been able to make it as well," the mother replied.

"Was your ideal of your mother realized?" was asked of the daughter.

"Absolutely," she said.

"Can you tell your first impressions, without coloring it at all, at seeing each other?" was asked of mother and daughter.

"My heart went up to my throat, tears came to my eyes. It was a pleasure so great that it was almost grief," said the mother.

"I was divinely happy," said the daughter. 'My mother was well and she liked me,'" the daughter replied.

Her mother held her hands like those of a little child and looked at her with the intensity of tenderness treasured for ages.

MEMORIAL TO CAPT. MARSHALL

Stained Glass Window to Be Put in the Chapel at Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Frederic Crowninshield, the artist, of No. 42 West Eighteenth street, has designed and executed in opalescent glass an important and interesting memorial window, which is now on exhibition in the studios of J. and R. Lamb, at No. 25 Sixth avenue, where it will remain for a short time, until it is removed to the Randall Memorial Chapel, at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

This window will be an appropriate monument to the late Charles H. Marshall, who in lifetime was one of the trustees and benefactors of that institution and prominent in the affairs of this city. He began life as a common sailor. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club and became its third president. At the time of his death he was also chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, vice-president of the Continental National Bank, president of the Marine Society, member of the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat and of the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

The centre of the memorial window, which is fourteen feet in height and four feet six inches wide, shows the angel of patriotism gliding over a sea of dark blue. The face of the angel is dark, with the eyes in a shadow. On the breast is a breast plate of glowing copper, while the drapery is of sea green. In the far background can be seen the port of Liverpool, and under the light blue sky, with all her canvas set, sails a packet ship toward the pier in the foreground, against which the deep green waves are dashing. Below are the memorial inscriptions and a wreath, with white stars on a blue field and thirteen bars, symbolizing the thirteen States.

GIFT FROM CREW TO A CITY.

Detroit's Sailors Send a Stand of Colors to the Mayor.

The crew of the United States cruiser Detroit is the first crew to make a present to the city whose name their ship bears. At Shanghai, China, it was decided that the most fitting present would be a set of the colors she had so gallantly unfurled at her masthead at Bangkok, when the American vessel was in danger of being destroyed. The officers attached to the ship heard of what the men were going to do and they, too, asked that they might subscribe to the fund. However, the men wanted to have the whole pleasure of giving for themselves.

When the vessel reached Nagaski, Japan, the flags were taken on board, and the vessel started on her homeward trip flying a "home pennant" which was several hundred feet long, and which was also sent to Detroit with the set that had been made in China. These were forwarded to the Mayor of Detroit one day last week.

The ayor has fixed a day for the presentation ceremonies, the day to be known as "Flag Day." A history of the ship will also be presented to the city.

The stand of flags is considered to be as fine as any that has ever floated over one of Uncle Sam's vessels. The ensign, or Stars and Stripes, is over 100 feet long and 46 deep. The union jack is about 20 feet square, while the silk pennant is 312 feet long. They are enclosed in a handsome polished wooden box with a plate suitably inscribed.

Their Wooden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Macdonald held a reception at their residence, No. 360 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street last Wednesday evening, in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of their marriage. The house was profusely decorated with plants and flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald were recipients of many pretty gifts.

Deaths.

Crematories are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S. CREMATION CO. (LD.), 62 East Houston st., New York. Visitors welcome.

Special Notices.

FAC-SIMILE signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER is on the wrapper of every bottle of CASTORIA.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ECZEMA PSORIASIS.
Salt Rheum positively cured by the Barlow Method; no failures; every case guaranteed; physicians in charge. Hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Consultation free. 1244 Broadway, suite 27.

EPILEPSY—REPORT OF THE WILLIAMSON Sanitarium, New London, Conn., on best mode of treatment, mailed free.

KEI-O-KO-NOWS-SA.
Luxuriant hair guaranteed by the use of this Indian Tonic. For sale at Acker, Merrall & Condit's, and at 632 6th ave. Consultation free. RAYMOND.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c.

STEAM CARPET CLEANSING. THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 East 38th st., telephone 1531 38th st. Altering and relaying.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS AND DOORS; custom made; all woods; screen fixings and wire. Roebuck, 172 Fulton st.

SKINS ON FIRE

Skins on fire with torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and pimply humors, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. Potter D. & C. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Torturing Humors," free.

BABY'S SKIN Scalp and Hair purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

On pages 54 and 55 will be found a complete list of Summer hotel advertisements. Select a vacation home.

TAILORING REDUCTION.

HARD TIMES this season made a big demand for low-priced goods, leaving me greatly OVERSTOCKED on high-cost cloths. For that reason I am offering choice from my MOST EXPENSIVE SUITINGS, even those that cost $30.00, $35.00 and $40.00 and more—at $14.

Also Black Clay Diagonal Coat and Vest and Belgian Striped Trousers, goods that I charge $35 for, now TO ORDER at $14

Serge Suits, SILK LINED, high grade cloth and workmanship, my regular prices $28, $32, now TO ORDER at.. $14

LADIES' TAILORING.

All $40, $50 and $60 Suits now MADE TO ORDER, Silk-lined throughout, for... $25

J. J. Oestreicher
IMPORTING TAILOR.
Open Till 7 P. M. "L" Station at Door.
6TH AVE., COR. 28TH ST.

WENT DOWN WITH THE TUG

Brick Laden Scow Turned Turtle on the Boat and William Lea, of New Brunswick, Was Drowned.

William Lea, oldest son of Thomas Lea, proprietor of the Lea Machine Works, New Brunswick, N. J., lost his life by the sinking of the tugboat Willie, off Perth Amboy, yesterday morning. Captain A. Roller, Engineer W. A. Laws and Joseph Lott, deckhand, all of Old Bridge, N. J., escaped in a yawl.

The tug was owned by Laws. William Lea built the engine for the boat, and on Thursday he went to Old Bridge to make some repairs to it. As Mr. Laws intended to take a trip to Perth Amboy the next day, Mr. Lea decided to make the trip with him. At South River, the Willie took a scow, loaded with brick, in tow for Perth Amboy. They arrived at Amboy at 10 o'clock Friday night, and anchored alongside the scow, about a quarter of a mile from the shore.

The boats were anchored on the edge of the channel and the tide was going out. While the men were sleeping the scow began to be lowered on one side by the falling waters, while the other side remained high. About 2 o'clock in the morning the brick on the scow caused it to turn over upon the tug.

The Willie was forced down into the water by the weight of the brick, and the water began to rush in on all sides. The men were awakened by the crash, and all four managed to crawl out, and, after going under once, all reached the yawl out Lea. The captain said he thought he saw him swimming, about thirty feet away, toward the Perth Amboy shore. They rowed up to the place, but could not find the missing man.

The men searched a long time for Lea, but in vain. Then they rowed ashore and told the story of the sinking to the police. A telephone message was sent to Lea's father at New Brunswick.

The tug was completely submerged. In the morning a wrecking crew was set to work and the tug and the scow were raised, but Lea's body was not found.

OUSTED PRESIDENT FOGGIN.

Port Richmond Village Trustees Elect Van Name to Succeed Him.

An extraordinary session of the Port Richmond (S. I.) Board of Village Trustees was held at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Only Trustees Brown, Van Name and Walker were on hand. A letter from President Foggie, saying that it would be impossible for him to attend, was read. Trustee Brown was made temporary chairman. The motions were quickly made, seconded and unanimously carried, to declare the position of president of the village, held by Frank Foggin, vacant, and to proceed with the election of a new president.

Robert Brown and David Van Name were nominated, and a ballot was taken, resulting in two votes for Van Name and one for Brown. Then Mr. Van Name was declared regularly elected president of the Village Board, and he at once proceeded to execute the five-year contract, granted to the Staten Island Water Supply Company, for supplying the village.

Frank Foggin, who was thus summarily ousted from the president's chair, was in New York on business and learned of the action on his return. He refused to be interviewed and said he would wait a little while before talking. "My record in the Board speaks for itself; that is all I care to say now," he said.

Mr. Foggin, as president, was requested to sign the water contract Friday evening, and refused to do so before the meeting next Tuesday. This refusal and his absence from the meeting yesterday were probably construed to mean that he refused altogether. There will probably be a lively time at the next meeting.

ANOTHER REPORT IN THE RUIZ CASE

Lee and Calhoun's Legal Blunder Exposed by the Journal.

ANOTHER POINT RAISED.

Death in Custody the Basis of the New Brief That Has Been Prepared.

Washington, June 12.—The Journal's revelation that there has been a serious blunder in the handling of the Ruiz case and that Dr. Congosto's report has probably broken down the contention that the Spanish law was violated by keeping Dr. Ruiz incomunicado for over seventy-two hours is in line with the views of the State Department.

Judge Day was alive to the fact that a blunder had been committed as soon as he read Consul-General Lee's report in the Journal. After Calhoun had been sent on his mission to Cuba Judge Day thought it well worth his time to look further into the Spanish law as it might relate to the Ruiz case. He then realized what a blunder General Lee might fall into, but the investigation had to proceed. Calhoun, having no knowledge of the Spanish tongue or the Spanish law, quite easily assumed Lee's position.

Now since it is seen that Spain has the stronger position on the question of law as to Dr. Ruiz's incarceration, the State Department will base its principal contention on his death in custody. Commissioner Calhoun, when the Lee report was presented to Judge Day, was shown wherein it was faulty, and for two days he worked with Solicitor Penfield in framing a supplemental report which will give this Government firmer ground for its claim.

Dr. Congosto having filed his report with the Spanish Minister, has returned to Philadelphia, and now all of the papers are about ready for submission in the settlement of the case.

The way which is opened by the Ruiz case will give the State Department an opportunity it has long been waiting for to push some long standing claims arising from the ten years' war. There are eleven in all, ranging from $2,000 to $300,000, and amounting to about half a million dollars. The most important of these are the claims of John Delgado and of Bocci. The former is for $117,155, and the latter for nearly $300,000. These claims are not for imprisonment, but for property destroyed or confiscated prior to 1878.

The United States also has claims against Spain, growing out of the present trouble in Cuba, which, at the beginning of the present year, were estimated by Secretary Olney at a little less than $19,000,000. As the settlement of claims against Spain is tedious undertaking, the State Department is doing its best to bunch everything with the Ruiz matter and make a full presentation.

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