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THE CHICAGO INVASION.

MAYOR HARRISON DRAWS A BIG CROWD.

TAMMANY HALL AND THE STREETS ABOUT THE WIGWAM PACKED—EX-AMBASSADOR EUSTIS ONE OF THE SPEAKERS—JUDGE VAN WYCK ABSENT.

Richard Croker apparently had no reason last night to feel dissatisfied at the impulse which led him when in Chicago, soon after his return from Europe, to invite Carter H. Harrison to speak in this city on behalf of Tammany candidates. As an attraction, Mayor Harrison and his two hundred and fifty Cook County Democrats, were a success. They drew to the neighborhood of Tammany Hall a bigger crowd, according to the computation of an old Tammany adherent, than has assembled in Fourteenth-st. in twenty years. It was estimated that within the hall and in the street there were at one time not fewer than fifteen thousand people. Before 6 o'clock they began to fill the steps at the entrance to the hall, and by 8 o'clock the street was practically blocked from Third-ave. to Union Square.

In the wait for Mr. Harrison and his supernumeraries, the thousands had much to amuse them. Besides a continues display of fireworks and the music of three bands, there came at intervals processions, each headed by a band of representatives of about a dozen district organizations, helping by their numbers to so block the roadway as to make it almost impossible for the horsecars to force a way through.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GEORGE TRUCKS.

In the earlier part of the evening a long line of trucks belonging to the George party, illuminated with Chinese lanterns, bedecked with flags and banners, and carrying transparencies admonishing New-Yorkers to vote for Henry George, turned into Fourteenth-st. from Fourth-ave. For just half a block the trucks were allowed to force their way through the people without molestation. When the first vehicle had reached a point opposite Tammany Hall some one struck at one of the transparencies with a stick and demolished it. That was sufficient for the hordes who surged around the trucks. Before they had gone ten yards further every one of the dozen or so of carts had been entirely stripped of decorations and transparencies, despite the efforts of the George men to fight off the assault. Several times cries were heard to overthrow the wagons, but they were not carried out, although it would have required a small thing, in the excitement of their enthusiasm, to have impelled the Tammany crowds to extremities.

ONE NOTABLE EXCEPTION.

Inside the hall, which was packed in all parts, there was the same exuberance as in the streets. On the platform were all the candidates on the Tammany city and county tickets, with the notable exception of the principal candidate, Judge Van Wyck. The suggestion has before been made that Mr. Croker has his protegé under padlock, and his conspicuous absence last night would make it appear that Mr. Croker had inadvertently lost the key.

The first six rows of seats were reserved for the Cook County delegates, and in the anticipation of their arrival the audience seemed to pay little heed to the speakers who filled up the intervening time. Ex-Ambassador Eustis was speaking and was saying that the conditions "which led to the election last year of McKinley"—when he was interrupted just as he had mentioned the name of the President by a roar of cheers at the back of the hall, which were quickly taken up in other parts. Mr Eustis turned with a surprised, questioning look to the chairman. But it was made clear two seconds later it was not McKinley that the cheers were for. The drum-major of the County Democracy Band, whirling his baton with all the vigor he could muster, was seen entering the hall. To the strains of "Marching Through Georgia," the Cook County delegates, dressed in their prescribed attire of black frock coats, high hats, white gloves and ties, and carrying tightly folded umbrellas, marched in double file to the seats set apart for them.

A WILD OUTBURST GREETS THEM.

They were greeted with a wild outbust of cheering, that was renewed with greater force when Carter Harrison, in company with Richard Croker, emerged from the doorway behind the platform. Until Mayor Harrison had taken his seat, his followers remained standing, with their umbrellas shouldered, as a regiment of soldiers would shoulder their rifles. The Chicagoans were perceptibly gratified with their reception, and it was fully a couple of minutes before Mr. Eustis could proceed with his address.

Charles H. Knox presided, and after briefly opening the meeting introduced James B. Eustis. The ex-Ambassador, who spoke only a short time, reviewed the questions and issues that had led to the defeat of the Democratic party in the National election. The situation to-day, he proceeded to point out, was changed, and because of the political transformation which had taken place he predicted a victory for the Tammany ticket next Tuesday.

THE MAYOR FOLLOWS.

Mayor Harrison followed. When he arose to respond to the flattering introduction of the chairman, the applause and cheers that greeted him when he entered the hall were repeated with even more volume. The Cook County Democrats joined in the cheering, and waved their silk hats in the air at the end of their umbrellas.

Mr. Harrison confessed, at the outset, that he was not an accomplished public speaker. But while it is true that his best friend could not call him an orator, he has yet an incisive and forceful way, in simple language, of putting his arguments to his auditors. He obtained the goodwill of his hearers thoroughly when he stated that the only ground for criticism the Chicago papers had of his administration was that he was a "Kid Mayor." Afterward there were frequent cheers called for the "Kid Mayor," and once he was himself almost convulsed when some enthusiast yelled out, "You're all right, Kid!"

Mr. Harrison did not touch upon the silver question. That was a National issue, he said, and should not be dragged into local elections. But honesty and economy of municipal administration were issues in every local election, and justified his coming to New-York to impress upon its citizens the advisability of electing a Democratic government, which was the only one to which they could look for economy and efficiency. He severely condemned monopolies and trusts, which, he said, should receive consideration at all elections, whether local or National.

AND THEN REFORM.

The Raines law, "fastened on the city by buckwheat legislators," and the present reform administration, he condemned, for the reason that they "infringed upon the liberty of the citizen." In ending his address he struck a parallel between the contest in Chicago last spring and the campaign in this city, and predicted therefrom the success of the Tammany ticket.

Perry Belmont, ex-District-Attorney Ridgway, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles J. Alden, of Schenectady, were the other speakers in the hall. Among those who spoke from the six platforms erected in the street were Judge Goldfogle, Bartow S. Weeks, Amos J. Cum-

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MANY VICTIMS OF A FORGER.

PROFESSOR FRIEDBERG'S CRIMES COMING TO LIGHT AFTER HIS DEATH.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 28 (Special).—The list of forgeries that have turned up as the work of the suicide Professor Martin Friedberg is growing at an appalling rate. Up to the present time about one hundred forged names have been discovered, and almost every hour develops more of the man's duplicity. One firm is out $14,000 and a private individual about $7,300, which were disclosed to-day. In addition it develops that he secured $2,000 of a widow, Mrs. Hockenberger, and others who trusted to his honor. About fifteen or twenty cases of forgeries in small amounts have been discovered to-day, the names of mail carriers and other postal employes. Forged advances of salary were discovered in the name of nearly every City Hall employe and new notes against City Clerk Harris and City Engineer W. G. Clarke as well as nearly a dozen of their employes. Friedberg took great risks and it is strange he was not detected before. C. A. Fleckinger is out $2,000, and Friedberg had arranged to secure $3,000 from him on a forged short-time note against Lass & Ness, clothiers, on the day he killed himself. The arrangement was made the evening before, but Mr. Fleckinger said he would have to look the firm up a little and see if the loan was a safe one. This evidently led him to believe that he could hide matters no longer.

Among the forgeries that turned up to-day were four for $1,000 each, three of $400 each, eleven of $500 each, fourteen of $300 each, seven of $350 each, seven of $200 each, two of $575 each, two of $225 each, four of $250 each, besides a score or more ranging in amounts from $25 up to $175. There are several heavy losses which the men who have been caught refuse to discuss or name the amounts, but up to the present time it is safe to say his peculations will reach $50,000 and may be twice that amount.

Where all the money went is a mystery, although it is discovered that he had expended large sums preparing for the marriage of one of his daughters. He lived well and had recently been indulging in poker somewhat; the statement is made also, that he had been recently gambling in stocks heavily, but actual proof for this is lacking. He would forge a note, forge a couple of good indorsements on the back and sell the note to a broker, or secure money on forged orders to conduct his loan business.

CUBAN REFORMS APPROVED.

FORMULATING THE SCHEME OF AUTONOMY FOR THE ISLAND.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—The following reforms for Cuba, it is understood, have been formally passed upon and approved by the Spanish Cabinet:

The Cuban Chamber of Deputies is to consist of between forty and fifty members, a Deputy for each 40,000 inhabitants.

The Governor-General is to choose from this Chamber five members to form an Executive Committee, consisting of a President and Ministers of the Interior, Finance, Justice and Public Works.

The Governor-General of Cuba is to have the right to veto legislation.

SPAIN'S NOTE CONCILIATORY.

BELIEF EXPRESSED IN WASHINGTON THAT THERE IS NOTHING IN IT TO RAISE AN ISSUE.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The Spanish reply to Minister Woodford's note concerning Cuba, which was received here yesterday, will be laid before the Cabinet at the regular meeting to-morrow. Meanwhile the members of the President's official family have not seen the message. It has been, however, talked of informally between the President and several of the members of the Cabinet, and it may be stated positively that the Administration regards the note, so far as its tenor is revealed by the abstract cabled by General Woodford, as being conciliatory, and as not calculated to breed an issue.

It can also be stated that gratification is felt that the answer was forthcoming within so short a period of time after the delivery of General Woodford's note, having regard to the intervention of the Spanish Cabinet crisis and change. The acts already performed by the new Cabinet toward a correction of some of the evils of which this country complains in Cuba are regarded as an earnest of the intention of the Spanish Government faithfully to carry out the entire reform programme, and if there should be a speedy alleviation of the frightful condition of the unfortunate concentrados in Cuba through a prompt revocation of Weyler's concentration order, it is felt that this Government will have little further to ask.

WEYLER LEAVES CUBA TO-DAY.

HE WILL SAIL FOR SPAIN FROM HAVANA ON THE STEAMER MONTSERRAT.

Havana, Oct. 28.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, Captain Deecham, from Barcelona via Cadiz and Vera Cruz, for this port, has arrived here and has already embarked the horses and carriages belonging to General Weyler, the retiring Governor-General of Cuba.

General Weyler will leave Havana to-morrow on the Montserrat. He will be accompanied only by his general staff officers and aides-de-camp. There will be no other passengers on the steamer.

At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, previous to the embarking of the General, there will be a great popular manifestation in his honor. The Volunteers, according to the programme, will take a prominent part in the demonstration.

It is announced from Spanish headquarters that a local guerrilla force of Pinar del Rio has surprised two insurgent bands at Pico and Pajaro, province of Pinar del Rio, resulting in the killing of the insurgent, Major Antonio Socarras, a well-known leader; Lieutenant Vicente Lopez and several other insurgents. In addition, Captain Saa, three officers and ten privates belonging to the insurgent force commanded by Perico Delgado, were captured by the guerrillas.

CONVINCED IT WAS ANDREE'S BALLOON.

EXPEDITIONS WILL INVESTIGATE THE REPORTS FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Christiania, Oct. 28.—Dispatches received here from the Island of Vardoe, in the Arctic Ocean, off Finmark, which, with Vardoehuus, is the most northern port in Europe, say the public there is fully convinced of the truth of the report that a whaling ship sighted Professor Andrée's balloon, floating, on September 23, near Prince Charles Promontory, Spitzbergen. The news has caused considerable depression among the friends of Professor Andrée.

Brakmo, the Arctic explorer, proposed to sail for Prince Charles Promontory in order to investigate the truth of the story told by the crew of the whaler.

Captain Sverdrup, of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's exploring ship, the Fram, does not believe the report of the sighting of the balloon.

Stockholm, Oct. 28.—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, the well-known Arctic explorer, will superintend an expedition, to be fitted out at the joint expense of Norway and Sweden, to ascertain whether any trace of Professor Andrée's balloon can be found near Prince Charles Promontory.

London, Oct. 29.—According to a dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Copenhagen, a telegram has been received there from the Island of Vardoe which says that Captain Sverdrup (of Dr. Nansen's exploring ship, the Fram), will start immediately with an expedition for Prince Charles Promontory, to look for the Andrée balloon.

THE POLARIA AGAIN AFLOAT.

Cape Henry, Va., Oct. 28.—The steamer Polaria, which went ashore Monday, was floated at 8:30 o'clock to-night, and proceeded in tow to Norfolk. The extent of the damage to the vessel is not known.

The square piano has four legs,
The grand has three to its frame;
The KRELL upright has no legs at all,
But it gets there just the same.
174 Fifth-ave., bet. 22d and 23d sts.—Advt.

A NEW TRIUMPH FOR EDISON.

SAID TO HAVE A PROCESS FOR RECOVERING THE IRON IN LOW-GRADE ORES.

NEARLY $3,000,000 OF HIS PRIVATE FORTUNE SPENT IN EXPERIMENTS BEFORE HE ACHIEVED SUCCESS—ELECTRICAL MAGNETISM THE SECRET OF THE NEW PROCESS.

Thomas A. Edison has discovered a process of recovering by means of electricity the iron contained in low-grade ores, according to "The Electrical Review," which expresses the opinion that it will have a far-reaching effect upon the iron industry throughout the world.

For the last six years, according to an announcement which "The Review" now makes, Mr. Edison has been working quietly and steadily to solve the problem. His experiments have been carried on at the old Ogden iron mines, a few miles from Dover, N. J., and he has spent about $3,000,000 of his own money to achieve success. The plant where the new process was first tried and then brought to perfection covers several acres of ground, and is part of a tract of three thousand acres of mountain land, which, Mr. Edison says, contains two hundred million tons of low-grade ore, and from which, he declares, by this new process, fifty million tons of iron can be produced. His plant, though more of an experiment station than a commercial enterprise, is to-day capable of producing daily from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons of almost chemically pure iron.

The extent of Mr. Edison's operations, it is said, may be judged from the fact that he now controls all the known tracts of magnetite in the United States. He purchased large blocks of land, until he has now accumulated sixteen thousand acres in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Like the majority of his inventions, this latest achievement of Mr. Edison, according to the newspaper's description of it, is comparatively simple. It consists in applying the principle of the magnet, but on a tremendous scale. By this means he draws the little black particles of ore from the pulverized rock. In brief, his process consists in blasting the ore from the mountain sides, and then by means of steam shovels and miniature railroad cars conveying it to massive crushers, where it is broken up and passed on to other mills, and there is pulverized. The powder is then allowed to fall in proximity to electro-magnets, which deflect the iron to one side, while the non-metallic matter falls by gravity to the other side. From the time the ore is blasted until it is resolved into this metallic form and compressed into briquettes for shipment, the process is entirely automatic.

Of his success Mr. Edison says: "I believe that this piece of work is thoroughly developed. Every operation and every process is now on a practical basis, and I think my work is done."

In congratulating Mr. Edison on his achievement "The Electrical Review" says: "This new great triumph gives new ideas of the dogged determination and constant courage of this man of mental equipment and physical vigor, who seems unable to cease from an undertaking until success comes."

Charles W. Price, editor of the journal quoted, which tells of the discovery in detail, was asked yesterday about the statement that the inventor had expended nearly $3,000,000 before receiving any return. He said: "I believe these figures to be approximately correct. Edison, from his own means, put in $2,700,000, and about $300,000 came from others. Although he is a rich man, with a large income independent of investments, from royalties, etc., there was a time some eighteen months ago when it looked as if his entire fortune would be required to carry the work through. With wise foresight, I understand, he secured his family by stocks and property, and then redoubled his energies. He never in all my interviews with him seemed to have a thought of failure, but, of course, desired to provide against accident to himself.

"It is said that shortly after the work was well begun Edison took $1,000,000 that he had laid away in Government bonds and invested it in these experiments as a preliminary. It would seem now that he knew what he was doing. His faith was really sublime, with the experts all against him."

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS RECOMMENDED—A PAPER READ BY COMMISSIONER WARING.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—At this morning's session of the American Public Health Association convention a resolution was adopted indorsing the action of a number of churches in adopting the use of individual cups in administering communion, and the association recommended the use of individual cups wherever communion cups are now in use. The resolution also recommended the general use of individual cups in schools, railway trains and other public places. The report of the Committee on Health Legislation included the draft of a bill to be submitted to Congress, providing for the establishment of a Department of Public Health.

Surgeon-General Sternberg said that Congress would be asked for a liberal appropriation for further investigation into the origin, causes and means of preventing the spread of yellow fever.

A pleasing feature of the afternoon session was the discussion of the subject of tuberculosis by Miss Lydia Rabinowitsch, of Russia, who is attached to the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia.

The papers read this afternoon were purely technical in character. Commissioner Waring, of New-York, in introducing his paper, said that it had been written by his private secretary, George Everitt Hill, but that Mr. Hill had been associated with him such a length of time and their views were in such harmony that he looked on it as the production of his own pen. The paper was entitled "From Sewage to Drinking Water," and was a study of natural processes of sewage purification and of the means whereby their efficiency can be increased.

THE STATE OF KANSAS CAN FIX CHARGES.

DECISION IN THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS CASE SUSTAINED.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 28.—Judge Thayer's opinion from the United States Court of Appeals was made public here to-day, and sustains in every particular the opinion heretofore rendered by Judge Foster in the United States Circuit Court, declaring that the Legislature had a perfect right to fix the rates of charges at the Kansas City stock yards. The decision is regarded as a big victory for the State of Kansas and the live-stock shippers, both of which parties have contended that the charges were exorbitant and illegal.

GREETINGS TO MOTHER BICKERDYKE.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE REMEMBERS ITS FORMER HEAD NURSE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 28.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee to-day decided on Toledo, Ohio, as the next place of meeting. The old officers were re-elected as follows: President, General G. M. Dodge; corresponding secretary, General A. Hickenlooper; recording secretary, Colonel Cornelius Cadle; treasurer, General G. M. Force. The following vice-presidents were elected: Colonel J. Bell, Ohio; Major William Warner, Kansas City; Colonel B. T. Wright, Illinois; Captain John Crane, New-York; General L. H. Hubbard, Minnesota; General G. H. Frederick, Nebraska; Captain O. C. Lademan, Wisconsin; Andrew A. Blair, Pennsylvania; Major Charles Christensen, California; Colonel J. W. McMurray, Florida; Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop, Indiana, and Captain M. E. Higbee, Iowa.

Tribute was rendered to Mother Bickerdyke, as the head nurse of the Army of the Tennessee, as termed by Captain Magdeburg. A detailed account of the manner in which her eightieth birthday was celebrated at Bunker Hill, Kan., on July 19 last, was read, and by a unanimous vote of the society the secretary was ordered to telegraph the greetings of the society to Mother Bickerdyke.

The reunion closed with the usual banquet to-night.

QUEER FREIGHT IN A PIANO BOX.

SCHEME OF A COUPLE TO GET SHIPPED ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28 (Special).—A piano box was being put in a car at the Northern Pacific freight depot to-day, when suspicions were aroused and the box was opened. Within it were found Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Tyler. They said they were bound to get back to Boston. The box was supposed to contain a piano consigned to a Boston company. Tyler said that he and his wife came here from Exeter, N. H., in 1896, driving a horse across the country. They have been living in a tent.

A YOUNG NEW-YORKER'S SUICIDE.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 28 (Special).—The young man who swallowed carbolic acid and then shot himself at the Central Hotel here yesterday afternoon died in the Muhlenberg Hospital this morning. For hours he steadily refused to give any clew to his identity, but finally said that his name was Bertram Withelmer, and gave the New-York address of his sister as No. 342 East Sixty-second-st. Shortly before he died he became rational. He said that he was eighteen years old, and that his father lived in Germany. He said that he came to this city yesterday afternoon to kill himself, but refused to give a reason for his act. He had a pistol, a razor, a stiletto and a knife in his pockets.

LOW STRONGER THAN EVER.

THE DRIFT TOWARD HIM INCREASING FROM DAY TO DAY.

THE MACHINES MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS TO BEAT HIM—HARRISON, OF CHICAGO, SPEAKS FOR VAN WYCK.

Nobody who mixed with the voting population of the greater city yesterday, whether he was citizen or stranger, and talked politics could doubt that Seth Low was forging rapidly to the front in popular estimation, and that the belief is fast becoming general that his chances of winning the fight for first Mayor of the new metropolis were exceedingly bright. Whatever method the inquirer took for acquainting himself with the bent of the public mind on this question, he could arrive at only one conclusion; that was that Mr. Low will probably secure a victory next Tuesday which will put an end to the rule of the bosses in the second city of the world.

The growth of the sentiment in favor of Mr. Low is not confined to any class of electors nor to any part of the city. A universal purpose has taken possession of the people. They believe that the time has come to declare their independence of boss rule, and that Seth Low is the man who is to strike off the shackles of Platt and Croker. This feeling has been especially manifested within the last week among the workingmen who have of themselves made enormous accessions to the Low phalanx. Many good politicians now believe that Low will receive a greater number of the votes of laboring men than any other candidate, even Henry George himself.

Seldom has a political cause increased with such persistence and strength as has that of honest government under the leadership of Mr. Low. The result is that predictions were numerous yesterday that an avalanche of defeat awaited the political machines which have General Tracy and Judge Van Wyck for figureheads.

The desperation of the followers of Platt and Croker, and their almost uncontradicted intention of pooling their issues to avert the coming storm, was one of the main topics talked about yesterday. There is a widespread impression abroad that Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt have made a deal by which the Platt machine is to turn over to Van Wyck as many votes on Election Day as can be transferred without detection. Some of Platt's lieutenants have openly boasted within the last two days that if Republican machine votes were given to Van Wyck it would not be the first time that such an order was obeyed. Charles Stewart Smith said yesterday that he had received information which he deemed trustworthy that the plan had been formed, and that a complete understanding existed between Platt and Croker as to how it was to be carried out, and how the patronage which would be thus placed in Van Wyck's gift was to be divided between the Tammany and the Republican machines.

The hopelessness of the campaign as seen from the Platt-Tracy point of view was shown in various ways yesterday. The failure of the rank and file to warm up for General Tracy has been seen at many of the attempted great meetings of late. So disheartening has the campaign become in this respect that the Platt managers decided yesterday to abandon the mass-meeting which was advertised to be held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to-night.

Tammany Hall stirred things up in East Fourteenth-st. last night with its much-heralded reception to Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago. In Harrison and the gang that came on with him from the Windy City the Tammany "toughs" recognized their own particular brand and gave their Chicago visitors a noisy welcome.

The drift toward Mr. Low as evidenced by test votes in various parts of the city and in the betting was again one of the political features of the day.

Mr. Low spoke last night on Staten Island and General Tracy in Brooklyn.

HIRSCHFELDER'S DISCOVERY INDORSED.

THE NEW CONSUMPTION CURE RECEIVES THE APPROVAL OF A MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The committee of the faculty of Cooper Medical College, having in charge the investigation of the merits, efficiency and value of oxytuberculine, the new consumption cure discovered by Dr. Joseph O. Hirschfelder, of this city, met and announced that after patient examination they unreservedly indorse the remedy.

A full statement of the manner and result of the committee's work will soon be published for the benefit of scientific bodies and medical men.

THE IMPERILLED WHALING FLEET.

LITTLE HOPE THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO ESCAPE FROM THE ARCTIC ICE PACK.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—Arctic navigators and operators of whaling vessels say there is still hope that the Belvidere, Orca, Fearless, Rosario and Jeannie, the five vessels that were caught in the ice west of Point Barrow about October 1, will get out, but that the hope is a very faint one. Their release from the ice pack would have to come very soon after they were inclosed by the floes or their boats would in the spring be found drifting in the prevailing western currents toward the Siberian coast. Nothing but southeasterly gales which would drive the ice back from the land would save them, and at this season of the year such winds are rare in the Arctic circles. The Newport, the Jesse H. Freeman and the Wanderer, that spent last winter in the Arctic, were to come home this fall, but nothing has been heard of them west of Point Barrow, and it is thought that they, too, may have been caught in the ice.

WAS MARRIED BY HIS NIECE.

CURIOUS TESTIMONY AT THE CONTEST OF THE WILL OF ALLEN GREGORY.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—A dramatic scene was witnessed in the Probate Court to-day, when the hearing of the contest over the estate of Allen Gregory was on. Mrs. Lillie D. Gregory, a niece by marriage of the dead cattle dealer, took the stand and testified that she was the person who performed the marriage ceremony which, it is alleged, made Allen Gregory and Martha Clybourn, his sweetheart of forty years, man and wife. Allen Gregory, known as the "father of the stock yards," died August 2 last, leaving an estate valued at $1,000,000. He was supposed to be without wife or children, and letters of administration were issued to collateral heirs. Soon after this, however, Miss Martha Clybourn, or, as she calls herself, Mrs. Allen Gregory, asked that she be declared the widow and the American Trust and Savings Bank appointed administrator. It is alleged that Miss Clybourn entered the home of Mr. Gregory in 1892 as a member of the family. She was generally known as Miss Clybourn, although it is asserted that Mr. Gregory on more than one occasion introduced her as his wife. Allen Gregory was seventy-three years of age when he died, while the present claimant is sixty-two years of age. She is a member of one of the best-known families in Chicago.

Mrs. Lillie D. Gregory testified that it was while on a visit to her uncle's house that she became aware of the relations existing between Miss Clybourn and her uncle, and it was she who persuaded her uncle to keep his promises and marry Miss Clybourn. Not knowing a minister she decided to perform the ceremony herself, as she was a minister's daughter.

WHEAT ON THE RISE.

December wheat (wheat deliverable in December), in which the dealings are largest, touched $1 a bushel on the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday. Cash wheat (wheat for immediate delivery) No. 2 red sold at $1 03¾, and No. 1 Northern at $1 01½. Cash wheat No. 1 Northern had not sold at $1 since September 15. On August 27 No. 1 Northern reached its highest price, $1 10⅛. The advance in December wheat from Wednesday was 1⅝ cents. Wheat has been advancing on the large export movement.

LOW BECOMING THE FAVORITE.

REPORT THAT BROKERS WHO HAD BET ON VAN WYCK WERE BUYING STOCKS ON THE BULL SIDE TO "HEDGE"—SOME WAGERS MADE.

Sentiment in the financial district in favor of Low continues to grow. One bet of $100 to $400 was reported that Low would beat Van Wyck by 20,000 votes or more. There was a story that the brokers on the Stock Exchange who had been offering money on Van Wyck had bought stocks on the bull side as a "hedge" on the theory that the election of Low would result in an improvement in financial affairs. Daniel T. Worden offered $1,000 to $2,000 on Low against the field. E. B. Talcott bet $6,000 to $400 with C. E. Quincy and F. M. Freeman that George would not be elected. An offer by Mr. Talcott of $1,000 to $500 that Low would not be elected was snapped up. H. I. Nicholas bet $200 to $3,000 with Warren T. James that George would be elected. F. J. Kimball bet $200 to $3,000 with E. B. Talcott that George would be elected.

"Joe" Vendig, the well-known bookmaker, walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel a little before 10 o'clock last evening and, edging his way into a small coterie of politicians and newspaper men who were discussing the chances of the various candidates, said:

"I'm looking for Tracy money, and I understand this is the place to find it. I am ready to bet $2,500 against $250 that Tracy will not be elected."

There were no takers. Then "Joe" offered $800 to $500 or corresponding sums, that General Tracy would not be in either the first or second place in the poll, and $3,000 to $200 that Henry George would not be elected.

No money appearing, "Joe" said: "I am also ready to bet $2,000 against $1,000 that Low fails of election, and I am prepared to bet $50,000 to $30,000 on Van Wyck, or to split it up at those odds in sums to suit gentlemen who want to bet."

Nobody responded, and if "Joe" told the truth, he would say that he did not expect to find anybody at the hotel at the hour named prepared to "see" him. But he left his card and said that he would like to accommodate any who desired to risk their money on the terms he had mentioned.

MR. CLEVELAND HAS A SON.

THE NEWCOMER IS A FINE, BIG BOY—PRINCETON STUDENTS CHEER FOR HIM, HIS MOTHER AND HIS FATHER.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 28.—A son and heir to ex-President Cleveland was born at noon to-day. Neither Mr. Cleveland nor the family physicians, Dr. Bryant, Dr. McCook, of New-York, and Dr. Wyckoff, of Princeton, will say anything in regard to the newcomer, other than that he is getting along nicely and is a fine, large boy. All afternoon Mr. Cleveland has received at his home the many callers who wish to pay their respects to him in honor of the occasion. Some congratulated the ex-President personally, but many preferred to leave their cards with congratulations and best wishes for mother and son. Many telegrams of congratulation were received. Joseph Jefferson, E. C. Benedict, Henry T. Thurber and ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle were among the first to telegraph congratulations.

Princeton undergraduates have taken a great interest in the new Princetonian. The fact that a Cleveland heir was born was announced during the 'Varsity practice this afternoon. There was a big gathering of undergraduates on the field watching the game between the 'Varsity and scrub teams. When the announcement was made three Princeton cheers were given for the boy, three for the mother, and three more for the father. It is probable that the undergraduates will serenade Mr. Cleveland and his heir at some future date.

On the college bulletin-board in front of Reunion Hall was posted the following notice: "Grover Cleveland, jr., arrived to-day at 12 o'clock. Will enter Princeton with the class of 1916, and will play centre rush on the championship football teams of '16, '17, '18 and '19."

Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland have, besides the newcomer, three daughters—Ruth, Esther and Marion. The first was born in New-York in 1890, the second was born in the White House in 1892, and the third at Gray Gables, the Clevelands' summer home, in 1894.

STAGE LOAD OF TRAVELLERS UPSET.

THREE DEATHS PROBABLE AS A RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT IN WYOMING.

Denver, Oct. 28.—News has reached here that on Tuesday afternoon a stage, having eighteen passengers and drawn by six galloping horses, was upset in rounding a curve three miles from the new mining town of Grand Encampment, Wyo., and as a result three men are now lying at the Wolff Hotel, Saratoga, at the point of death, and a dozen more have had to summon medical aid. The following is a list of the injured:

ALLERS, Major O. S., capitalist, Providence, R. I.; foot crushed.
BALLARD, Frederick L., of the firm of Tucker, Ballard & Co., stock brokers, Colorado Springs; internal injuries, not considered fatal.
CUMMING, Charles, driver; head and shoulders crushed and mangled under the stage; injuries thought to be fatal.
HANKIN, Joseph, Rawlins, Wyo.; slightly injured internally.
HUSER, Judge David N., Colorado Springs; shoulder dislocated.
HUNTY, W. C., mining broker, Cripple Creek; ankle crushed and foot crushed.
KILLEEN, Owen W., miner and stock broker, Cripple Creek; leg sprained.
KUNTZMAN, M. O., real estate agent, Dubuque, Iowa; hand broken.
LUCKRAFT, J. S., mining engineer, Cripple Creek; shoulder blade fractured.
MURRAY, J. P., of Midland Sample Works, Cripple Creek; severely bruised on neck and shoulder.
McGILL, W. W., Cleveland, representing a syndicate of Cleveland capitalists; trampled by the wheel horses; badly bruised, but not seriously injured.
O'CONNELL, Captain Charles, of the Grand Encampment Town Company; severe spine injuries; permanent recovery doubtful.
PEARCE, J. R., mining expert, Cripple Creek; hand bruised.
ROCK, W. F., capitalist, Cripple Creek; head and neck slightly bruised.
SAUNDERS, Thomas, foreman of the city engineering department of the Grand Encampment Town Company; head crushed and arm and leg broken; not expected to recover.

MR. CARNEGIE WANTS TO SELL.

AN OFFER OF HIS ARMOR-PLATE WORKS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Andrew Carnegie, who is here, says that he has offered the Carnegie Armor Plate Works to the United States Government. If the offer is not accepted the firm will sell them abroad. He says that he only took up the armor business from a sense of duty to his country, and that the works have never paid. The firm means to sell out at the smallest possible loss.

Mr. Carnegie declared that there was no foundation for the report that he and Mr. Rockefeller were organizing a combination to control the ore, iron and steel industry of America.

DEATH OF LORD ROSMEAD.

London, Oct. 28.—Lord Rosmead of Rosmead, better known by his former name and title of Sir Hercules Robinson, who was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of Cape Colony in 1885, died here this evening.

The late Lord Rosmead of Rosmead (Sir Hercules Robinson), was the second son of Admiral Hercules Robinson and was born in 1824. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; held for some years a commission in the 67th Foot, but retired from the service in 1846, and was employed in various capacities in the civil service in Ireland until 1852.

In 1854 he was appointed President of Montserrat and in 1859 he became Governor of Hong-Kong, when he received the honor of Knighthood. In 1865 he was promoted to the Governorship of Ceylon and in 1872 to the Governorship of New South Wales. Two years later he went to the Fiji Islands to settle a dispute between the British Government and the native power, and, a few months later, accepted the unconditional cession of the islands to the British Empire, establishing a provisional government, which he retained for some time in his own hands. In 1878 he was appointed Governor of New-Zealand. In 1880 he succeeded Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

The surest way to success is a right start in life. Fowler & Wells Co., Phrenologists, 27 E. 21st-st., N. Y.—Advt.

MR. LOW ON STATEN ISLAND

ADDRESSING AUDIENCES AT STAPLETON AND PROHIBITION PARK.

A HEARTY WELCOME FROM TWO LARGE CROWDS—A BIG GATHERING AT PROHIBITION PARK.

Seth Low last night visited Staten Island, and thus completed his tour of the several boroughs which are to make up the enlarged city, and at the same time received a demonstration that in the future Borough of Richmond, as well as in all the other parts of the greater city, which he had visited, he was in the house of his friends. He addressed two audiences on Staten Island, the first in the rooms of the German Club, at Stapleton, and the second and larger gathering in the great Auditorium Building, at Prohibition Park, on the other side of the island. His welcome at each meeting was cordial in the extreme, and the applause which greeted the presentation of his argument and his appeal for the cause of the Citizens Union was emphatic and frequent.

It was 9:30 o'clock when Mr. Low arrived at the Prohibition Park Auditorium, having come over from Stapleton on the "bridal car," so-called, the elaborately furnished and brilliantly lighted special car which the trolley company places at the disposal of each of the candidates for the Mayoralty, except Van Wyck, and he could use it, too, if he would only come out. The auditorium has a capacity of five thousand, and it was filled last night by a representative Staten Island audience, in which were many women. The lower floor is covered with coarse sawdust, so that absolutely no interruption or annoyance is caused to a speaker by the movement of the people there; but in the gallery was a large claque of Tracy sympathizers, who in the early part of the evening made much noise, not only by the shuffling of their feet on the board floor, but also by their persistent and concerted cheering of the name of General Tracy whenever it happened to be mentioned.

J. Noble Hayes, of New-York, the first speaker introduced by the chairman, Arthur M. Harris, was subjected to much annoyance from these fellows, but George H. E. Roberts, of Brooklyn, who came next on the programme, got better treatment, and, with his robust eloquence and apt stories "caught the crowd."

MR. LOW'S ARRIVAL.

While Mr. Roberts was speaking, Mr. Low arrived, and the audience cheered long and lustily, winding up with "Three cheers for Seth Low!" Then Mr. Roberts resumed his interrupted remarks, and was followed by ex-Assemblyman George Cromwell, candidate for President of the Borough of Richmond, who made an effective and well-received little speech. Mr. Low was introduced as the next speaker, but it was two or three minutes after he had got on his feet before he could begin his address. The whole audience arose, waving handkerchiefs and hats, and cheering at the top of their voices, while the band was faintly heard playing a popular air. Down the aisle came thirty or forty little girls from the Mariners' Harbor School, bearing banners with the inscription, "Seth Low Stands for More and Better Schools," and American flags. They were escorted to seats on the platform, and then, the din having subsided, Mr. Low began to speak, in substance as follows:

I'm glad to know you think my election is of consequence even to the children of the greater city, (applause), for I certainly do stand for more and better schools. I don't share in all the criticisms on the public school system of New-York City, and I believe that in no department of the city is more faithful and efficient work done than in the public schools, and what is true there is true, I believe, in all parts of the Greater New-York. So, if I am elected Mayor, the public schools and all they mean for the life of the city would be my special care. (Applause.) I suppose no part of the Greater New-York will be more affected by consolidation than Staten Island. The villages and towns of Greater New-York have enjoyed a larger measure of home rule than New-York City has enjoyed. So the going into effect of the new charter means to you a radical change in your form of government, and thus it is very important for you that the new government should be begun under men who sympathize with the interests of all parts of the larger city, and also that they should be men upon whom no duty whatsoever is laid except to study the needs of all parts of the city and to satisfy them. (Applause.) Because the Citizens Union ticket is made up of men pledged to work solely for the city and not to build up any organization, is the reason I think Richmond County should vote for that ticket. (Applause.) The enemy of the city is Tammany Hall. You know its history, don't you?

Then Mr. Low sketched the shameful record of Tammany, and enumerated some of its many sins of omission and commission, continuing:

Tammany Hall doesn't appeal to our reason. Its candidate for Mayor makes no addresses. He wants us to imagine what he would say. (Laughter.) Personally, I should be delighted to relieve him of all the duties of Mayor of Greater New-York, but I can't imag