

work on "The Staats-Zeitung." The Tribune and the Pulitzer buildings, and others will follow suit.

STRANGERS AT POINTS OF INTEREST. Evidence of the interest taken in the celebration by others than New-Yorkers was shown by the crowds that thronged every section of the city yesterday.

All the general arrangements for the reception of the Admiral are now completed, and there are only a few minor details left to be settled.

The Committee on Stands is to hold its final meeting to-day. It will then be decided exactly what will be the capacity of the new stands and to whom shall be given the contract to supply ushers, matrons, etc., for them.

Secretary Warren W. Foster was at his desk in the City Hall all day, as usual. Although most of the committees have closed up their work, he said there were lots of things he had to do before he would be prepared with a complete report.

Speaking of the committee of seven that is to attend Admiral Dewey during his stay in this city, Mr. Foster said he had received replies in writing from Chauncey M. Depew and in person from Richard Croker and William McAdoo.

Mr. Foster declined to make public the members of the other committee that is to serve as escort for the Admiral. Only two of the fifteen have been heard from, and he said it would not be fair to those who might be selected to take the place of any who might decline to make the names of those originally selected public.

ROOSEVELT TAKES ROOMS HERE. Governor Roosevelt has taken rooms for himself and family at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Thursday.

An effort was made yesterday to ascertain from General O. O. Howard if any veteran organizations of the Civil War in addition to those already reported in The Tribune would march in the unarmed division of the parade on Saturday.

SHAW MAKES ANOTHER STATEMENT. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R. STARTS FOR TOPEKA.

Waterstown, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Colonel Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, before leaving to-night for Topeka, Kan., where this week he will address a reunion of the veterans of that State, said to the representative of The Associated Press, in reply to inquiries regarding Grand Army matters.

I regret all this trouble over the Grand Army's position in the Dewey parade, but it is from no fault of the committee on the part of the day constituted authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic.

It is believed what is accorded veterans in other States should be granted New-York comrades, without any wadding or special pleading. How many of the veterans are killed, the armed soldiers who are yet to fight battles will not be worried about having aged veterans, who have fought in "Fame's eternal camping ground" trouble them over hair-splitting questions of where the Nation's preservers should march in a civic parade similar to that of the Dewey parade.

I will not be at the Dewey parade. I leave to-night for Topeka, to be present at a great gathering of veterans on September 28. Before I was elected I promised to go out there. When the question of the Grand Army appearing in the Dewey parade came up, I was told that this civic function might prevent my being with the Kansas comrades. I was sharply taken to task for this by the committee, and I wired me that all arrangements had been made for my reception, and added, "It is more important for you to be always head in the parade, than to be present at the ceremony. They do not trail on behind you, here there is New-York. The Kansas comrades at the front with Old Glory, a salute to the Dewey parade committee, I go to Topeka. I do not know what would be the result of my absence, as Commander-in-Chief, and I am proud my comrades are widely and emphatically resenting."

Colonel Shaw has received a large number of endorsements of his action from leading Grand Army officials and posts regarding the refusal to accept a tall and place in the Dewey parade. Resolutions were adopted by the Fred C. Jones Post, of Cincinnati, and received by Colonel Shaw. They are in part: "The thanks of this post are tendered Colonel Shaw and Colonel Kay for their dignified action in declining to submit to the slight contemplated upon the saviors of this Republic, who of right should stand second to no other organization in the United States, and in whose ranks the illustrious representative of American heroism and patriotism." The resolutions close by saying "had Admiral Dewey been advised of the contemplated insult to men who have entered his protest as do we," Senator Coghlan, of Utah, in a letter to the Governor, says among other things: "The patriotic and appreciative impulses of our gallant Grand Army, in behalf of the rights of the Grand Army of the Republic are sound to the core."

PLANS OF GOVERNOR MURPHY OF ARIZONA. Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 24 (Special).—Governor N. O. Murphy of Arizona is to be a participant in the celebration with which New-York will welcome home the hero of Manila Bay. He will be in New-York several days before the coming of the Olympia.

Following the Dewey reception, he will go to Washington, there to witness the opening of the annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, and Chicago's great festival in October will be waited for before he returns to his home in the Westward. Several members of the Governor's staff will accompany him.

THE FLOAT NEARLY FINISHED. It is expected that by to-day or to-morrow at the furthest the immense parade float, in course of construction on the Harlem River, will be completed.

There are salts and salts, but THE SALT OF SALTS is ABBEY'S EFFERESCENT SALT.

Modellers and others have been kept constantly at work day and night. The hull of the float consists of an immense skew, which from stem to stern would cover half a city block. It is about one-third as wide as it is long. Yesterday the finishing strokes were being put on by a small army of modellers. Almost everything was in place. Yesterday thousands of persons thronged the bridge over the Harlem River at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., from which an admirable view of the whole structure could be had. During the night the Dewey celebration the float will be illuminated by means of acetylene gas.

BIG BAND FOR OLYMPIA CREW. According to the plans of John Phillip Sousa, the leaders of the Olympia will lead the line of march in the Dewey parade to the strains of the finest band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa band that has ever paraded in this city.

According to the plans of John Phillip Sousa, the leaders of the Olympia will lead the line of march in the Dewey parade to the strains of the finest band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa band that has ever paraded in this city.

According to the plans of John Phillip Sousa, the leaders of the Olympia will lead the line of march in the Dewey parade to the strains of the finest band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa band that has ever paraded in this city.



THE DEWEY TRIUMPHAL ARCH AS IT APPEARED SURROUNDED BY THOUSANDS OF SIGHT-SEERS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

parade only three times in its history, the first being at the dedication of the World's Fair building in Chicago, October 12, 1892, when the position of honor at the head of the line was accorded to Sousa's men," said Colonel G. F. Hinton, the business manager of the band yesterday. "The second occasion was in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1898, when the crack cavalry corps of that city started for the front and the third time was in September last in Pittsburgh, when we received the 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers on their return from the Spanish war. On these two occasions, as on Dewey Day, Sousa volunteered in compliment to those who defended the Nation. The band is engaged, this week at the National Export Exposition, in Philadelphia, but the management has courteously released us for Dewey Day, and the men will come over to New-York on a special train on Friday night."

"THE WHITE SQUADRON" READY. It was announced last night by the Dewey Testimonial Fund Committee that arrangements were complete for the performance of "The White Squadron" at the Metropolitan Opera House next Saturday night. The cast, led by Robert Hilliard, is now complete, and the men who served under Farragut, Porter, Dahlgren, Dupont and the other naval heroes have been drilled for their work. The performance is to be given only the one night, and as most of the boxes and seats have already been sold it is assured that the Dewey Fund will receive a large sum as a result. It is also announced that Rear Admirals Schley, Sampson and Philip will positively attend the performance.

BELLS AND WHISTLES IN BLOOMFIELD. Bloomfield, Sept. 24.—The arrival of Admiral Dewey in New-York next Thursday will be celebrated in Bloomfield by the ringing of the church bells and the big fire bell. The big fire whistle on the paper mill will be blown and the factory whistles will join in the demonstration.

MURDERER AND BURGLAR FREE. DANIEL F. DOUGHERTY THREATENED TO KILL HIS WIFE, AND IS COMING HOME. A cable message received in this city from Manchester, England, announces the release from prison there on Friday of Daniel F. Dougherty, alias "Big Dick," the notorious American bank robber and murderer. The ex-convict is now probably on his way to the United States.

In a quarrel, most likely over the division of plunder, in England on December 21, 1887, Dougherty killed an American confederate named Graham. He was convicted of the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment at Manchester. His pardon was secured on account of the prisoner's ill health. Before leaving this country Dougherty had openly sworn to kill his wife Charlotte, alias Carrie Abrams, because she deserted him for Horace Hovan, alias "Little Horace," the professional bank sneak thief. Now that Dougherty is out of prison it is feared the desperado will fulfil his threat. Dougherty was arrested in 1868 for bank robbery, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at Charlestown, Mass. He served his full term and was released in 1883.

ENTERING AND LEAVING CARS. From The Railroad Gazette. If passengers would go out of cars at the front end and always go in at the rear it would prevent considerable confusion at way stations, both large and small, and at large stations it would often save some time. A newspaper in New-England has this subject, and the alacrity with which other newspapers, both in New-England and elsewhere, have taken up the matter indicates that the subject is one in which some people are interested. The chief difficulty in the matter is that it is not a simple one. It is quite necessary that conductors shall see that their brakemen work in harmony, and that trainmen shall get all conductors to be active in the matter. Energetic action by one conductor and carelessness by another will only create an unfavorable impression on the public, and the same result will follow if station agents are not required to co-operate with conductors.

KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION. Chicago, Sept. 24.—A collision occurred to-day between a train of empty coaches and a suburban train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road at Fourteenth-st. The engineer, William De Camp, of the former, was so badly injured that he died shortly after being removed from the wreck, and a fireman named R. Froeg was probably fatally injured. Passengers on the suburban train were badly shaken up.

CHAPLAIN HELMS PREACHES ASHORE. HE TELLS OF HIS EARLY STRUGGLES AND OF THE BROOKLYN'S SHARE IN THE SAN-TIAGO FIGHT. Chaplain W. F. Helms, of the cruiser Brooklyn, occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, Staten Island, last evening, in invitation of the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. Walker Wood. Dr. Wood introduced Chaplain Helms. He said he was glad to have a representative of the ship in his pulpit, for the Brooklyn did more at the naval battle of Santiago than any other vessel in the fleet, and to her was due a large part of the credit—a portion larger than that due any other ship.

Chaplain Helms took for his text the nineteenth verse of the Ninety-fourth Psalm. He told of his early struggles in the ministry in Virginia, and how two years ago he became a chaplain in the Navy. He told of the sick and wounded being cared for at Key West, and gave a vivid picture of the dark side of the war. He paid a tribute to Mrs. George L. Babcock and other New-York women who nursed and attended the sick and wounded fighters, and then told of incidents of the war in which heroism predominated.

TROOPS FROM CUBA ON THE BURNING. Washington, Sept. 24.—General Brooke at Havana has informed the War Department of the death at Matanzas on September 22 of Sergeant John Lynch, of Company G, 24 Cavalry, from an unknown cause.

General Brooke has called the War Department as follows: Havana, September 23, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington. Third Battalion, 6th Infantry, left Baracoa for New-York in Burnside Friday, 23d, two officers, 108 enlisted men. BROOKE, Commanding.

THE BOYS' DEWEY.

ROMANCE AND REALITY OF THE ADMIRAL'S LIFE RECOUNTED BY ROSSITER JOHNSON.

A book which about this week will have much fascination for boys is "The Hero of Manila," by Rossiter Johnson, published by D. Appleton & Co. It is largely historical and partly imaginative, the imaginative portions being always in harmony with the historical. Indeed, some of the stories of George Dewey's boyhood and youth might seem to overdo the business of prefacing his manhood, but the boy himself, as all boys should be, with the spirit of hero worship will not complain when Dewey tells his school companions about Magellan's discovery of the Philippine Islands.

There is likewise perhaps more poetry than reality in the first scene of the book, but it is pretty in itself, and so self-justifying. "The thoughts of an inland bird are not so likely to turn longingly to the sea and ships as those of a boy of the seacoast. Moreover, it was not, as a matter of fact, till long after this time that young Dewey thought of the sea as the place of his life's endeavor. He spent, in the days of his early schooling, to go to West Point, and he went to Annapolis only because a vacancy there happened to occur first. But these are matters which need not trouble the writer of a work which is confessedly partly imaginative. Little George is sitting in the room watching the sunset, and his father finds him there.

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What kind of ships?" "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

"What are you thinking about, George?" said the father. "About ships," the boy answered, without turning his head. "I can see nearly every kind," said George. "See them—where?" said his father, looking over his shoulder. "Right there in the sunset clouds," said the boy. "Oh!" said his father, and then, after looking a while, added: "Suppose you point out a few of them."

DR. DARBY ON PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON PREACHER TELLS THE FRIENDS' SOCIETY IT IS A LONG STEP FORWARD.

Dr. W. Evans Darby, of London, lectured before the Friends' Society at their meeting house, Fifteenth-st. and Rutherford Place, last night, taking for his subject "The Hague Conference: Its Inception, Work and Results." Dr. Darby attended the conference. Dr. Darby began his topic by reading and discussing the text of the Czar's call for the conference. He said: "When we get right down to the real basis of the Czar's invitation we find that the economic crisis is the root and conception of it. What has been accomplished by the conference? We have heard daily. There has been much. To my mind the conference throughout was pervaded by a spirit of earnestness upon the part of the representatives to do what they could. When the delegates first arrived at The Hague they were filled with scepticism. The representatives of your own country held this feeling. I am sure, from what they told me. But as soon as the conference got down to real work earnest determination to do everything possible. We in Europe have been hampered with the aid saying that the best way to maintain peace is to

prepare for war. This has been European policy for centuries. But by a single act Nicholas has swept this policy aside. The Czar has opened the door for an international policy. For the first time in the history of mankind the nations have met to discuss the possibility of everlasting peace. That in itself is a wonderful step. Now hear it said that we are no nearer disarmament now than we were before. Maybe not. But what sane man ever thought that the disarmament of nations could be accomplished by this conference? There are two ways in which this might be accomplished. The first is by treaty, but this is impracticable. The second is by the introduction and adoption of a new international policy. And this is what has happened. The treaty signed at the conference, even with what has been done directly with disarmament, is a new charter for the nations. As a result of the Conference a new charter has been adopted by which the representatives of the various countries bound themselves to try to maintain peace. This one thing is beyond the wildest hopes of best wishers of the conference at its inception. The charter provides for a permanent court of arbitration. It is not that worth all the trouble that has been taken? By the instrument which was signed in The Hague the National representatives have begun the federation of the world. Such probably was not their intention, but somebody somewhere has discovered the several countries which they represented to certain limits. Does not this make the work done at the conference eminently satisfactory? The treaty signed at the conclusion of the Conference marks a new age in the world's history. By the proposed system of arbitration, ultimate National peace is made possible.

Dr. Darby then compared the scheme of arbitration with the judicial system that governs every land. By means of arbitration, said the speaker, will begin the evolution of the world.

THE CHEROKEE BADLY DAMAGED. Tassau Island, Massachusetts, Sept. 24.—The explosion yesterday on board the steamer Cherokee, which lay ashore on Naushon Island, damaged the steamer badly, especially in the steward's department, where everything was smashed. The shock was terrific, and the stanchions and deckbeams were cut away. Although one hundred men were engaged at work not far from the boiler, no injuries were reported. The cargo of the Cherokee is being rapidly taken off, and the forward hatch has been battered down to hold the water confined in the lower hold. The other compartments are under control of the pumps. It is believed the steamer will be floated within twenty-four hours, and it is thought that the work will be accomplished at midnight to-night.

MORE RANCHES BOUGHT BY THE SWIFTS. Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 24 (Special).—The Rogers ranch, in Beaver County, Okla., and the Childress cattle ranch, in the Palo Alto country, Texas, containing 2000 acres, and on which 30000 head of cattle in new branding, were purchased yesterday by R. L. Ellison, of Fort Worth, Tex., for the Swift packing house interests of Chicago. Titles to three other great ranches are being examined with a view to purchase by the Swifts. Only a few days ago the Swifts purchased the O'Keefe ranch, in Gaines County, Tex., containing 100,000 acres, which was an ardent advocate of consolidation. Mr. Howe is an ardent advocate of consolidation. It turned out that Mr. Howe did have an appointment in Baltimore. On Saturday he met Miss Virginia Peyton Knight, of Lynchburg, Va., and before many hours had slid by they were married in the old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Madge Knight, in the party. The Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of the church, officiated. The bride wore a plain travelling gown. Mr. Howe was in business dress.

J. WILSON HOWE'S WEDDING. J. Wilson Howe, a banker of No. 71 Broadway, left this city on his honeymoon on Friday evening. The exact character of the party was not even disclosed to his brother or his partner. The guests at the boarding house No. 72 West Twenty-fifth-st., where he has apartments, exchanged various excuses in regard to his absence. The conclusive opinion was that he was promoting a trust. This opinion was given by Mr. McCue, and Mr. Howe is an ardent advocate of consolidation. It turned out that Mr. Howe did have an appointment in Baltimore. On Saturday he met Miss Virginia Peyton Knight, of Lynchburg, Va., and before many hours had slid by they were married in the old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Madge Knight, in the party. The Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of the church, officiated. The bride wore a plain travelling gown. Mr. Howe was in business dress.

TERRY MCGOVERN AND DIXON TO MEET. Correspondence of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Enemies of the Kentucky campaign cheer the Ohio and entertain the Egyptians. Gobel was in Western Kentucky recently, and made some speeches. Personalities were included in Gobel's list. He respects to a leader of the anti-Gobel faction in that part of the State. Whatever else may be charged against me, said the candidate for Governor, "it cannot be alleged that I am a brother in the penitentiary. To this the anti-Gobel leader replied that it was true. He said that he had a brother in the Confederate Army who was taken to the penitentiary in a Northern town. If Mr. Gobel could get any satisfaction out of that he was welcome to it. "Thou art a brother in the anti-Gobel club, but they rested there only briefly. The candidate returned to the penitentiary record. He said that he had not intended to refer to his enemy's ex-Confederate brother, but to the brother that was sent to the State prison. This is only one of a number of illustrations given to show the intensely personal character of the campaign. Many things said on the stump newspapers could not be printed. Wherever he goes Gobel deals with the Democrats who are opposed to him in this manner. He refers sneeringly to "the silly, tongue-tied orator" of the Ashland district as "William C. Pollard-Breckinridge." He drags in scandals and habits and personal weaknesses as if there was no such thing as a scandalous or unwholesome habit. The ruthlessness and ruthlessness of the man are declared to be amazing. The Egyptians, after the recent exhibitions given by Gobel in either faction cuts little figures in his comments. The attitude of the Egyptians is that of the small boy who has secured a perch which holds a fine view, and is supposed to be above the range of missiles.

VOTED FOR DREYFUS'S FREEDOM. COLONEL JOUAUST SAID TO BE ONE OF THE COURT MARTIAL IN PRISONER'S FAVOR. Paris, Sept. 24.—The "Petit Bleu" asserts that Colonel Jouaust, president of the Rennes court martial, voted for the acquittal of Dreyfus.

DREYFUS IN POOR HEALTH. London, Sept. 25.—The Paris correspondent of "The Standard" says: "The excitement of meeting his children has produced a serious reaction in the condition of Dreyfus, and it is feared that it may be necessary to send him to Malta or Madeira."

A POLITICAL VERDICT. Princeton, Sept. 24 (Special).—Sir Charles Guthrie, an eminent lawyer of Glasgow, Scotland, spoke in the University Chapel this evening, in referring to the sentence of the court martial at Rennes was the most politic verdict that could have been rendered. The judges sat between two fires; on the one hand was the army of France and on the other the populace of Paris. They convicted Dreyfus of treason to pacify the army, and at once took measures to bring about his pardon to quiet the people. The verdict was a clever and admirable one from the forms of opportunism, from the sense of duty and justice it was wholly and absolutely wrong."

MISSING FOR A LONG TIME. A ROTTERDAM ESTATE SEEKING NEWS OF JAN VAN ZWYNDREGT. This advertisement appeared in a city newspaper yesterday: "Information wanted of Jan Van Zwyndregt." It was inserted by John R. Planten, Consul for the Netherlands in this city. When seen last night by a Tribune reporter in his home, at No. 44 Eighth-ave., Brooklyn, Mr. Planten said: "I don't know much about the case, as I was simply requested to try to find Mr. Van Zwyndregt. I heard that he had disappeared more than twenty years ago, when he was supposed to have gone to one of the Western States. Advertisements requesting information about him have been inserted in many of the Western newspapers. I think his relatives or the executors of an estate in Rotterdam in Gobel is interested in his affairs, to learn if he is dead or alive, so that the affairs of the estate may be wound up, if he is alive he would be probably more than seventy years old now."

American Hosiery Co. Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y. Factories, New Britain, Conn. MANUFACTURERS OF FINE KNIT UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY. Men's, Women's and Children's Socks, Mitts, Natural Wool, Balbriggan and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits. NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

Neve Clicquot Champagne. Yellow Label "Sec" Gold Label "Brut" The Standard of fine Champagnes. Of superb quality, always uniform. "Cruell" WASTIC 25 CENTS EACH. CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS.

NO STOCK TAKEN IN IT. In Illinois goat lymph is said to cure lunatics. A dispatch from Joliet, which was printed in the Tribune yesterday, told of an inmate of the Kankakee Asylum, in that city, who is said to have recovered his reason through this agency. The man had been declared a hopeless case by local physicians. He was taken to the asylum a raving maniac. His malady was diagnosed as paranoia. Death was said to be inevitably near. At this point, according to the story, Dr. Joseph R. Hawley, who had made experiments with goat serum for such cases, began giving the patient hypodermic injections of the serum, and in three months he had effected a cure.

The alleged discovery is not considered of importance by the physicians of this city, however. "This one case signifies absolutely nothing," said Dr. Cyrus Edson, of No. 56 West Fifteenth-st., yesterday afternoon. "One swallow does not prove it is summer. The virtue of any such remedy is not

Flint's Fine Furniture. Antique Oak China Closets, \$13.00. 45 West 23rd Street.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS. Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y. 6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

CARPET T. M. STEWART, 326 7th Ave. ESTABLISHED 1865. CARPET CLEANING. J. & W. WILLIAMS ESTABLISHED 1875. 353 West 54th Street. Carpeting, floor, Altering and Repairing. Send postal. Telephone 308 Columbia.

RADWAY'S PILLS. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful action. Cure dyspepsia at its long list of unpleasant symptoms and relieve the system of its load. At Druggists, or by mail, 85 Elm St., N. Y.

THE HELP THAT HARMS. IN APPLETON'S POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER.

BY BISHOP POTTER. This is an important article on the CHARITY QUESTION, in which the writer points out the degrading and demoralizing effect of receiving alms, and emphasizes this dangerous feature of charitable work by a number of instances which have occurred in connection with his own church work.