BUSINESS CHANCES.

During the Year 1887 THE WORLD Published

44,709

"FOR SALE" AND "BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY" ADVERTISEMENTS.

The EVENING EDITION World.

REAL ESTATE.

During the Year 1887 THE WORLD Published

51,851

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

EXTRA

11 A. M.

DR. M'GLYNN AND MR. GEORGE

FORMER MASTER AND PUPIL ARE VERY MUCH AT ODDS.

THE DIFFERENCES PARTLY POLITICAL, BUT SEEMINGLY ALSO VERY PERSONAL.

The Breach Between the Whilom Friendly Leaders of the United Labor Party Declared to be Irreconcilable—It Began Months Ago, and on Dr. McGlynn's Part Seems Quite Bitter—A Decided Split in the Party—To Which Leader Will the Larger Part of the 73,000 Votes Go?—Dr. McGlynn as Candidate for President.

Among the followers of Henry George the leading topic yesterday was the attack made by Dr. McGlynn on George's Presidential aspirations and land theories at the meeting of the downtown Anti-Poverty Society on Thursday evening. On that occasion, as reported in THE WORLD yesterday, Dr. McGlynn said: "The party can get along abundantly well without Mr. George. If he comes back into the party again, even if he does not support Mr. Cleveland or the Democratic party, he will have to take a much humbler position in the ranks than he has had. For myself, I don't want him for my candidate. I think he would be rather a hurt than a help to us. We have many good men in the party willing to be our candidate." He added that the writers on Mr. George's paper had tried to side-track the party on the leading issues, but that they had failed. "We are going to have a national convention and are going to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. We don't intend to allow the party to be made a tail to the Democratic kite, nor shall we wear crape on our hats if that machine and its President, Cleveland, shall be defeated."

Mr. Henry George was seen yesterday morning by a reporter of THE WORLD and asked if he cared to say anything in reply to the charges of Dr. McGlynn. He said: "Whatever I shall have to say in reply to Dr. McGlynn I shall say editorially in my own paper, the *Standard*, and I shall refuse to be interviewed on the subject by any one. It is a matter of considerable importance to myself, to Dr. McGlynn and to the Anti-Poverty Society, and whatever I may have to say I desire to say deliberately and after full consideration. I will answer Dr. McGlynn carefully in the next issue of my paper, and I think that will be more satisfactory to him as well as to myself."

A gentleman who has been on intimate personal and political terms with both Dr. McGlynn and Mr. George, and who may be assumed to speak with authority, discussed the controversy in all its bearings yesterday.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

"The declaration of Dr. McGlynn, following that of Mr. Gaybert Barnes," he said, "is simply the outcome of a long-standing difference between the doctor and Mr. George. When Mr. George first went into politics Mr. Barnes, who was then a book agent, took a great interest in his campaign and had confidential relations with him, which continued for some time after Mr. George started the *Standard*. Then, for some reason not known to me, there seems to have been a change. Mr. Barnes had, meantime, become intimate with Dr. McGlynn, and as soon as Barnes lost influence with Mr. George Dr. McGlynn began to cool in his relations towards the latter. This was fully eight months ago, before any difference of opinion had arisen in regard to party policy. There was no rupture of any sort; but the two men saw much less of each other until the time of the Syracuse Convention, when they were again thrown greatly together, and it was through Dr. McGlynn's persuasion that Mr. George was finally induced to accept the nomination. But during the campaign they saw comparatively little of each other, and it was a notable fact that Mr. George was rarely seen about the headquarters, at No. 28 Cooper Union. It was also a matter of general remark that he was not consulted about the details of the canvass.

"After the election the coolness between Dr. McGlynn and Mr. George became more marked. Lately there has been a marked increase of these differences, owing to a variety of causes, but chiefly to the issue introduced in politics by President Cleveland's message. When Mr. George made his speech in the Academy of Music before the Anti-Poverty Society, commending the President's utterances, Dr. McGlynn made a brief address afterwards, saying he would speak on the religious phase of the free-trade movement. But when he next touched upon the subject he indicated a desire that the United Labor party should ignore the tariff question in its platform.

"Meanwhile there had been correspondence in the columns of the *Standard* discussing the general question as to whether or not the United Labor party should put a candidate for President in the field. Mr. Barnes, the Secretary of the State Committee and of the Land and Labor Committee, took strong ground in favor of a nomination. Some weeks ago Dr. McGlynn and John McMackin joined in that position. Then some bitterness began to be felt apparently on the part of some members towards George, and the accusation was made that he was desirous of selling out the Labor party to the Democracy.

THE TARIFF A STUMBLING-BLOCK.

"While things were in this condition, five or six gentlemen, representing both sides of the controversy, held a meeting at which the subject of a call was discussed. I learned that at that meeting, which Mr. Barnes has referred to in a recent letter, it was proposed to issue a call for a convention, and that Mr. George strenuously objected on the ground that it would be impossible to agree on a platform as matters now stood with the tariff issue in politics. Dr. McGlynn asked Mr. George if he would not be satisfied with the Syracuse platform, and Mr. George replied distinctly that he would not, as it contained no utterance on national politics, and he, for one, would not bind himself to remain silent when the tariff issue was the real issue in national affairs. I am also told on authority beyond doubt that at that meeting Mr. Barnes proposed that the campaign should be carried on as a national campaign, but practically confined to the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana. Thereupon one of the gentlemen present remarked: 'The Labor business is played out over again. The United Labor party shall not be used with my consent as a tail to Jim Blaine's kite!' The conference broke up. I am told, without action.

"Since that time the matter has been discussed by correspondence in the columns of the *Standard*, but Mr. George has abstained personally from taking much part in it, on account of his desire to avoid such a conflict as has been precipitated, though he has adhered to his declaration that the Labor party must not enter the campaign except as a free trade party. The first public evidence of the difficulty was the introduction of resolutions at a regular meeting of the County Committee of the United Labor party, indorsing the proposal for a national campaign and ignoring the tariff issue. A member of that committee tells me that he examined those resolutions afterwards and found them to be in the handwriting of Mr. Gaybert Barnes. The next move that brought public attention to these matters was the appearance of Michael Clarke at a meeting of St. Stephen's parishioners, Friday a week ago, with a letter from Dr. McGlynn demanding the discontinuance of those meetings, and the following Sunday Dr. McGlynn repeated his demand and said that he no longer wished to be restored to that or any other parish, thus formally laying aside the claim, which up to that time he had always insisted on, that he was still a priest desiring restoration to his sacred functions.

AN IRRECONCILABLE BREACH.

"During the same week an interview, apparently inspired, appeared in out-of-town papers declaring that Mr. George would not be nominated, but that in all probability Dr. McGlynn would be the candidate of the party for President. Mr. Barnes, whose influence over Dr. McGlynn is known to be unbounded, has for several months been a strong advocate of this programme, and people who put this fact together with the fact that there was no particular reason for discontinuing at this time the St. Stephen's meetings that had not existed many months before, have drawn their own inferences from the conjunction. There is no doubt that the differences are now practically irreconcilable, and they involve a division in the United Labor party the progress of which only time can disclose.

"The differences have thus far been kept out of the Anti-Poverty Society, but the fact that Dr. McGlynn made his remarks about Mr. George at a meeting of one of the branches of that society will probably result in forcing these difficulties into that organization."

"And your opinion about the Labor party in the next Presidential campaign?"

"Mr. George would not accept the nomination under any circumstances whatever, and it seems to be the plan of the managers in this city to make Dr. McGlynn the candidate."

Several other of Mr. George's friends were seen by THE WORLD reporter, but as a rule they were as reticent as their leader. E. J. Shriver, Secretary of the Metal Exchange and Treasurer of the Anti-Poverty Society, said: "Dr. McGlynn has made a serious mistake. There was no necessity for speaking of Mr. George. The doctor should have restricted himself to the discussion of a principle."

William McCabe, Vice-President of the United Labor party, said: "I think Dr. McGlynn has presumed upon his real position. He has no more right to speak for the future policy of the United Labor party than Henry George has. The fact of the matter is, he has long arrogated the rôle of a Cæsar in the party. His education has been such that he can't understand free discussion and the rights of a majority. It isn't so long since we welcomed Dr. McGlynn as the lieutenant of Mr. George and a helper in the cause. It seems he wants to be director and to have Mr. George as his humble assistant. Never mind. He will come to his senses before long."

GAYBERT BARNES AND DR. M'GLYNN.

A member of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Poverty Society said: "The speech of Dr. McGlynn was no more than I expected. I have seen the breach growing, especially on the part of the doctor. He has side-tracked the Anti-Poverty Society from its original purposes and made it a vehicle through which to attack the Church. He has driven away hundreds—yes, thousands—of men who had no desire to sever their connection with their church. He has received so much adulation that he has forgotten himself and sets himself up as the Anti-Poverty Society and the United Labor party. He now declares that Henry George is out of the United Labor party, and I suppose it must be so. But with all this, I do not hold Dr. McGlynn so much to blame as his confidential adviser, Gaybert Barnes, the Secretary of the State Committee. He it is who is at the bottom of most of the trouble. He first came into the movement at the Colonade Hotel in 1886 as the adviser of George. He has always been looked upon as a schemer and how he has been rewarded for his services has been a mystery to our people. I know, however, that Dr. McGlynn, from his small receipts, has sustained all the expenses at room No. 28. Mr. Barnes soon found out Dr. McGlynn's weak side and acted accordingly. He determined that there must be a national movement, whatever may have been his idea, and so impressed the doctor. Henry George was never enthusiastic about such a movement, and the President's message and the belief that the Democratic party would enter into a revenue tariff reform campaign gave him an opportunity to take the position in which he now stands. Dr. McGlynn does not allow that any one can differ from him, and will not agree to disagree."

A reporter of THE WORLD saw Mr. Barnes last night.

"I do not understand," said he, "that there is any breach of a personal nature between Dr. McGlynn and Henry George, but that they do differ politically is unquestioned. Dr. McGlynn, as Chairman of the State Executive Committee and as a member of the committee to call a national conference, felt that it was high time he should express himself. Probably Mr. George will himself admit that, by reason of his former leadership and of the honors the United Labor party has conferred on him, and his political course is a fair subject for criticism; that those honors also imposed duties on him; and I do not hesitate to say that the first of those duties is loyalty to the party itself. It is not Dr. McGlynn who has created the present differences, but Mr. George himself, by his support of a Democrat and the Democratic policy in the face of the protest of the leaders of the party in this city and in all parts of the country. My motives will commend themselves to the vast majority of the party, and I do not care to say anything further on the subject."

The effect of the split is that to-day two factions are being formed out of the party which cast 73,000 votes for Henry George last November. One will follow Dr. McGlynn and the other will support Henry George. The Anti-Poverty Society will also be dragged into the fight, and the meeting of the Executive Committee of the society next Monday night will, no doubt, be an interesting one.

CROASDALE MAKES A STIR.

He Tells the Parishioners' Meeting that Bad Influences Surround McGlynn.

The last meeting of the parishioners of Dr. McGlynn was held last night in International Hall, on Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue. The hall was jammed and many people were unable to get into the room, the crowd extending in an irregular line down the long hall to the street. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, particularly among the women. Nearly every one who attended knew it was to be the last meeting. Dr. McGlynn had expressed his wish that these meetings be discontinued, and his sympathizers among his former flock reluctantly obeyed him. Though the resolutions were carried with no dissenting voice, yet the "ayes" were not given with a will. Later, when any allusion was made by the speakers to a new organization, it was received with cheers and applause. The scheme most in favor seemed to be to organize an uptown Anti-Poverty Society, which Dr. McGlynn could address.

James Feeney called the assembly to order by crying out, "What do you want?" and the gathering replied in chorus, "Corrigan's curse." Then he continued: "We are still firm in our protest. We still believe in it. This is to be our last meeting. (Cries of "Ah! is it?") The Doctor's letter reads, almost demanding, that we disband has been read to you. It was his wish that we disband, but let every one know that we have not tired and will not while we believe there was a wrong. Should we ask him to retract. (Cries of "No, no.") He said he would lay his head on the block rather than do that." When the speaker finished resolutions to the effect that inasmuch as Dr. McGlynn had written a letter requesting them to hold no more meetings of protest they would not do so.

Richard McCaffray, who spoke next, said: "The battle must go on no matter in what shape." Edward McDermott followed, violently assailing the priesthood and the heads of the Church, and was received with yells of delight. "I still hope to see Dr. McGlynn in St. Stephen's," he said. "And I." "And I," was shouted back in chorus.

George Smith asked if they intended to adjourn sine die, and was answered with cries of "No! no!" "If the men were to throw down their muskets," he said, "the women would take them up. If there is a call in the neighborhood let's all rally to it."

W. T. Croasdale said he regretted that Dr. McGlynn was surrounded by such influences that he and Henry George should quarrel. Being asked what he meant by "such influences" he answered angrily, "Gaybert Barnes. It is his conspiracy that is trying to sidetrack McGlynn and his followers."

Dr. Coghlan proposed that an Uptown Anti-Poverty Society be founded. This was enthusiastically received, and no doubt it will be done. The meeting was then adjourned sine die.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Followers of Henry George here do not believe the stories sent out from New York about Mr. George having been read out of the United Labor party, and that Dr. McGlynn and Mr. George have quarreled. John Z. White, President of the Chicago anti-Poverty Society, said, at 9 o'clock: "There are all boats. As to the alleged quarrel between Dr. McGlynn and Mr. George, it is only a difference of opinion between two gentlemen who hold the same view of political economy. They differ as to the wisdom of running a separate presidential ticket. They are not going to quarrel like rowdies. As for leading Mr. George out of the party, there is really no party organization except in New York State."

In the opinion of the anti-Povertyites here, now that the Democrats have through President Cleveland taken up the advocacy of tariff reform, there is no longer any need of separate action. They believe that Mr. George's primary end was to obtain a reduction of taxation and many of them believe that coalition with the Democrats is now the surest means of bringing that about.

WILLIAM E. SMITH DYING.

THE LATE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VERY ILL.

Prostrated at His Home in Plattsburg by Bright's Disease of the Kidneys—How, Although a Young Man, He Made His Influence Felt in Politics—His Good Work in Support of Cleveland.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 10.—William E. Smith, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under the late Daniel Manning, and who is very ill of Bright's disease of the kidneys at his home here, is not expected to live. S. A. Kellogg, a former partner of Mr. Smith, said to-day that in his opinion Mr. Smith could not last many days longer. He is attended by some of the best physicians of the State, including his father, who has been for a number of years the physician at the Clinton State Prison, and they all agree that he cannot recover.

William E. Smith, although only thirty-six years old, has during the past few years filled a prominent place in State and national politics. He was a partner of Smith M. Weed and a prominent attorney in Clinton County previous to his becoming active in politics, and early in life developed qualities of leadership. His first political position was as a member of the State Assembly in 1884 and he was promptly accepted as one of the leaders of the Democratic party therein. He was, previous to this, a leader of what was termed the Young Democracy of the State and was identified with the Tilden element. In the Assembly he was put upon the Ways and Means, Judiciary and State Prison committees and was an indefatigable and efficient worker. It was he who had inserted in the Supply bill a clause providing for the ministration of Catholic priests in State prisons—what is known as the "Freedom of Worship" clause. It provided for an appropriation of $1,500 to be paid to the priests in the three parishes where the prisons are located to meet the expense of service in the prison chapels, and of attendance at prisoners whenever their ministrations should be required. The bill was passed and approved by Gov. Cleveland.

Mr. Smith was an ardent supporter of Gov. Cleveland and the champion of all of his reform measures. He was also a prominent member of the delegation of young Democrats which went to the National Convention in Chicago to urge the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency. His talents as an organizer having been manifested by his previous good work, when the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee met in this city in August, 1884, to organize for the Presidential campaign Mr. Smith was by a unanimous vote added to the committee and was nominated for Chairman by ex-Mayor Cooper. Roswell P. Flower seconded the nomination and the election was unanimous. In speaking of Mr. Smith's work yesterday Mr. Flower said: "He proved himself to be an able young man and managed the campaign with marked ability. He was thoroughly qualified and worked incessantly. Mr. Smith could be found at headquarters at any time from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight, and largely through his instrumentality the Cleveland and Hendricks legions of the State were organized and equipped and the State was won. At that time THE WORLD said: 'The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee is doing splendid campaign work. It is the best working committee the party has had in this State for years.'"

After the campaign Mr. Smith returned to Plattsburg and resumed his law practice as a member of the firm of Palmer, Weed, Kellogg & Smith. He was also one of the attorneys for the Hudson Canal Company. His practice was largely confined to railroad litigation and he had a number of important cases in this city, where for some time the firm maintained an office in Cortlandt street. Oct. 31, 1885, it was announced from Washington that Mr. Smith had been selected to supersede Charles E. Coon as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Manning, and the announcement gave universal satisfaction to the Democratic party, being accepted as an intimation that Republicans in responsible and confidential positions were to be replaced by political friends of the Administration. The appointment was agreed upon between the President and Secretary Manning, both of whom held Mr. Smith in high esteem. The new Assistant Secretary made his influence felt in the department from the day of his advent, Nov. 10, 1885, and greatly surprised the old officials by the rapidity with which he mastered the business of the department. He proved one of the most active and efficient officials of the department, as well as one of the most popular. He, however, had the position but a few months. On June 29, 1886, he tendered his resignation in order to accept the position of solicitor for the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad. When asked if he had any special reason for resigning the Assistant Secretaryship, Mr. Smith said: "None beyond a desire to better my condition. There is very little in the position to tempt me. The expense of living in Washington amounts to more than I receive in the department. The political honor is all right, but it does not count for enough to compensate me." He said he had looked the situation over carefully and had come to the conclusion that if he should stay there until the close of the Administration he would be no better off than he was then and in a poorer condition for making his way in future. He said he accepted the position reluctantly at the personal solicitation of Mr. Manning and the President, and he was anxious to please Mr. Manning, but felt convinced that gentleman would never resume control of the Treasury Department, his health then having broken down. Thus was another reason assigned by Mr. Smith for retiring, as he said he would not care to remain in the department with any one else at the head.

Mr. Smith had not a large circle of intimate friends in this city, as his application to work in whatever direction his duties lay left him but little time for social recreation. Those who knew him personally speak in the highest terms of his ability, industry and integrity. He was known politically all over the State, and had he chosen to remain in politics he would almost certainly have risen to such prominence as would have made his name familiar all over the country. He was unostentatious and more disposed to avoid than seek public notice, but nothing swerved him from a purpose when he became interested in what he conceived to be a good cause. He was clear-headed and methodical and made very few mistakes either in political or private affairs.

CHEATED THE BANK AND ELOPED.

Handsome Mrs. Whitacre Secures $2,000 and Goes to Canada.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 10.—A handsome blonde is Mrs. Gertrude Whitacre, daughter of E. M. Allen, a Portland banker, and she is just as sharp as she is stylish. She came to this city Monday, and on Tuesday tripped into the National Bank accompanied by two well-known society people here, who had known her at Portland and did not hesitate to identify her. Thereupon she presented a draft for $2,000 drawn upon a Detroit bank, and received the cash. She promptly left with the money and there was no uneasy thought about her until yesterday afternoon, when the draft came back from Detroit dishonored and pronounced spurious.

To-day it was learned that Mrs. Whitacre had joined Frank M. Allen, the adopted son of E. M. Allen, her father, in Windsor, Detroit's Canadian suburb. Thursday they left for an unknown point further east in Canada. Young Allen deserted a wife and child in Belding, Mich., and Mrs. Whitacre left a husband in Portland. Allen is a handsome blond of lively disposition. All the parties to the elopement and their relatives are widely known and socially prominent.

Profiting by Prohibition.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 10.—Inspection of the docket of the lately indicted Justice of the Peace, Walker, shows upward of 150 whiskey prosecutions during six months of the past year, in each of which nothing but the costs (amounting in each case to $34) was paid. Each time County Attorney Jones moved that the fine of $100, prescribed by law, be remitted. These cases have netted Jones about $4,000. Not one dollar has been paid into the school fund and but $100 to the County Treasurer.

TROY, Feb. 10.—Jack Dempsey sparred seven easy rounds with Dennis Costigan and Tom Henry here last night, and made the better showing by many points.

HE HAS IT.

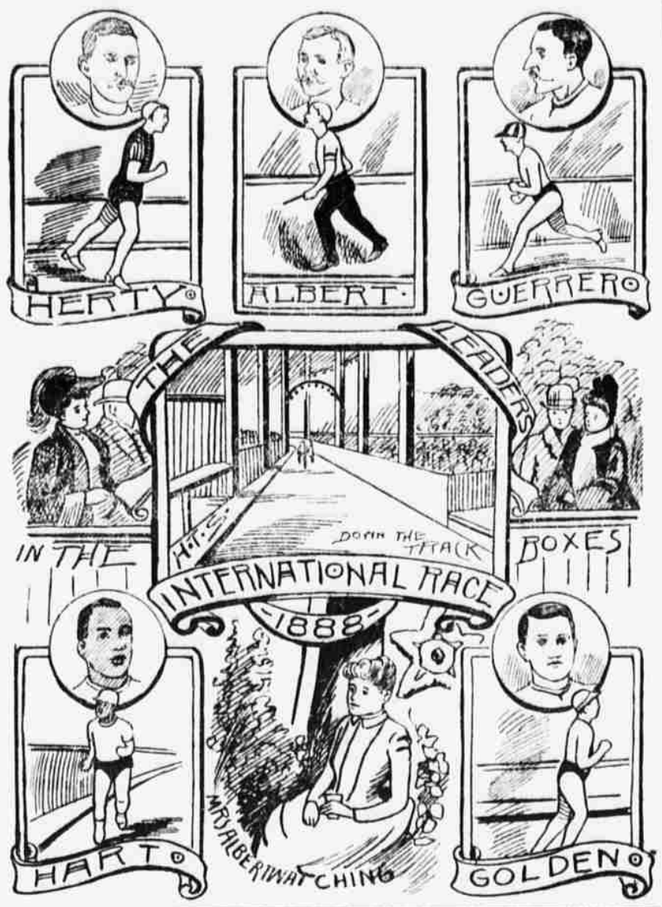
The Quaker Can Do What He Likes with the Record Now.

It Will Be Champion Albert at 10 o'Clock To-Night.

Fitzgerald's Famous Score to Be Beaten by Two Miles.

Herty and Guerrero Working Hard for Second Place.

Seven Men Likely to be in at the Divide—Albert Will Get About $5,400 as His Share if He Breaks the Record—He Will Not Roll Up a Big Score, as He Does Not Wish to Destroy Interest in Future Contests—A Veritable Romance of the Track, Showing How Albert Won a Wife—Little Hart Resents Being Called Lazy by Men Who Never Tackled Such a Job—Dillon Hopes to be in at the Divide—Ghost Sullivan Struggling Only for Reputation in Bangor, Where He Is Sadly Unappreciated—Stout a Good Stayer in Bed.



THE SCORE AT 10 A. M.

Record (Fitzgerald)...571 miles.

	MILES.	LAPS.
Albert	568	0
Herty	546	1
Guerrero	534	1
Hart	511	5
Golden	499	2
Moore	492	2
Strokel	481	2
Noremac	475	2
Dillon	472	0
Panchot	445	0
Sullivan	353	2
Taylor	333	6
Vint	314	6
Tilly	300	1
Stout	190	5

The sixth and last day of the 142 hours' go-as-you-please is fast slipping away under the weary feet of the several competitors who are struggling to cover the distance necessary to entitle them to a share in the half the gate-money promised to those who beat 525 miles, and to Albert, who thinks to make $1,000 by beating the record of Pat Fitzgerald, who has been champion since the April-May contest in 1884.

Fitzgerald came out of that race $20,000 richer than he went into it, having won not only the prize money but many heavy bets.

Albert covered the 525 miles entitling him to a share in the divide of the gate money at 7.41 o'clock last evening. Dan Herty, the Boston boy, passed the goal at 2.55 o'clock this morning, amid cheering friends. Gus Guerrero smiled happily as he reached the desired figure at 6.57.30 o'clock this morning.

According to the terms of the prize offer these men can hope to win no more unless some unforseen accident or illness should occur to Albert, forcing him to fall behind, and even then Guerrero could not win, as he must travel faster than five miles an hour for the rest of the race, while Herty must do nearly four miles an hour to the finish at 10 o'clock to-night.

But the friends and backers of these men have placed wagers on their accomplishment of certain feats, and they are still "nagging" along as rapidly as they can in their exhausted condition. Moore, the Philadelphian, had 61 miles to do to-day, Golden 55 and Hart 40 miles. All will accomplish it.

The score of the seven leaders in the race at the end of each day at midnight is shown in the following table:

	24 hours.	48 hours.	96 hours.	72 hours.	120 hours.
Albert	139	238	348	450.1	545
Herty	122	221.7	332	427.3	521.1
Guerrero	129	232.2	339.2	429.3	512.2
Hart	110.3	226.4	313	399.2	458.6
Golden	126	212.3	299	389.3	479.4
Moore	115.1	205.3	290	377	464.4
Panchot	124.7	234.7	242.7	437	out.

By this table it will be seen that Hart did the best work on Monday—130 miles 3 laps; Peter Golden the best on Tuesday, covering 110.4; Panchot's work was best on Wednesday with 112 miles; Albert did 102 miles 1 lap on Thursday, and was highest, and on Friday the Philadelphia record-breaker was best again, covering 74 miles 7 laps

Panchot did too much, and gave out yesterday. Hart's friends won large wagers on his work for the first day, and Golden's friends bet heavily that he would beat the others in the second twenty-four hours. That is the philosophy of the score.

At daybreak Jimmie Albert was still pegging away in good form, and with no symptoms of any physical ailment. He still says that he will attend the matinée this afternoon. During the night he had been making new records. Here is what he had accomplished at each hour from noon to midnight yesterday, as compared with Fitzgerald's record:

	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	5 P. M.	6 P. M.
Fitzgerald	498.3	506.1	505.4	510.3	514.2	519.2
Albert	496.1	501.4	505.2	510.0	514.4	519.2
	7 P. M.	8 P. M.	9 P. M.	10 P. M.	11 P. M.	12 P. M.
Fitzgerald	524.1	528.3	530.1	531.4	535.0	536.5
Albert	522.2	527.3	532.4	536.5	541.2	545.0

What has followed in the hours since is recorded in the complete score given below:

1 TO 6 A. M., COMPARED WITH HAZEL'S, 1882.

NAME.	1 A. M.	2 A. M.	3 A. M.	4 A. M.	5 A. M.	6 A. M.
Fitzgerald	536.5	541.0	545.9	550.2	552.2	554.0
Record	540.1	545.0	547.7	552.5	557.5	560.1
Albert	545.0	545.0	544.0	545.0	549.2	553.4
Herty	525.3	525.3	525.3	529.2	532.2	535.0
Guerrero	514.1	513.1	513.1	517.3	520.1	523.2
Hart	488.2	488.4	488.4	491.2	494.2	498.1
Strokel	450.5	455.0	458.5	459.4	462.2	465.2
Golden	475.3	475.2	476.2	478.1	481.7	485.4
Moore	468.0	468.0	468.0	471.4	474.7	478.4
Noremac	446.5	447.1	448.6	452.7	457.2	459.3
Dillon	436.6	436.1	441.4	448.0	450.1	454.4
Panchot	442.3	445.0	445.0	445.0	445.0	445.0
Sullivan	335.0	338.0	394.4	340.4	343.6	346.6
Taylor	325.3	325.3	325.3	325.3	325.3	325.3
Vint	311.5	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.6
Tilly	298.4	282.2	286.5	288.7	291.8	293.4
Stout	190.1	190.5	190.5	190.5	190.5	190.5

SCORE FROM 7 A. M. TO 12 M.

NAME.	7 A. M.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.
The Record	556	561.0	566.0	—	—	—
Albert	557.1	560.2	564.6	—	—	—
Herty	538.1	541.2	542.3	—	—	—
Guerrero	525.1	526.0	530.4	—	—	—
Hart	499.7	504.3	508.1	—	—	—
Golden	488.4	491.3	495.6	—	—	—
Moore	487.3	491.7	495.7	—	—	—
Strokel	480.4	485.1	489.3	—	—	—
Noremac	459.7	465.3	470.0	—	—	—
Dillon	460.4	462.8	467.0	—	—	—
Panchot	445.0	445.0	445.0	—	—	—
Sullivan	344.3	347.7	357.3	—	—	—
Taylor	325.3	325.7	330.1	—	—	—
Vint	314.6	314.6	314.6	—	—	—
Tilly	296.4	300.1	300.1	—	—	—
Stout	190.5	190.5	190.5	—	—	—

Of course Jimmie Albert is the hero of every heart at the Garden. There were probably four thousand spectators who remained until dawn to-day. Many don't-cares have remained in the Garden since Sunday evening, eating dime sandwiches, drinking dime California cider, which so much resembles lager that the nearest relation of the latter might be deceived, and sleeping fitfully on the hard, uncomfortable seats in the amphitheatre.

Towards morning, when the air is chilly and disagreeable, these sleepers move down to the openings, through which heat comes from the elephant houses under the galleries, and there while they doze they are toasted on one side and frozen on the other. Their persistence will be rewarded to-day and to-night, for the finish of the race is its most interesting feature.

Albert has been the recipient of all sorts of gifts, from bouquets to Uncle Sam's promises to pay various amounts. He receives all the attentions heaped upon him good-naturedly and without the slightest show of the prig. Indeed, he is as much admired for his quiet gentlemanliness as for his accomplishments on the sawdust track. All this is very nice and enjoyable, but at the conclusion of this race he will, if nothing unfavorable happens to him, enjoy something more substantial than praise, and more beautiful to a man who has been on the run for 142 hours.

Thus far $7,029.50 has been deposited in bank by Trustees Barney, Wood and G. C. Colville for the pedestrians, and to-day's gate receipts will probably swell this sum to $11,000. This is to be divided among the pedestrians who cover 525 miles before 10 o'clock to-night. There will probably be seven of them—Alberts, Herty, Guerrero, Hart, Moore, Strokel and Golden. In that case Albert will receive 40 per cent., or about $4,400. Should he succeed in beating Fitzgerald's record of 610 miles, as is now more than probable, he will receive $1,000 more. That would be $800 a day for the week's work. That is rather good pay.

The second in the race would get 25, the third 12, the fourth 9, the fifth 7, the sixth 4 and the seventh 3 per cent. of the $11,000.

An EVENING WORLD reporter had a talk this morning with the pedestrians or their trainers regarding the outlook and their intentions.

Mrs. Albert, responding for her husband, said that he intended to beat the record, going two miles better than Fitzgerald's 610, and then retire from the track. He did not wish to raise the record so high as to destroy all interest in future contests. He was in prime condition, she further said. He ate and slept well and was without a blemish.

A ROMANCE OF THE TRACK.

It is not generally known, but James Albert Cathcart first met his present wife at a six day go-as-you-please. She was a spectator and he was a contestant. She admired him on the track and sent a bouquet to him.

He had the sender identified to him and they flirted a little. After the race, having learned the name of the fair giver of the flowers, Albert sought her out and made her acquaintance. Friendship and mutual love were almost simultaneous, and, after a decorous courtship, they were married.

Dan Herty, who declares that he does not care for the money in it, is bent only on covering the 525 miles and keeping second place, but Gus Guerrero insists that he will overtake the Boston boy and get second money himself.

Frank Hart, who resents being called lazy by the newspaper men who never tackled such a job as his, was reported to be in good form. He hopes only to keep his place as fourth. Dillon, who has been a dark horse all through the race, and who, it is claimed by the other men, has been favored by the scorers with more laps than he has made, believes that he will be in at the divide, although his faith is not shared by any one else.

Strokel still wobbles all over the track, like a drunken man, but he says that he will surely cover the 525 miles. Golden and Moore are struggling for the same goal. They hope to succeed. Sullivan, Bangor's ghostly representative, resents the imputation that he is under pay for advertising a sporting-goods house. He says that he came to New York destitute of cash. He was unable to purchase a pair of two-ounce trousers and a smile for a trousseau, and that the house whose shirt he wears kindly gave it to him. He is in the race for experience and glory, not gold. He wants a reputation in Bangor, where he has been sadly unappreciated.

Panchot was on the track for a time last evening. This morning he was resting at the Putnam House. His withdrawal has not been formally communicated by the official scorer, and his name is continued on the record.

Taylor is sententious. He is not pleased at being constantly referred to as the "pie-eater," and won't say why he is still on the track.

Parson Tilly is still collecting points for his lecture on pedestrianism.

Bobby Vint is out of the race. He will return to his last and awl.

Stout! Oh, who can tell what Stout is up to? He was asleep at last accounts. He is a good stayer—in bed.

ROBBERY AT THE GARDEN.

At 2 o'clock this morning a robbery took place at the Garden. A bag containing $3.40 was "swiped" from under the very nose of a ticket-seller, if the report of the management may be accepted. Strangely enough, at variance with the custom of long years, the robbery takes nothing from the pedestrians. The money was that taken in at the office where seats in the gallery were sold.

Harry Demon, whose father was many years with Forepaugh, was the ticket-seller. He had finished his night's work, and had placed the receipts from his sales in a hand-bag and set it down in a corner of the office, which is a close box made of rough boards, eight feet high. When he reached for the bag to leave the box office it was not there. That is all he knows about it. three men who claimed that they had occupied the corner of the west balcony, almost over the box-office, since 7 o'clock in the evening, declared that no one, except a small boy, had passed up or down the stairs, the only place from which the boy might have been reached, and from there a long crook must have been reached. The boy, they said, was empty-handed.

Manager Hall and a policeman were called by Mr. Semon. Thorough search of the neighborhood was made, but the boy was not found.

Wyat Collins, the colored baseball player, retired at 4.30 Thursday afternoon, awakened this morning and said he would give up the race. He had scored 223 miles 1 lap.

THE REVOLVER IN POLITICS.

The Sixth Assassination in Louisiana Since the Campaign Opened.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—A *Times-Democrat* special from Plaquemine, La., gives the particulars of another political assassination, the sixth since the campaign opened in this State. Mr. Thomas Hebert, Returning Officer and Treasurer of Iberville Parish, and a prominent McEnery man, was killed last night by Thos. J. Gilday, president of a Nicholls club. The two, with the party of friends, were in a saloon discussing politics. Gilday became very aggressive, accused Hebert of fraud in the late primaries, and concluded by denouncing him as a liar. Hebert, who was unarmed, advanced upon Gilday, who drew a revolver and fired three times. All three shots struck Hebert—the first shot penetrating the arteries leading to the heart, the second passing directly through the heart and the third grazing his abdomen.

Gilday was arrested and is in jail. There is considerable excitement over the murder in the parish, and the act is denounced as unjustifiable. Hebert leaves a wife and seven small children.

The Absent Pastor Turns Up in Europe.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 10.—Some time ago Rev. E. T. Haven, of this place, mysteriously disappeared, and although diligent search was made everywhere in this vicinity and in the principal cities of the country, not a trace of him could be found. Now word has been received that he is in Berlin, having gone to Europe shortly after his disappearance from this place. It was no more of a surprise to his friends to hear that he is in Berlin than it would be to hear that he was in Chicago or anywhere else. He is a hard worker, however, and may have overstrained his powers of endurance and become temporarily deranged. He was popular with his congregation, and will be warmly welcomed on his return.

Mrs. Bowers Retires from the Stage.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the actress, will retire from the stage this week. Her last appearance will be at the Grand-Opera House to-morrow night, after which the company will return to New York and disband. Mrs. Bowers made her debut at the Park Theatre, New York, in 1846, being then Miss Elizabeth Crocker, and after winning fame on two continents and winning three husbands in this she retired from the stage but to reappear again in 1884 in Philadelphia. It is reported that her manager, John G. Ritchie, and Charles B. Cooper, the agent, will join the Clara Morris organization.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Reports from Tiffin, Sandusky and Put-in-Bay, O., say that a perceptible earthquake shock startled inhabitants shortly before 10 this morning. No damage was done.

EXTRA

11 A. M.

WIPE OUT THE SUGAR TRUST!

A MONOPOLY THAT GRINDS PENNIES OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE POOR.

Startling Testimony Regarding the Paralyzing Effects of the Conspiracy Already—Many Families Obliged to Give Up the Use of Sugar—Many Others Obliged to Put Up with the Cheapest Grades.

"The advance is so small that it isn't worth talking about," declared the sugar monopolists when the success of their conspiracy was announced by an artificial rise in price.

It is true that the advance in the price of a pound was very small, but nevertheless it meant a great deal to a large proportion of the inhabitants of the city of New York.

When pennies have to be counted and ends cannot always be made to meet even then, no increase in the cost of the necessity of life can pass unconsidered.

To be convinced of this it is only necessary to read the interviews with retail grocers printed below. These