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VENEZUELA TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

The London Times's American Correspondent Is Very Pessimistic.

Invites Serious Attention from the British Public to the Boundary Question.

And Tries to Dispel Illusions That the Matter Has Been Practically Settled.

ENGLISH COMMENTS ON THE AFFAIR.

They Mostly Uphold Lord Salisbury in Ignoring the Commission as Having No Right to Pass Judgment.

By Julian Ralph.

London, April 22.—Venezuela has come to the front to-day with a rush, due to G. W. Smalley, formerly London correspondent of the New York Tribune, occupying a column in the Times with a pessimistic article on the boundary question.

The article says: "It becomes necessary again to invite serious attention to the Venezuelan question and to dispel pleasing illusions which have had possession of the public mind, both in England and America.

"Since last February there has been in both countries a general belief that the Venezuelan boundary dispute had passed out of its dangerous stage; that some agreement on main principles had been reached by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States; and that, though many details remained unsettled, negotiations were going on actively and prosperously.

It was understood, moreover, in England, that the British Blue Book had made a good impression here (the United States) and the strength of the English case, as developed in that book, was one of those healing influences which made for peace and tended to insure that peaceful settlement for which the opinion of both nations had declared in most unmistakable terms.

THESE ARE ILLUSIONS. "These are illusions which have now to be relinquished. Not one of these beliefs is well founded.

"It is necessary to say plainly that the Venezuela controversy is still one of danger; that no agreement on principles has been reached; that the effect of the Blue Book is far less favorable than was expected; that negotiations between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are simply at a standstill, and that nobody seems to know when or in what form they will be renewed or how the deadlock is to be removed.

"Meanwhile, time is running on. The American Commission is steadily at work on its mandate still to determine the location of the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana. Sooner or later it will draw that line, and if it be, as it may be, adverse to Great Britain, the alternative stated in the President's message of December 17 has then to be faced.

URGES PROMPT ACTION. "That is why this delay is so dangerous, Mr. Smalley then stating that the presentation of the report of the Commission will probably take place early in the Autumn. Hints that unless a general treaty of arbitration is concluded before Congress adjourns and the Presidential election sets in, the outcome may be serious.

Accordingly he warmly urges prompt action to avoid the revival of the recent agitation which the business community will be powerless to control.

Most of the evening papers command these gloomy utterances. The Globe in an outspoken leaderette says: "Mr. Smalley's dispatch shows a tery conviction on his part that all the hopes which he and certain other correspondents had held regarding the weak-kneed compliance of this country with the views of the United States were perfectly groundless.

Lord Salisbury has had too great a regard for the dignity of his country to respond even in the remotest way to the preposterous demand of the United States that the estuarine dispute should be referred to them for settlement. Instead of that he studiously and very properly ignored the existence of the famous commission which has taken upon itself to pass judgment upon our own affairs with the result that it simply has been the laughing stock of the world and as the course of inquiry can have no concern for us, neither can its result.

"If Americans are wise they will understand from Lord Salisbury's attitude a steady determination on the part of this country to allow no interference with what she rightly considers her own business. It is difficult to understand the persistence with which certain organs of public opinion ask for a tribunal of arbitration for all disputes between the two countries. Before such a thing is possible the people of the United States will have to make it perfectly clear in this country that they are prepared to stand by the decisions of that tribunal honestly and fairly.

"The Alabama and Behring Sea cases are not of such a nature as to encourage us to use arbitration as a remedy for disputes between the two countries.

Object to Be Thrilled.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks "The correspondent (Mr. Smalley) seems to be in a state of undue alarm. His condition may be accounted for by the fact that his plan for making John Bull and Jonathan shake hands, which plan is almost the duplicate of that formulated by the New York Chamber of Commerce, was not at once accepted by Lord Salisbury. Otherwise there seems to be no reason for his trepidation.

"We object to be thrilled without reason, and, unlike the Times's correspondent at Washington, do not think that danger looms large so far as the United States and this country are concerned."

The Westminster Gazette devotes a whole leader to the subject under the title of "These Anxious Times." It says: "Let us urge Lord Salisbury to settle this Venezuelan business out of hand, even at the cost of losing his pride to some slight extent."

"The danger is that having been fooled by the Sultan and yielded to France in Siam without gaining the smallest return for so doing, he may now think it necessary to re-establish his reputation as a strong man by making an obstinate and dangerous stand against the United States. It may, therefore be well to say that the opposition, at all events, will not embarrass him by hold him to the letter of his dispatches or by reproaching him for any compromise which offers a way out of the difficulty.

"We have all attempted to find ways out which will save the pride of both parties, and there will be no bricks hurled, though Lord Salisbury finds it necessary to yield several points."

What Will Happen?

The St. James's Gazette also devotes a leader to the subject, entitled, "The Venezuelan Danger," of which it says: "The truth is, of course, that we have been in a real crisis all the time, and that the subsidence of angry talk on both sides, while it rendered the danger less acute, has in no way averted it."

The Gazette affects to believe that Mr. Smalley's dispatch was inspired and a mere bluff, and then goes on to scout the idea of Great Britain recognizing the United States's intervention in this matter.

The article concludes: "Our position has been clear and consistent throughout. We are willing and anxious to put an end to the Venezuelan dispute in the only way in which it can be ended—by negotiation with Venezuela. The danger had its origin in the unauthorized demand from the outside to settle it for us, and the danger can, of course, be averted by a withdrawal of that demand. But what we have to understand is that the demand has not yet been withdrawn. The statement which Mr. Smalley has been instructed to publish shows that the United States Government still hopes we will help it out of its difficulty by giving way when it is at last convinced that its own position is untenable.

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CHIMMIE FADDEN AVERTS A PANIC.

Smoke from the Wings Frightens a Big House at the Standard Theatre.

The Third Act, Just Begun, Is Cut Short and the Curtain Quickly Rung Down.

Comedian Charles Hopper Steps to the Footlights and Calms the Audience.

COLONEL INGERSOLL HURRIES OUT.

His Example Followed by Others, but the Fire in the Music Room Is Quickly Put Out and All Return.

Just after the curtain had gone up on the third act of "Chimmie Fadden" at the Standard Theatre last night, smoke began to pour from the wings, and there was a rustle of excitement in the audience.

Beth Franklin, who plays the Duchess, had spoken her opening lines, and Charles H. Hopper, the star of the play, had just made his entrance, when several people, alarmed by the increasing volume of smoke, arose to leave the theatre.

The curtain was rung down, and Hopper, stepping to the footlights, asked the audience to remain, assuring them that there was no danger. There was a fire in the neighborhood, he declared, and the smoke was from that source. Some of those who had started to go returned to their seats, but others moved to the rear of the auditorium, fearful of a panic.

Charles Buckley, manager of the company, ran down the main aisle to the orchestra and directed the leader to keep on playing. Turning to the audience he assured them there was no danger. Policeman Gleason, of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who had meanwhile arrived, quietly notified those in the rear of the theatre to get out at once, and soon the lobby of the theatre was filled with people.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was among the first to discover the fire, and immediately retired quietly to the lobby. His action was imitated by many near him, and a crowd followed him from their seats.

COINCIDENCE AVERTED DISASTER. The clanging of a fire engine bell outside sent more people to the lobby, but there was a noticeable lack of excitement. Everybody was perfectly cool, and although the house was crowded, comparatively few people made any effort to leave.

After a lapse of about ten minutes Stage Manager J. R. Farlow appeared before the footlights and announced that the fire was out and that the play would proceed. The people in the lobby returned to their seats, and when quiet had been restored the curtain went up again and "Chimmie" resumed his interrupted speech.

The fire was in the music room of the building, connected with the theatre and directly in the rear of Trainer's restaurant. Fireman Peter H. Ward, detailed to theatre duty, detected smoke about 9:35 o'clock. He summoned Property Man Clark to his assistance and they made a tour of the building.

ONE BUCKET OF WATER. When the music room door was opened a cloud of smoke poured out. Ward got a bucket of water and poured it over some rubbish in a corner which was found to be smoldering. Meanwhile Clark, at the fireman's advice, ran out and sent in an alarm. When Engine 26 arrived there was little to be done, save to seek for any sparks that might have escaped notice. The music room was drenched and in less than half an hour the engine was on its way back to quarters.

The music room is used by members of the orchestra as a changing place. It is thought a cigar stump may have been thrown into the rubbish, causing the blaze. The damage was trifling.

CABLE CURVE CRASH.

Horse-Car Driver Thrown Across Fourteenth Street by a Collision at Broadway.

A Broadway cable car No. 857, north-bound, crashed into a Fourteenth street horse car, bound east, on the curve at Broadway and Fourteenth street, at 7 p. m., yesterday. The horse car was turned over on its side, and the driver, George Lampher, of No. 223 West Thirty-seventh street, thrown across the road and landed on his back unconscious. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

The cable car was crowded with passengers, but none were hurt. Gripman Thomas A. Cook was arrested. The Fourteenth street car front platform was almost torn off, the side crushed in, and all the window glass broken.

STATEMENTS FROM THE TWO MAYORS.

The Chief Officials of New York City and Brooklyn, Who Vetoed the Greater New York Bill, Talk of Its Passage.

Mayor Strong received early information of the passage of the Greater New York bill. When asked if he desired to comment on the matter, he said: "I have not changed my views any. It will now go to the Governor, I suppose, for his approval."

"Will you go to Albany to see the Governor, or take any action concerning the measure?" he was asked.

"Were you surprised at the manner in which the bill went through?"

"No; I rather thought it would pass; that is, I have thought so since Sunday."

Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, when asked for an opinion on the passage of the Greater New York bill, yesterday, said:

"I vetoed that bill because I believed the people were opposed to any scheme which did not specifically provide for equal taxation. The matter is now out of my hands, and the responsibility has been shifted to the shoulders of the Governor."

PARKHURST ON LEGISLATIVE BRUTALITY.

The Passage of the Bill, He Says, Furnishes a Distinct Issue on Which Reformers Can Appeal to the People.

Let it be distinctly understood in what I say that I am not antagonizing the idea of consolidation. My strictures have reference only to the method in which the matter has been legislatively handled.

I am not disturbed by the passage of the Greater New York bill. There is a sense in which I even rejoice in it. The legislative brutality with which the bill has been jammed through constitutes an object lesson so distinct that every grade of intelligence throughout the State can understand it, and so repulsive that any man with even the rudiment of a conscience can appreciate it.

We have wanted a distinct issue with which to go before the State, and now we have it.

I believe that this legislative ruffianism will sound the death-knell of Plattism.

The next move on the part of citizens who love personal liberty is to fight the bill before the Governor, and if the Governor signs it, we will lose no opportunity to bruise his political chances, and no opportunity to punish such of our legislators as have made it evident that membership in the Legislature means to them nothing but opportunity to feather their own nests and defy their constituents.

C. H. PARKHURST.

CLEVELAND WAS TOO SENTIMENTAL.

Olney Much Disgusted with the Letter He Wrote About Shakespeare.

A Mistake to Send Such a Message While the Venezuelan Question Is Pending.

ENGLAND USES IT TO ITS ADVANTAGE

And Its Papers Make Out That Great Britain May Count on the Friendship of the President in the Boundary Affair.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Secretary Olney is displeased at the letter of the President sent in response to an invitation to attend the celebration of the birthday anniversary of Shakespeare. Mr. Olney thinks the President made a mistake in expressing the sentiments he voiced toward the English just at the present time.

The embled extracts from English journals show how quickly the trained and careful diplomats of the country seized upon the President's letter and turned it to their advantage in the pending Venezuelan controversy.

The English editorials are to the effect that President Cleveland was not in earnest in his message on the Venezuelan dispute. They maintain that the last expression of Mr. Cleveland must be taken as expressing his actual sentiments with regard to the tie that should bind the two great English-speaking nations; that in his Venezuelan message he was swayed by the pressure of politics, and that England may count upon the friendship of the President to avert any disturbance of the friendly relations existing between the two countries; that the letter of the President indicates that he prefers the friendship of England to that of a South American Republic.

Secretary Olney admits that the President was moved by sentiment in writing that letter with regard to Shakespeare; but the Secretary of State holds that sentiment

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ONE THOUSAND MEN MAY GO ON STRIKE.

Serious Trouble Brewing Among Coopers in New York Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The Men Not Disposed to Submit Quietly to Any Reduction in Their Earnings.

BAKERS AND MILLERS INVOLVED.

Conferences Thus Far Held Have Produced No Results, but Another Effort to Adjust the Trouble Will Be Made Tomorrow.

Whether or not a general strike of one thousand coopers employed in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City will be ordered will depend now on the bakers whose refusal to abate the price of the old flour barrels which these coopers are employed in trimming caused the reduction in wages which started the trouble.

The Boss Coopers' Association, which buys these barrels from the bakers, retires them and sells them to big milling concerns, reduced the wages of the coopers from 3 1/4 cents to 3 cents a barrel because the millers cut down the price to the boss coopers for the retimmed barrels, while the bakers refused to sell them any cheaper.

It was announced yesterday that if the coopers succeed in inducing the bakers to reduce the prices asked for the old barrels the big wages will be restored.

A special meeting of Local Assembly No. 2216, of the Knights of Labor, representing the coopers, will be held to-morrow night at Goodfellow's Hall, No. 77 Essex street.

Fell Dead in the Street.

A man without a coat, whose name the police do not know, staggered against a railing opposite No. 239 West Twelfth street yesterday and fell to the sidewalk dead. The body was carried to the Charles Street Station. The dead man was about forty-five years old.

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THE PRESIDENT GETS A SHAKE-UP.

While Returning to Woodley One of His Horses Slips and Falls.

Trusted to His Coachman and Did Not Alight Until the Other Horse Fell.

THE-RIG CONSIDERABLY BATTERED.

A Neighbor Appears and Conveys the Executive to His Country Seat, None the Worse for the Jar.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, April 22.—President Cleveland had a narrow escape from serious injury this afternoon. He left the White House for Woodley, his suburban residence, where his family is quartered, about 6:45 p. m., having been detained with executive business much later than usual. He was seated in Mrs. Cleveland's victoria, drawn by the pair of sorrels that she trusts so implicitly.

At the junction of Eighteenth and F streets, where the electric railways connect by a curve, one of the horses slipped on the smooth rails and fell. In his struggle to regain his feet he frightened the other horse, and he began to kick.

The President, who was alone, retained his seat with evident coolness, trusting to his coachman to bring the horses to their feet. Within the grace of a moment the horse that was kicking lost his footing and fell on his mate. A car that was coming to the curve was stopped and the conductor and passengers went to the assistance of the President.

HE ALIGHTS UNINJURED.

Two of the railroad employees held the horses down and the President alighted. Senator Stewart, who was a passenger on the street car, asked the President if he desired another carriage sent for. Before the President could make a reply Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard, a near neighbor of Mr. Cleveland, drove up. He took the

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SUN SHONE FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

It Streamed Through the Assembly Windows as the Bill Was Passed.

Platt Secured Two More Votes Than the Seventy-six Needed for Victory.

Three Republicans Broke Away from the Brooklyn Delegation and Carried the Day.

SPLIT IN THE TAMMANY RANKS.

County Clerk Purroy Set the Orders of Leader John C. Sheehan at Naught and Trouble in the Wigwam May Follow.

Albany, April 22.—"The sun shines on Greater New York," said Assemblyman O'Grady, and he brought down the gavel with a resounding smack.

"The sun shines on Republican defeat," loudly retorted John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader.

The passage of the Greater New York bill by 78 to 69 had just been announced by Clerk Baxter. It was the closing incident in a day replete with interest, wire-pulling, log-rolling and dramatic scenes. It is the greatest victory the Republican machine has achieved this session. With a clear majority in the Assembly against the Greater New York bill, the Democrats last week were secured to offset the Democratic desertions from the ranks of consolidation.

Seventy-six votes were required to pass the bill. Assemblymen Forrester, Hughes and Livingston, of Brooklyn, who voted against the bill formerly, deserted their standard and fled to the enemy's camp, and these three gentlemen are practically responsible for the passage of the bill. Without their defection it is doubtful if enough rural Republicans could have been obtained to make the majority.

A SPLIT IN TAMMANY.

Two features stand out clear and distinct in to-day's developments. One is the split in the Republican party, with the machine on one side favoring the bill and the anti-machineists, led by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, denouncing it as a piece of vicious legislation.

The other feature is the division in Tammany Hall ranks caused by the efforts of County Clerk Henry D. Purroy to help pass the bill against the express orders of John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, and Croker's successor. Mr. Purroy is represented in the Senate by Jacob A. Cantor, Timothy D. Sullivan and Charles L. Guy. These three Senators succeeded in inducing Assemblymen Jacob Miltnacht and Arthur C. Butts to vote for the bill, thus defeating the directions of Mr. Sheehan.

Never before have Platt and his lieutenants been so uneasy and unmastering as they were to-day. State Chairman Hackett and Edward Lauterbach sat in the Speaker's roo throughout the debate, and a Republican Assemblyman were called in one by one and threatened and cajoled.

As the debate drew to a close and the roll call was begun, almost every member of the Senate was on the floor. Every Assemblyman had a roll call blank before him and kept sharp tally. Senator Lexow stood behind Assemblyman Austin and watched with feverish curiosity the marks that were going opposite each man's name as he replied. The members wr-crowded at their desks, while back of the railing and inside, utilizing every available foot of space, stood hundreds of friends and foes of the bill, together with the curious.

Kilne Ready to Change.

Speaker Fish's name was the last called. He had surrendered the gavel to Assemblyman O'Grady and was on the floor, watching with keen eyes those Republicans lately converted to consolidation. His was the seventy-seventh vote. As soon as it was recorded, Mr. Kilne, of Seneca, who had voted in the affirmative, arose and tried to catch the Speaker's eye. Mr. O'Grady did not see Mr. Kilne, or so pretended.

"Will not the Chairman recognize the gentleman from Seneca?" sharply inquired Mr. Stanchfield.

"The Chair sees the gentleman from Seneca and will recognize him in due season," remarked Mr. O'Grady.

Everybody knew that Mr. Kilne intended to change his vote from the affirmative to the negative. It was Stanchfield's last card. With the narrow margin which the bill had, he hoped that the moral effect of Kilne changing his vote would influence the three Republicans from Brooklyn to do the same. Speaker Fish was prepared for

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SOME OF THE MEN WHO FIGURED IN THE PASSAGE OF THE GREATER NEW YORK BILL.

