HER PRICE FOR A HUSBAND.

This Woman Will Release Her Spouse for $600.

SHE FOLLOWED HIM FROM DENMARK TO NEW JERSEY.

There, She Claims, She Found Another Usurping Her Place, and Was Willing to Leave Matters as They Were if She Were Paid the Sum Mentioned—Failing to Get the Money, She Had Her Husband Arrested.

Mrs. Hannah Thruelsen, after a quarter of a century's married life, has made a proposition to her husband, Peter C. Thruelsen, that for $600 she will free him from his marriage vows. Her husband, it is said, has offered her $300, which she refused.

The couple were married in Denmark and have two sons. Several years ago the husband came to America, and his wife charges him with living with another woman. She caused his arrest on that charge in New Jersey and the case will be tried in the District Court at Elizabeth, on Oct. 1.

Mrs. Thruelsen is residing with her sister at No. 378 Seventh avenue. Her husband is a painter and paper-hanger at Elizabeth. She said to a World reporter last night: "I arrived in this country last June and went direct to my husband, but was treated with the utmost contempt. I found him living with a woman named Sophie Christensen. She is a native of Sweden. When I told her Mr. Thruelsen was my husband and asked her why she dared usurp my place, she ordered me

THE UNHAPPY COUPLE.

out of the house. 'What kind of a woman are you,' she said, 'to be running after your husband?' You can imagine my feelings. I felt my fingers clinch together and I do not know what prevented me from clutching her by the throat. She is an immense woman, weighing more than three hundred pounds. My eldest son, Anton, lives in the house with them, and my other son, Frederick, who accompanied me, went into his room. The woman followed him in, and, taking him by the collar of the coat, forced him out.

"My life with that man has been miserable. He presented me with a life insurance policy, payable at the date of his death, for $1,000. At the time he gave it to me the insurance company had been defunct more than a year. I was in Denmark then, and being unacquainted with the English language, in which the policy was written, and knowing nothing about the insurance company, I believed all he said. He was without money and wished to return to America, so I thought that, he being so liberal to me, I would procure him the means to return. I borrowed 300 crowns (about $80) for him, and all to help him back to New Jersey, so that he could live with wife No. 2. I do not know that he is married to her, but he might as well be, for they have a child who calls him papa, and my husband does not deny that he is its father.

"My husband has taken high degrees in Masonry and is said to have many friends. I would procure him the means to return, I borrowed 300 crowns (about $80) for him, and all to help him back to New Jersey, so that he could live with wife No. 2. I do not know that he is married to her, but he might as well be, for they have a child who calls him papa, and my husband does not deny that he is its father.

"My husband has taken high degrees in Masonry and is said to have many friends. I would procure him the means to return. The charities Commissioners first took the case in hand. I was late in appearing at the trial before the Police Justice and the case was dismissed. I then had him arrested a second time. The case comes up in October. You can rest assured I will be on hand promptly when it is called. Lawyer Frank Dunn is my counsel. Until the case is settled I will remain with my sister, because I have no other home. I have no means, and therefore will have to support myself by dressmaking."

THE ACTRESS USED HER FIST.

Miss Sloane, Who Fought Off Dog-Catchers, Blacks an "Artist's" Eye.

Miss Eldoradus Sloane, who had a conflict with several New Utrecht dog-catchers when they tried to capture her pet pug, has had another conflict with one William C. Davis because he presumed to insinuate that Miss Sloane was not an "angel." Davis was recently engaged for the variety company in which Miss Sloane appears as an "actress." It is said that his real name is Joe Welch.

Davis found a friend in a white-aproned waiter, Dick Farrell. They were out sniffing the Bath Beach air when they came upon the "goubrette," who was on a similar errand. Farrell was introduced and then Davis remarked: "Don't you remember meeting me in Paterson, Miss Sloane?" The young woman cast a withering glance at the two men and tripped airily to her room.

Davis, alias Welch, and his friend grew thirsty. They drank and became slightly indiscreet. They concluded to go to the soubrette's room and talk the matter over. Davis called her "Duckie" and all that, and asked if she and her friend, Miss Nitram, would indulge in a drink. They would if it were served in the hallway. It was so served.

Then the young women went back to their room and locked the door. The men thought they had been slighted again. They tried to have a further conversation with the women, but several guests hurried to the scene and the men escaped.

The next morning Miss Sloane and her friend preferred charges against their admirers. They met Farrell, who impressed upon Miss Sloane that his friend Davis could a tale unfold as to her record in Paterson. Just at that moment Davis unfortunately came strolling along. Miss Sloane jumped at him, blackened his eye and tugged at his hair. An officer came up and Davis was again charged with disorderly conduct. The charge was dismissed, however, on the promise of Davis that he would leave the town. He has not been seen since, while Miss Sloane has added to her record among Bath Beach residents.

HALF-POUND HAILSTONES.

Rome, N. Y., Visited by a Destructive Storm.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A terrific hail and rain storm broke upon this city at 3 P. M. today. Hailstones weighing in some instances half a pound fell. All the unprotected skylights in the city were broken, greenhouses were destroyed, fruit trees stripped and melon patches damaged. A farm-house near the city was struck by lightning and burned.

James Nally, a canal driver, was struck on the head with a hailstone and severely wounded.

It is thought the storm was local and the great hop-growing region was not visited.

This storm was preceded early in the day by one of less violence, when the barn of a farmer named Schram, near here, was destroyed by lightning, together with its contents, including a horse, two colts and a cow.

CLEVELAND'S DOCTOR RELEASED.

Dr. Bryant Accompanied to the Station by President Cleveland.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 27.—Dr. Bryant, who has been a guest at Gray Gables during Mr. Cleveland's present stay there, left today. Mr. Cleveland accompanied him to the station. His departure is regarded as indicating that Mr. Cleveland has entirely recovered from the rheumatism and no longer needs medical aid.

This was the President's last Sunday at Gray Gables. He spent it quietly indoors until time for Dr. Bryant's departure at 3 P. M. In the afternoon one or two neighbors called on him.

E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida anchored opposite Gray Gables to-night.

WILLIAM'S TARIFF WAR.

Russia Is the Chief Sufferer, but Germany Itself Is Not Exempt.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—At the beginning of the tariff war between Russia and Germany Berlin politicians predicted that German industries would hardly feel the change. Without doubt Russia suffers more than does Germany from the break in their commercial relations, but the losses on this side of the Vistula are far from trivial. The loss of the entire export trade with Russia has been felt with unusual keenness on account of the general depression preceding it.

Among those who complain most bitterly to the Government are the rubber exporters, the Thuringian porcelain manufacturers, the lampmakers, metal workers and chemical manufacturers in Leipsic and Berlin, and the owners of the great leather industries in Oerlebusch. These men reproach the Government for having proceeded recklessly in joining issues at this unfavorable time. Russia, they say, was their best customer, and their losses already amount to several hundred thousand marks. Many manufacturers who with difficulty survived the blow given them by the McKinley bill have been brought to the verge of ruin by the tariff war, and not a few are believed to be insolvent.

The leaders in the semi-official journals increase the discontent in the industrial centres by making light of Germany's loss in trade. They continue to maintain that the effect of the tariff war is hardly felt in the Empire. In proof of this assertion they give the assurance that since the break with Russia the trade of the seaport Lubeck has not been lessened by a mark's worth. The truth of this statement may be gauged by the fact that two lines of steamships plying between Lubeck and Russian and Finnish ports have suspended their services.

The sufferers in all parts of the country say that a military war would not cause a greater commercial loss than does the present policy of the Government. The fact that the Russian orders, once filled in Germany, are now placed in England and France adds to their bitterness.

Meanwhile reports from St. Petersburg and Moscow show that industrial affairs in Russia are about as bad as they can be. Since the export of Russian grains to Germany has been cut off the Government has striven to keep up agricultural prices by all known artificial means. Enormous quantities of cereals have been bought for the army, loans on deposits of corn have been advanced, and railway tariffs have been made as low as possible to help exporters in using new outlets to foreign markets.

All these, however, have availed little, as Bulgaria, Roumania, Turkey, and even Spain, are sending such large quantities of corn to Central Europe that, instead of the expected rise, a notable fall of prices in the Berlin market has taken place. To the Russians themselves, therefore, the situation seems almost hopeless.

The widespread despondency in both countries is regarded as a sign that the war cannot last long, and this fact the German manufacturers and Russian grain-dealers find about their only consolation.

Among the side issues of the tariff war is the noteworthy increase of smuggling on the Russo-German frontier. Although officials on both sides close an eye to this sort of thing, affrays between them and smugglers become daily more frequent. Some have resulted in death; many in severe injuries.

CHOLERA-STRICKEN RUSSIA.

There Were 4,328 New Cases and 1,711 Deaths Last Week.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—Reports from the provinces show an aggregate of 4,328 new cases of cholera during the week just passed and 1,711 deaths. There are known to have been nine cholera suspects in St. Petersburg during the week. In Kertch, in the Crimea, there have been 44 new cases and 24 deaths. In the city of Moscow 119 new cases and 67 deaths have been reported. In Sebastopol the new cases were 9 and the deaths 6.

ROME, Aug. 27.—There were eight deaths from cholera in Naples yesterday. The report that cholera has become epidemic here and that seven persons had died of it was erroneous. It is stated that nineteen cases and five deaths have been reported in Palermo.

ANTWERP, Aug. 27.—One new case of cholera and one death were reported here yesterday.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The United States Consuls of Germany will meet in Hamburg to-morrow to agree upon concerted action, under the United States April laws, to prevent the infection of American ports by emigrants or goods from this country. One fresh case of cholera was found in Berlin to-day.

FRENCH RAPACITY DENOUNCED.

It Is Said a Semi-Protectorate Over Siam Is Contemplated.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Bangkok correspondent of the Times says of M. de Vilers's overreaching conduct in making the final settlement of the French claims upon Siam:

"The few foreigners hitherto friendly to France now condemn her rapacity. The departure of the Alouette with the siamese bullion took place on the eve of the enforcing of further claims, which, I gather, are equivalent to the imposition of a semi-protectorate, and are likely to supply the basis for constant future conflicts regarding customs concessions, &c., leading eventually to the final extinction of siamese independence."

Press Censorship in Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 27.—The Government has forbidden the newspapers to publish military or political news, and a rigorous censorship has been established. The Governor of the province of Corrientes, who fled to Paraguay to escape from the victorious revolutionists, is now returning with reinforcements to attack the revolutionary army.

HIS BROKEN NECK MENDING.

Richardson Is Able to Sit Up and Expects to Swim Again.

Henry Richardson, who broke his spinal column while diving into the bay at Bath Beach three weeks ago, is not only alive, but hopeful of his recovery at the Homeopathic Hospital, where he is being attended. He has been raised to a sitting posture. This was done by raising the upper end of his bed and without disturbing his rigid position between the sand bags on either side of his head.

House Surgeon Willis said yesterday:

"It is impossible to predict the outcome of the case yet. I think that the danger of spinal meningitis has nearly passed, but the danger of death by wasting away, exhaustion and consequent heart failure of course still exists. Mr. Richardson now has the use of his arms, and can feel in his lower limbs, though he cannot move them. It will take the vertebræ some time yet to mend."

Richardson's is a rare case and is being watched with interest by the medical world. Several of the medical journals have contained accounts of it.

The visits of mere acquaintances to the sick man have been interdicted. The family are in constant attendance and hopeful of the father's recovery. The patient is already planning to go swimming again next summer.

ATTACKS HENRY GEORGE.

Ex-Congressman Horr Says the Single Tax Apostle Is Inconsistent.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr spoke to 5,000 people in Asbury Park auditorium to-day. He chose as his subject: "The Nation's Bread and Butter." He attacked the single tax theories of Henry George and Rev. Dr. McGlynn. He held that the pioneers who opened up new settlements in the West were entitled to the so-called unearned increment, which, in nine times out of ten, did not amount to ordinary wages.

He argued that Henry George, in denouncing monopolies, was inconsistent, because he received $50,000 in profits for the sale of his copyrighted book "Progress and Poverty."

Founder Bradley, who was on the platform, is a warm personal friend of Henry George. At the conclusion of Mr. Horr's remarks he defended Mr. George. Mr. Bradley predicted that the time would come when a majority of the people would adopt Henry George's theories.

FOR sick, nervous and neuralgic headaches use The sure cure—BROMO-SELTZER. *.*

DUCEY AND GOMPERS.

Views of Two Thinkers on the Hard Times and Their Cure.

HE PRIEST NOT SURPRISED AT THE EAST SIDE TURBULENCE.

Mr. Gompers Thinks This Country Can Dictate a Financial Policy to the World.

Laborers' Productive Capacity Has Increased Far Faster than the Consumption of Products and, This, the Labor Leader Thinks, Has Caused Stagnation and Distress—Some Warnings Given to Jay Gould—The Personality of the Two Philosophers Whose Opinions Are Here Given.

Father Ducey, of St. Leo's Church, believes that the Sherman law should be repealed; that there is great suffering and want in New York and danger of serious trouble. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, knows that the suffering among unemployed men is great; that thousands of men and women are hungry, and that it is important to do something for them before matters get worse. He urges the pushing of public works; does not believe in the Sherman act, but thinks it ought to be held as a club to force free coinage upon those anxious for its repeal.

Father Ducey's house is in Twenty-ninth street, just east of Fifth avenue. It is a wide, comfortable-looking house. A woman with a dark, keen, intelligent face opened the door. She did not know whether Father Ducey was in. He was, for he had said that he would be. He came down the stairs with a Bible in his hand. He was wrapped in a clerical garment, buttoned from his throat to his feet, which looked like an alpaca duster. A good many New Yorkers are familiar with his face. Those who go to Delmonico's see him quite often. He dines quietly there during the winter months at one of the small tables on the Twenty-sixth street side. It is his duty to look after the spiritual welfare of lambs with large incomes, and it is necessary for him to frequent the places where his lambs are wont to flock.

A good thing about Father Ducey is his frankness and his apparent willingness that everybody should know where he goes and what he thinks. It is understood that a feud exists between himself and Archbishop Corrigan. He makes no secret of the feud's existence, yet always speaks of the Archbishop in a tone of reverence and awe that speaks well for the historical and unequalled discipline of the Roman Catholic Church.

Father Ducey is not very tall and not very short. His hair is snow white; his body has lost the angles of extreme youth; he is inclined to be rotund. His hands are white, and there are small dimples around his knuckles. His voice is soft and pleasing. The bottom of his nose marks the middle of his face, as it sometimes does in members of the Irish race. His lips and chin are long. His face has the expression of self-repression which comes from a lifetime spent in setting a good example. He is a well-built man and inclined to be muscular. His chest is deep, his forehead is pretty well developed and he is graceful. He talks carefully. A priest must not think as other men think and he must hesitate about expressing even the thoughts that he has.

Here are some of Father Ducey's ideas briefly put; some of his thoughts he had put in writing. He read them with the dainty airs of a cure à la mode, holding his forefinger and thumb gently together, spreading the other three fingers daintily apart and waving his arm softly and eloquently:

"The thing to do for these unemployed men is very simple. Give them work and pay them for it; that is what they want. The public does not understand what sort of crowd it is we have to deal with on the east side. I went to the recent meeting of the unemployed in Union Square and mixed with the people listening to the speeches. It was a different gathering from one of our Irish crowds. Our people don't know them. Their leaders are Russian University men, who are educating their fellows for emancipation. These men think all the time, and the problem which they present is going to be with us until we settle it. It is not going to settle itself or die out.

"An extraordinary thing is the persistence with which people blind themselves to the true state of affairs. I have seen this trouble coming for three years back, and I see worse trouble coming, which can only be averted by prompt and radical action. I am not alone in this belief.

"Some of the richest men I know have been repeatedly saying to me for a long time that we were bound to see trouble here worse than anything they have ever known in Europe. Very recently I spoke to Jay Gould. They warned him that trouble was coming and coming fast, but he refused to see it.

"There are two kinds of tramps in this country—the tramps who are poor and the tramps who are rich. The latter are the dangerous tramps. They are the tramps of the club, who get up at noon, drink, eat, drink and gamble and then go to bed again. They are the men who would not give $5 to a woman in need to save her from ruin, but would spend $100 on a race to ruin a horse. They are the men who are dangerous to the community. They justify the bitterest tirades of the unemployed."

Father Ducey proved that he knew the habits of the species of tramp which he described. He told of the club tramps movements throughout the day, and mentioned his early and late resorts with a wealth of detail which need not be duplicated here.

Here is the substance of Father Ducey's opinion concerning the repeal of the Sherman law:

"It should be repealed, whether it is responsible for the present distress or not, because the people think it is responsible.

"Repeal would restore confidence. The people demand it, and it is the duty of the Senate and the House to give it.

"Confidence restored by a determination to encourage only sound money would send back here as much gold as we could want, and we should soon find business and finance as prosperous and secure as at the end of Cleveland's first Administration.

"Republicans and Democrats should give up prejudice and misrepresentation and unite for the country's good.

"Every day adds to the ranks of the unemployed men and women. Relief does not come soon the days of the community will be threatened."

Samuel Gompers I saw at his desk in the headquarters of the Federation of Labor in Clinton place. He sat in his shirt sleeves hard at work reading reports and dictating letters. He had just received a telegram from Samuel Gompers from Denver offering to send two carloads of potatoes and two carloads of flour to the hungry unemployed in New York. I suggested that the offer might be the expression of a Western desire to rebuke the New York goldbug. He thought it might. But he was ready to receive such rebukes without limit. Mr. Gompers is a broad-shouldered man, with black hair, a strong face and very good, frank eyes. He is a direct, well-balanced man. I reminded him of the fact that a shrewd gentleman had said there was no distress in New York and asked him whether he could prove the contrary. He said:

"Over one hundred thousand men are out of work and are in need in New York. In two of the most important trades—the cigar-makers' and the clothing-makers'—80 or 90 per cent. of the men are out of work. This I know of my own knowledge. Among the cigar-makers various benefit funds exist which the men subscribe to at the rate of 25 cents per week.

"There is a benefit for those out of employment. Those applying for this benefit must report at headquarters every day and register. The hours for registering are so arranged that no man who has work can successfully figure as one of the unemployed. This registry proves what I have said regarding the number of men out of work. I prefer such statistics to any man's opinion. I have as good grounds for my assertions concerning the unemployed clothing-makers.

"Of the printers 30 per cent. are out of work. Among the bakers, usually the last to suffer in a panic, since all men must have bread, 50 per cent. are idle. The stone trade is practically shut down. The building trade has gone to pieces. Buildings are left half finished, among them Grant's tomb, for which the public subscribed the money, and schoolhouses on which work is delayed because the gentlemen who could order it to continue are in Europe or elsewhere out of town.

"To say that any such awful distress as this is customary is vicious untruth. The number of unemployed as compared with the usual state of affairs at this time of the year is multiplied by more than six.

"The pushing of public works should be insisted upon, but the conditions are so serious and the danger of famine so great that help, the distribution of food, charity—whatever it may be called—is urgently needed.

"I am aware of the limitations under which the Mayor suffers. When I went to him it was with a knowledge of his powers and to talk on municipal questions only. When we wish to ask for work requiring State legislation we shall go to the Governor and not to the Mayor. I have studied the question and know what the Mayor can do. I do not agree with the idea that public works are just so much taken from the pockets of the people. Public enterprises add to the wealth of the city, to the value of property, to the comfort of citizens and to the prosperity of workingmen.

"I will tell you frankly that I am a bimetallist and not in favor of the present repeal of the present Sherman law. I do not favor the Sherman law by any means, but I think it ought to be held as a hostage for free coinage. The act was passed as a trick by Sherman to prevent free coinage. It should be used to defeat the trick. To attribute our present troubles to the Sherman act or to imagine that its repeal will right matters is the merest childishness.

"It is remarkable how conspicuous the causes of the real trouble are made by the absence of any reference to them at Washington.

"Here is the cause of the trouble: In the last twenty-five years the application of steam, the discovery and application of electricity and the subdivision of labor have increased the laborers' productive capacity fifty-fold.

"The consumption of products must rest with the masses. The power of consumption has not increased in proportion to the increase in the productive power. Stagnation has come as a consequence; after that the discharges of men in the competitive struggle decrease in the consumptive capacity, then more discharges, and so on indefinitely. The Sherman law is bad because it intensifies the disastrous conditions by adding to the lack of money in circulation."

Mr. Gompers believes that this nation alone, because of its powerful independent position, could successfully undertake the task of forcing the free coinage of silver upon the entire world. He believes that no nation is sufficiently independent of all to ignore us or sufficiently powerful to crush us financially, and that we ought to start in on the free-silver fight at once and alone if necessary.

ARTHUR BRISBANE.

CHICAGO DECLARES WAR.

A National Bank Refuses to Accept Drafts on This City at Par.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Several St. Louis banks have received a letter from the First National Bank of Chicago, which is accepted as a declaration of war between that city and New York. The letter is an explanation why Chicago cannot accept drafts on New York and other Eastern points and credit them at par. Some of the reasons advanced are as follows:

"Chicago banks are paying currency. The banks in New York and some of the other larger Eastern cities are practically paying in currency now, but the checks on them when presented at their counters are certified, 'Good through Clearing-House only.' In the Clearing-House balances are settled in certificates.

"Money in New York commands a premium over bank checks of from 1½ to 2 per cent., and as high as 3 per cent. has been paid. It is therefore evident that unless Chicago banks can and will sell drafts on New York at a discount about equal to the premium paid on money there they will buy them. On the contrary, parties here having large remittances or payments to make there will draw cash, send it to New York and sell it at a premium for bank checks, which serve the purpose in New York of general payment."

The letter winds up by saying the Chicago banks must sell New York exchange at a discount and asking the co-operation of Western banks generally that Chicago and the West may be kept on a cash basis. The letter is signed by Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Lyman J. Gage says the circular letter sent by the First National Bank of Chicago to correspondents in St. Louis was sent for no other purpose than to explain the existing conditions of the money market to such as had not hitherto understood them. He scouts the idea of war on New York and praises the New York bankers.

KILLED HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Sigmund Wilbur Couldn't Live with Her or Without Her.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Sigmund Wilbur shot his wife dead and then killed himself at the home of his wife's parents in Clinton street last midnight.

Wilbur married Emma Robinson, a nineteen-year-old girl, about four years ago, but she finally left him because he abused her. He called at her parents' residence last midnight and met her in the hall. What passed will never be known, but suddenly a shot and a woman's scream, followed by two more shots, were heard, and Officer Clapper and several neighbors ran in and found Wilbur lying dead in the hallway with two bullet wounds in his head and his wife dying with a bullet through the lung.

Wilbur was twenty-three years of age and addicted to drink.

SLAIN BY A WIFE-BEATER.

Connors Went to Mrs. Gibson's Rescue, When the Husband Cut His Throat.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27.—Andrew Gibson was abusing his wife last midnight, and her cries attracted Charles H. Connors, who was passing. Connors ran upstairs, and as he was about to step upon the landing Gibson met him and slashed his throat with a razor. The wounded man staggered down the stairway and into a nearby barroom, where he died about fifteen minutes later.

Gibson in the mean time ran into the street and through some open fields, cutting and tearing his throat as he ran. He was taken to a hospital, where he died this morning.

Connors was about thirty years of age and well known. Gibson had been drinking.

Lewis Norton Back in New Haven.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 27.—Lewis Norton, who drifted ashore at Atlantic City last week and said he had been kidnapped by pirates on the Sound, held a reception for his friends at his home here to-day. He exhibits his bruises and sunburns in corroboration of his story, but two-thirds of the townspeople refuse to believe him.

Charged with Cruelty to Chickens.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y., Aug. 27.—John Haudisch, fourteen years old, is charged with entering Samuel Fozinik's hen-house and killing thirty-six chickens in various ways. He cut the legs off of some of them while they were yet alive, it is said. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Convention of Republican Clubs.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Executive Committee of the New York Republican Clubs will meet here Sept. 4 and decide upon the date and place for holding a league convention. It is considered to be almost certain that Saratoga will be selected as the place.

A New Yorker's Loss by Fire-bug.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Aug. 27.—The stable and barn on the homestead of Mr. Philip Milligan, of New York, at this place, were burned last night. The fire was incendiary. The loss is $20,000, covered by insurance.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP reduces inflammation while children are teething. 25c. *.*

HE CAME NOT TO PUNISH.

Good Results of Archbishop Satolli's Visit to New York.

THE TALK OF DIVIDING THIS DIOCESE IS NONSENSE.

The Conditions in Archbishop Corrigan's Diocese Differ from Those in Archbishop Ireland's, and in Ignoring This Fact the Former Erred—But He Won the Apostolic Delegate's Admiration for His Work and Zeal.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The gentleman who was quoted by The World correspondent in reference to the Apostolic delegate's departure for New York and who foretold that the visit would be productive of good will and other good results, says now:

"The only unpleasant incident of the visit was the interview given to the press by Archbishop Satolli's private secretary, in which appeared an inapt expression concerning Archbishop Corrigan's address at St. Patrick's Cathedral. From this it was made to appear that Archbishop Satolli had his doubts as to the sincerity of the sentiments of loyalty and obedience that Archbishop Corrigan had expressed. The explanation of the matter was that the private secretary, whose command of English is not sure or felicitous, was misquoted. But be that as it may, certain it is that Archbishop Satolli never for a moment questioned the absolute sincerity of Archbishop Corrigan, and expressed admiration for the manner in which the Church's work was progressing in the diocese, and particularly for the stable basis upon which it rested.

"What about the cases of Dr. McGlynn and Dr. Burtsell? " this gentleman was asked.

"Well, they were discussed, of course. Archbishop Satolli saw both Dr. McGlynn and Dr. Burtsell, and this fact is in itself an indication of the better influences that are now at work. The way is opening for a satisfactory settlement of these two cases. I do not care to predict what form the settlement is likely to take in either case, but I am confident that it will not involve any humiliation of Archbishop Corrigan. Archbishop Satolli's mission is not that of a prosecutor, but that of a judge. He has no purpose to punish any body for past differences of opinion. He thought the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn a mistake, and he rectified it. He likewise thinks that Dr. Burtsell ought to be recalled from Honolulu, and he has practically advised that. But this talk of dividing the diocese of New York in order to punish Archbishop Corrigan by lessening his power and dignity is nonsense. Archbishop Corrigan's mistake has been corrected, but the shining merits of that Metropolitan are known to Archbishop Satolli, and they secure him against any recommendations to Rome either for curtailment of his power or for revenge.

"Did Archbishop Satolli get any new light on the school question during his visit?"

"Yes. For one thing he saw the wide difference between the diocese presided over by Archbishop Corrigan and that presided over by Archbishop Ireland. New York Catholics are willing and able to pay taxes and also to support and do support parochial schools. In the Northwest the Catholics have not so much wealth, and recourse must be had to the public schools. Archbishop Ireland would, if he could, have his whole diocese dotted with parochial schools.

"Archbishop Satolli indorses to the full all that is being done in New York for the education of Catholic children, and it pleases him to see Archbishop Corrigan so zealous in the cause. The only regret is that the New York Metropolitan, while keeping up his zeal at home where Catholic means and opportunity are so abundant, seems unable to appreciate the difficulties under which other metropolitans not so fortunately situated are laboring. Larger toleration for those who differ with him, along with his commendable zeal, is what the Apostolic Delegate asks of Archbishop Corrigan, and this, so affectionately solicited, is, I am confident, certain to be granted."

SATOLLI AT CINCINNATI.

He Dedicates a New Church Erected by His Countrymen.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27.—The presence of Mgr. Satolli attracted thousands of visitors here to-day.

The principal event was the dedication of the new Church of the Sacred Heart, being the first Italian Catholic church to be erected in Ohio. Mgr. Satolli conducted the exercises, assisted by Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, and a score of local priests.

At noon Mgr. Satolli visited Notre Dame convent, where he partook of lunch. Then the Papal Delegate was driven to the stand in front of the new church, where a parade of 6,000 men was reviewed.

As the last division of the parade was passing a crowd of Italians made a sudden rush towards the reviewing stand, each anxious to reach Satolli and kiss his hand. Much excitement ensued, being the danger, Satolli waved his hand to his excited countrymen and the crush was soon over.

To-night Satolli delivered an address in the new church. His speech was in Italian and exceedingly brief. He warmly congratulated the congregation on the dedication of their new temple and admonished them all to take advantage of the opportunities they now possessed. He made no reference to anything else.

Help from Western Kansas.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 27.—The citizens of Phillips county, Kan., will ship a carload of wheat to Chicago, where it will be ground into flour and distributed among the unemployed. Phillips is a northwestern county, and lies in a section of country for which Gov. Lewelling is soliciting contributions of wheat for seed because of an alleged failure of the crop in Western Kansas.

MUNICH'S COLOSSUS.

The Great Statue "Bavaria" That Was Erected in 1850.

The colossal statue "Bavaria," one of the most beautiful as well as one of the largest allegorical works of art in Europe, was unveiled on Oct. 3, 1850, in the presence of Kings Ludwig and Otto, the Queen of the former and a vast multitude of spectators, says the St. Louis Republic. "Bavaria" was designed by Schwanthaler, who was assisted in his work by Lazarini, both working from suggestions made by the King. The metal (bronze) in the statue weighs some few hundreds of pounds over twenty tons, about five tons more than had ever before been melted in one furnace.

As it stands to-day on its thirty-foot pedestal, the colossus is a thanks-offering for a victory. The goddess is armed with a gigantic lion crouched by her side. The statue and pedestal combined are eighty-four feet in height, and the whole being placed upon an eminence rising thirty feet above the surrounding country, puts the top of "Bavaria's" head 114 feet above the level of the city, which she seems to be vigilantly watching over.

A long, winding stairway leads to the head of the statue, which has seats arranged within the brain cavity for the accommodation of weary sightseers. European guide books and at least one excellent work on things out of the ordinary, "The World of Wonders," declare that the interior of the head and of the bust will comfortably hold twenty-five persons. In the central part of the main figure thirty-five or forty persons could dine around a twelve-foot table. The whole is certainly the embodiment of a grand idea of nationality, and is a credit to the suggestions of King Ludwig.

DR. BEECHER'S NINETIETH BIRTHDAY.

Flowers from Children and Letters from His Brothers.

Dr. Edward Beecher celebrated his ninetieth birthday yesterday at his home, No. 182 Macon street, attended by his wife, who is eighty-six years of age, and their charming daughter, Miss Voice Beecher. Notwithstanding the doctor's years and the fact that one of his legs was amputated about four years ago, which necessitates his wearing a cork leg and prevents him taking that regular walking exercise which he had been accustomed to, is in most excellent health.

DR. EDWARD BEECHER.

In talking with a reporter of The World he said: "I sleep well, eat well and read well. Reading is a great pleasure to me. I preach now and then and get up sometimes and talk at church meetings. Since I have been cut off my walking exercise I use dumb-bells and elastic chest expanders and am a great believer in the efficacy of fresh trusses."

The doctor received many friends who called to congratulate him. Early in the morning children living in the vicinity carried flowers, fruit and candy. Later among the callers were Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews, Miss Grace Matthews, Mrs. J. D. Jones, Mrs. C. N. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams and Miss Sadie Adams. Characteristic letters were received from Dr. Beecher's two brothers as follows:

WYSOX, Aug. 11, 1893.

DEAR BROTHER EDWARD: This is to congratulate you on reaching your ninetieth birthday. Life in this world, with all its troubles, is yet a blessing. You have had an unusually share of it thus far. You have had much good and no evil. You have left the impress of your mind upon the thought of the century. You have inspired, beside the Bible, the Revelation, which prophesied in sackcloth and were slain, but you, like them, have been visited by the spirit of life. You have had a closer communion with God than most men, and this has been the greatest, most blessed fact of your pilgrimage.

What have we to anticipate for you? May you round out your century in the full exercise of your powers and finish the last of the goodness, grace and glory of the Lord.

* * *

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1893.

Since first his little brother Tom began to know Edward Beecher (1820-1821) he has unsparingly honored and loved the man who has been exercising himself to have a conscience void of offense before God and before men. And now, in the serene and beautiful evening of a long and worthy life, that same brother bids him to make his own the restful words: I am ready to be offered (promoted), and the time of my departure is at hand. I have kept the faith. I have loved righteousness and hated iniquity. I will wait until my change comes. He that shall come will come, and will not tarry. Thus witnesses and exhorts Edward Beecher's youngest living brother, THOMAS K. BEECHER.

WYSOX, Aug. 11, 1893.

DEAR BROTHER EDWARD: This is to congratulate you on reaching your ninetieth birthday. Life in this world, with all its trials, is yet a blessing. You have had an unusually share of it thus far. You have had much good and no evil. You have left the impress of your mind upon the thought of the century. You have inspired, beside the Bible, the Revelation, which prophesied in sackcloth and were slain, but you, like them, have been visited by the spirit of life. You have had a closer communion with God than most men, and this has been the greatest, most blessed fact of your pilgrimage.

What have we to anticipate for you? May you round out your century in the fullness of your powers and testify to the last of the goodness, grace and glory of the Lord.

Then and we all, sister and mother and their children, and children's wives and children's children form a bright constellation and go shining along down the ages.

Oh, the glory, the glory that is to be recreated!

But when all seals are broken and all books opened we shall know as we are known and be forever "at home with the Lord." Affectionately, your brother, CHARLES BEECHER.

AMERICAN SECURITIES RISING.

London Holders Get the Benefit of the Improvement on This Side.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In sympathy with the rise of the bank rate, discount has gone up to 4½ for ninety days and 5¼ for thirty days. The Stock Exchange was exceedingly quiet last week, but most of the changes in American securities were in favor of the holders on the strength of the improvement of the business situation in the United States.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe mortgage bonds rose 3, Northern Pacific rose 2¾, Union Pacific 1¾, Wabash general mortgage bonds 1¼, Wabash preference 1¼, New York Central 1⅛, Central Pacific shares 1⅛, Lake Shore 1⅛, Grand Trunk, second preference, 1⅛; Grand Trunk consols 1¼, Grand Trunk, third preference, 1; Norfolk and Western, ordinary, ⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, ordinary, ½, Denver and Rio Grande, common, fell ⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, preference, ½.

MORSE ANSWERS LOCHREN.

A Peppery Reply to the Sharp Letter of the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, has replied to Pension Commissioner Lochren's charge that he used a penalty envelope illegally, in a letter to Mr. Lochren, in which he stated that he had "thought it was done by me for the purpose of saving two cents is too contemptible for notice, especially for a person in my circumstances."

Mr. Morse then says that if his clerk inadvertently used a penalty envelope, as stated, he, Mr. Morse, is prepared to pay the penalty, though he wants to see the proof that it was done. He continues:

I know that you had possession of the Smith letter. It is not necessary for me to review the methods by which that letter was obtained from Smith, by a secret agent of the Pension Bureau, and his demand for its return refused—that may be a subject for investigation later.

I see in your letter a reference to a book that numerous letters passed between this soldier and myself in reference to his claim. What evidence is there that any letter was sent in this penalty envelope you indict? It might have been in that envelope it might have been in some other envelope. I admit that I have never yet been charged by a member of Congress of trying to cheat the Government out of two cents it would be well to submit some further proof.

I certainly shall not be deterred from what I believe to be the discharge of a public duty at a proper time by the allegation, disinggate and intent of your very undignified letter. If this were a solitary case that stood alone it would be different. In the mean time I am very sorry for the poor soldiers who have had their pensions suspended and cancelled, and many of them brought to dire distress by the action of the Pension Bureau.

I am sorry for the poor applicants, like the one cased, blind, sick and distressed man, who will undoubtedly be left to go on his weary way to have to be provided for by charity in the near future. It was for the relief of such that the Fifty first Congress passed the Disability bill, and it remains to be seen if the country and the bureau will allow such an interpretation and translation of the law as the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Pensions are now giving it.

Justice for Pensioners Who Have Waited Long.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Commissioner Lochren has ordered that the files be searched for all old cases, and that if any be found to be complete that they be forwarded for allowance. The others are to be completed. This will be done by the employing of 2,000 clerks which have been sliced raced for four years, cases under the 1890 law having been given an unfair precedence over cases under prior statutes. Fifty 50 per cent. of these old cases were found to be complete.

Turkey Will Protect Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—