A travelling library is a folding bookcase, large enough to contain fifty or one hundred books, that can be filled with reference books required for the investigation of certain subjects, and carted here and there as needed in schools. We have 166 of these travelling libraries in use now, and last month they circulated fifteen thousand books."

"Could some of the branch libraries of the New-York Free Circulating Library, recently consolidated with the Public Library, be used as branch libraries under the plan which will be adopted if Mr. Carnegie's offer is accepted?"

"The present branch libraries are not large enough to meet the requirements. There are eleven branches of the Free Circulating Library and the St. Agnes Library is to be consolidated with the public library. By the consolidation the public library gets five buildings which it will own, the other libraries being in rented buildings. While the buildings are too small to serve as branch libraries under the enlarged plan, we may turn over to the city five sites, on which Mr. Carnegie could build branch libraries of the size required. With the use of a few of the school building sites and the Free Circulating Library sites, the city might not have to purchase more than twenty-five new sites."

"Do you understand that Mr. Carnegie has offered to give libraries to other cities of the United States on the same terms as are mentioned in his offer to New-York?"

"I believe it is his intention to give about $50,000,000 for libraries. He has made a general offer, I understand, that if a city will spend money for a site for a library, and appropriate an annual allowance for the maintenance of the library, he will give ten times the amount appropriated for any one year for maintenance to put up a building. If his offer is accepted by this city, the city will have to appropriate $520,000 a year for the maintenance of the libraries. His wish is to have the city supplied with the best library system in the world."

"Would the branch libraries built by Mr. Carnegie be called Carnegie libraries?"

MIGHT BE CALLED CARNEGIE BRANCHES

"I do not think that Mr. Carnegie would make such a suggestion. There is no such condition in his offer. It would be a matter of courtesy, however, to call the buildings Carnegie branches. I suppose the buildings would all be branches of the Public Library. They would be distributing stations for the distribution and circulation of books belonging to the Public Library. The building that is to be erected at Fifth-ave. and Forty-second-st. is designed partly as a centre for the distribution of books."

John Bigelow, president of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, speaking last night of Mr. Carnegie's offer, said:

The gift has certainly created a sensation. Dr. Billings has already given out about all the information on the subject that the trustees possess. It will take five years to expend this $5,200,000. The reference libraries are at present well arranged and provided for. They do not need so much attention as do the free circulating libraries. The work of consolidation of these institutions which was begun only four months ago may now be carried through without further delay. We have always feared for the final success of our work because of a paucity of funds. Now I feel that everything is bright for the success of the public consolidated circulating libraries. Very soon men will begin to realize what a real factor in city life this constant distribution of books among the poorer classes means. They will see that the movement now about to take on great force must never stop. When this magnificent gift shall have been exhausted our merchant princes will no doubt keep the lamp of enlightenment burning brightly.

It has always been my wish that we might have one circulating library in each city ward. While this plan may not be fully realized by Mr. Carnegie's gift the time is coming when every little centre of social and political life will have its own rows of books to which the masses may repair.

BENEFIT TO THE BRONX.

The Bronx will benefit greatly through Mr. Carnegie's munificence. One library building is going up there now, but three or four are needed to satisfy the readers of that section of the greater city. The matter of establishing travelling libraries has taken no definite form as yet. The problem of sending books to the sick and to those living within the confines of the city, but at some distance from the branch libraries, will be considered at some future time.

Mr. Bigelow said that he hoped now that every public school in the city could be supplied with books from the Public Library. He said that this feature of school life was of extreme importance, and thus far had met great success.

WOULD SOLVE LIBRARY PROBLEM.

MR. KERNOCHAN THINKS THE NEW BRANCHES NEED NOT ALL BE BUILT AT ONCE.

J. Frederick Kernochan, president of the New-York Free Circulating Library, discussed Mr. Carnegie's gift with enthusiasm yesterday. He said that if it was accepted the library problem in this city would be solved.

"It is a question," Mr. Kernochan continued, "if the city will be willing to condemn and buy sixty-five sites. Then there is still a second question—the question of where the sites shall be bought. There are now libraries of one kind or another in almost every part of the city. The selection of sites near these libraries would doubtless lead the libraries to amalgamate with the Public Library. I think that that will be one of the indirect benefits of Mr. Carnegie's gift if it is accepted.

"As Mr. Carnegie says in his letter, an order for sixty-five libraries at one time is a large one; and, as a matter of fact, it would be an order almost impossible to fill. The libraries could not be equipped, for one thing. The circulating library has a civil service system, but the system in its present state is so small that it could do very little toward manning the proposed branches.

"One passage in Mr. Carnegie's letter deserves particular attention, and that is the one in which he says that he will supply his gift as it may be needed. This makes it appear that Mr. Carnegie did not contemplate the simultaneous construction of the sixty-five branches, but rather their construction one by one or in groups, as they might be needed. The Circulating Library has built up its system and its branches gradually, and any sudden expenditure of an enormous sum of money for the extension of its work, as well as that of public library work in general, would be an abrupt departure from the principles by which that work has been directed.

"However, we could not afford to count that much of an objection, since Mr. Carnegie's gift makes possible the wildest dreams of all those who have the interest of the reading public at heart."

Speaking of the amalgamation of the Free Circulating Library with the Public Library, Mr. Kernochan said that the Circulating Library was getting together its securities and other possessions, and that as soon as this work was done and the things handed over the act of amalgamation would be complete.

THE LAW

Of health has no uniformed guardians of its peace. If it had there would be arrests innumerable in every restaurant every day of the year. Both in the quantity and quality of the food they eat and in the manner of its consumption men and women sin each day against the laws of health. Those who will not heed Nature's warnings cannot escape her punishments, and dyspepsia or stomach "trouble" is the invariable penalty of careless eating.

There is no other medicine for diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition which can compare with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures these diseases perfectly and permanently, and enables the building up of the whole body into vigorous health.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, how it had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. I am glad I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and liver.

THE MAYOR DETERMINED.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT MUST BE ACCEPTED, HE SAYS.

CONTROLLER COLER THINKS THERE ARE NO OBSTACLES THAT CAN'T BE OVERCOME—MR. WHALEN LOOKING UP THE LAW.

Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen spoke in enthusiastic terms yesterday of the proposed gift to the city by Mr. Carnegie, and all three thought there would be little trouble in making the necessary arrangements for the city to secure the sites. These officials will meet the representatives of Mr. Carnegie to-morrow afternoon, at which time Mr. Whalen will be able to furnish an opinion on the legal technicalities to be complied with before the city accepts the gift. Controller Coler dined with Governor Odell on Friday night in Albany, and called his attention to the Carnegie gift. The Governor told him that any legislation necessary would without doubt be adopted.

When asked yesterday concerning Mr. Carnegie's gift, Mayor Van Wyck said:

"Yesterday afternoon George L. Rives, John Bigelow and John L. Cadwalader called on me, representing the New-York Public Library and also Mr. Carnegie. They submitted to me in person a letter from Mr. Carnegie, instead of sending it through the mail. The letter was Mr. Carnegie's offer.

"I told the gentlemen that I believed in circulating libraries, and that one circulating library is better than a dozen reading libraries. I said that it is a great offer, and must be met in the main by the city. Of course, there are a few technicalities that have to be considered, but they will be discussed.

"I insisted that libraries should be placed in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, and not all be confined to Manhattan and The Bronx. Here in New-York the New-York Public Library could be the medium to carry on the work, while in Brooklyn the Brooklyn Public Library could act in that capacity. In Queens the trustees of the Queens Public Library, appointed by me, have done efficient and effective work, and they could administer the work. As to Richmond, there is no public library, but one could be easily organized.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY."

"No matter what obstacles arise, my will is that this great offer shall be accepted. Where there is a will there is a way."

"Will you call a meeting of city officials or the Board of Estimate?" he was asked.

"No," said the Mayor, "I hardly think that necessary. I have called no meeting. There must be some legislation before we can do much. This is a grand offer from a grand man. He speaks in his letter of these being large times, but he is the largest man of the times. He is the greatest human product of the nineteenth century."

"I am confident," said Controller Coler, "that there is no obstacle worthy the name that will prevent the city from accepting this magnificent gift from Mr. Carnegie. It would be absurd to refuse it. Five million dollars in a lump does not grow on every tree, and we certainly must improve the opportunity presented."

"Will the nearness of the city to the debt limit cause any embarrassment?" he was asked.

"The debt limit need not embarrass us at all in considering this proposition. It is entirely true that the city has use for all its money, but the library matter is one that can be arranged for satisfactorily. It would not be necessary for the city to appropriate the proposed $5,200,000 in one lump. I take it that if the city shows its earnestness by promptly accepting the proposition the securing of the sites is a matter of detail to be considered later. Mr. Carnegie would impose no harsh or unreasonable conditions regarding the time necessary for the sites to be secured. If any legislation is needed from Albany it will be furnished promptly. I talked with Governor Odell last night in Albany, and he is very much interested in the library matter. He said that any legislation we might need in order to facilitate the work of going right ahead and accepting Mr. Carnegie's kind offer would doubtless be adopted promptly. I expect to see a number of gentlemen on Monday with reference to the steps necessary to be taken to advance the work.

A BOON TO THE CITY.

"It strikes me that Mr. Carnegie's gift will do for this city just what is needed in order to raise civic life to a higher standard. The branch libraries will be placed where the people will use them, and the boys and girls who are to be the men and women of the next generation will be made morally and intellectually stronger for the boon of good books."

Corporation Counsel Whalen spent a good part of yesterday afternoon in examining the law with reference to the acceptance of the gift. When asked to outline what the city would need to do, he said:

I am not sufficiently familiar with all the conditions under which the proposed gift was made to give an opinion at this time. It would be difficult to express an opinion on the subject until I have learned all the facts in regard to the matter. I expect to meet some of the men interested on Monday, and from them undoubtedly will learn the conditions associated with the gift.

Speaking generally, I am free to say that I am strongly in favor of the city accepting this magnificent present from Mr. Carnegie. I don't know what legal objections there are, if any, to its acceptance, but if the gift is intended for the benefit of the whole people, as I understand from the newspapers to be the case, then whatever legal objections there are to the gift will doubtless be overcome, and I certainly would do my part. I think the Municipal Assembly is competent to provide for the acquiring of the necessary sites.

Mr. Carnegie's gift is the handsomest thing that has ever been done for New-York by a single individual. I believe that others will be incited to similar deeds by the example of Mr. Carnegie. The gift emphasizes Mr. Carnegie's opinion that New-York is one of the greatest cities of the world. After many years in business in this country, and after living in other cities at home and abroad, he has made this city his home. His generosity to his employes shows him to be a man of heart as well as head, and his uniform kindness to his employes and his widespread generosity to the people in different cities of the United States mark him as the greatest of our wealthy men.

GET TOGETHER CLUB MEETING.

The Get Together Club will hold its next meeting in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening, March 26. It is to be an industrial meeting, the subject to be talked about and discussed being "The Industrial Betterment or Movements for Improving the Condition of the Employed." Mr. Carnegie's gift of $4,000,000 to his working people will come up for discussion, and those who speak will probably suggest to Mr. Carnegie a plan for his work on lines now carried out by them.

Among those who will speak will be George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New-York Central Railroad; H. F. Porter, chief engineer of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Clinton L. Rossiter, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and other well known employers of labor. W. Bayard Cutting will preside.

BOOKS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Borough Superintendent John Jasper believes that in all the new schools which are shaped like the letter "H" one of the wings could be utilized exclusively for such a library. He emphasized the importance of supplying teachers with adequate reference books, which could be had as soon as there was a demand for them.

City Superintendent W. H. Maxwell said that schoolhouses in the majority of cases are situated in the very heart of the densely settled portions of the city. For this reason he believes that they should be so well equipped with interesting and instructive books that they would illuminate the darkest corners of the neighborhoods in which they are placed.

The president of the Board of Education, Miles M. O'Brien, yesterday said:

"We have prepared a bill for the legislature which will authorize the Board of Education to grant $125,000 for the putting in of shelves in our school libraries if the city accepts Mr. Carnegie's plan. I think his offer will make it possible to stock our schools with the best literature from the Public Library."

Mr. O'Brien believes that the doors of the public schools should be left open for the greater part of the day and night—for eighteen hours, instead of for seven hours. He thinks that children and their parents should have access to the libraries of these buildings after the classes are dismissed. He welcomed Mr. Carnegie's gift, because it may eventually bring about such an arrangement.

HOSTILE TO CONSOLIDATION.

BROOKLYN MEN WOULD ACCEPT CARNEGIE PLAN, BUT WANT TO ADMINISTER THEIR OWN LIBRARIES.

Henry Sanger Snow, chairman of the Administration Committee of the Brooklyn Public Library and a trustee of the Brooklyn Library, in Montague-st., said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

In my opinion a consolidation of the library system of Brooklyn with the Public Library of New-York is not desirable from the point of view of Brooklyn interests. I think it would almost certainly result in subordination of the Brooklyn interests to those of the larger borough. Necessarily the dominant element in the administration of such a consolidation would be New-York and not Brooklyn men, and it would follow naturally, and without any intention on their part so to do, that the greatest weight and importance would be given to the requirements of Manhattan. They would be apt to do most for and be most interested in that part of the greater city with which they were most closely identified and which they know best. Brooklyn has a population of 1,200,000 approximately, three-fifths of that of Manhattan and The Bronx. This of itself constitutes a great and almost independent municipal division. It is so separated from New-York that I think its interests, library and other, will be best directed and administered by a body of Brooklyn men.

So far as I have given thought to the matter, it seems to me that in some combination between the boards of the Brooklyn Public Library and the Brooklyn Library, intrusted with the development of the Brooklyn general library system, and the application of such proportion of Mr. Carnegie's great gift as may be determined the Borough of Brooklyn is entitled to, will be found the best disposition of his gift, so far as Brooklyn is concerned. I do not mean by this that there should be complete harmony of action between the library systems of Manhattan and Brooklyn and their governing boards. Quite the contrary. But I think that library conditions have already reached a stage of development in Brooklyn and are now under such intelligent administration here that we can expect the best results for this borough from the administration of the Brooklyn portion of this fund by the men already identified with library work.

Professor Franklin W. Hooper, director of the Brooklyn Institute and a director of the Brooklyn Public Library, said:

The magnificent gift of Mr. Carnegie will have a very great influence on the educational institutions of New-York. The need for branch public libraries in every section of New-York is great. Mr. Carnegie's plan to distribute the branch libraries throughout the various boroughs is most commendable. Their distribution among the boroughs should be in proportion to the population. Brooklyn should have its full quota of branch libraries. The Brooklyn Public Library has already established fifteen branches in buildings rented for the purpose. Brooklyn needs at least twenty-five branch library buildings. They should be part of a general Brooklyn library system, with a single central library structure, to be erected by the city, as already authorized by act of legislature. Brooklyn is so large and so individual in character that she deserves a library system of her own. Brooklyn already has the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, in the Eastern Parkway, and this is all she possesses to distinguish her from the rest of greater New-York. A great public library building, well located, should form a counterpart of the Brooklyn Museum. The real estate interests in Brooklyn demand the erection of adequate public buildings on this side of the East River. The large educational institutions, like the Polytechnic Institute, the Adelphi College, the Packer Institute, the Long Island College Hospital and the high schools should have a large reference library. The people of Brooklyn should demand, and they deserve to have, a fine library of their own. Brooklyn is helping to build a public library building in Manhattan. Manhattan, in turn, should help to build a public library building in Brooklyn.

Educational institutions should not be managed by outside parties, but by the people whom they serve and by whom their real value is created. Private libraries, like the one in Montague-st., will doubtless find a way to co-operate with the Brooklyn public library system, whereby they also may be benefited by the great benefaction of Mr. Carnegie. The Brooklyn Public Library, together with the Montague-st. library, should form the basis of an organization of public library interests in Brooklyn, and the Carnegie branch libraries, together with existing libraries which are not directly connected with schools or institutions, should all be under the management of a Brooklyn library board. Any other proposition does not take into consideration Brooklyn's interest in the broadest sense. I am very glad to learn that Mayor Van Wyck and other city officers have expressed their confidence that the branch libraries of Brooklyn that may be the outcome of Mr. Carnegie's gift should be managed by a Brooklyn organization. The schools of Brooklyn have suffered since consolidation because the Central Board of Education, composed of a majority of Manhattan residents, does not appreciate the needs for education in Brooklyn, and does not supply the necessary buildings and equipments for common school education.

We have thirty-five thousand children in Brooklyn on half time. We have had practically no new school buildings in Brooklyn since annexation with New-York. We need a separate Brooklyn school and school management.

Alexander E. Orr, a trustee of the New-York Public Library and of the Brooklyn Library, in Montague-st., said last evening that it would be a happy circumstance if all the public libraries could be consolidated and be under one head. He had no doubt that the Brooklyn Library, in Montague-st., would take the matter up and arrive at some conclusion.

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, president of the Brooklyn Public Library, said that he did not think that any special advantage would be gained by consolidation, and that the two library systems should be kept separate. Nothing would be gained by union.

William A. White, president of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Library, in Montague-st., said at his home, No. 158 Columbia Heights, that the community was greatly indebted to Mr. Carnegie for his generous offer, and that the Board of Trustees of the New-York Public Library were the sort of men to be intrusted with such an offer. The question of consolidation was worthy of respect and careful consideration. Mr. White said he was inclined to be in favor of it. The Brooklyn Library had a plant worth $750,000, which had been given in the last forty years by people who did not give it for charitable purposes, but to build up a library of high grade. It was a good working library of its size. Mr. White's theory was that there should be a small central board, but that it was important to keep up local interest and local control. To a certain extent the libraries should be regulated from the top, but there should also be a great deal of freedom for the local board. The subscriptions of the Brooklyn Library did not pay half the expenses. The income from the endowment fund paid more than half the expenses of maintenance.

Willis A. Hardwell, librarian of the Brooklyn Library, in Montague-st., said that he thought, if the question of consolidation was left with the present board of administration, they would be in favor of it. It was hard to run the library as a subscription library. It would be easier to run it as a free public library, if it had large endowments, free of all vicissitudes. The directors had never objected to making the library a part of the free public library system, if it had adequate means with which to do it.

LEGISLATURE WILL ACT, SAYS PLATT.

There was no conference of Republican leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and none is scheduled for the immediate future. Senator Platt was at the hotel and a few Republicans called upon him, but no question of moment was taken up. Senator Platt expressed deep admiration for Andrew Carnegie and his offer to establish sixty-five branch libraries in this city. "I don't think," said the Senator, "that there will be any hesitancy displayed by the legislature in fulfilling its part of the contract." All of the members of the State legislature who were seen echoed Senator Platt's remarks.

SAID HIS AGE WAS 120 YEARS.

COLORED MAN, ONCE A SLAVE, DIES IN A BARN IN WHICH HE LIVED ALONE.

James Garrison, an old colored man who declared that he was over one hundred years old, was found dead in his bed in a stable in Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, Staten Island, Friday morning. The old man had lived alone in the stable for nearly twenty-five years, supporting himself by odd jobs, and in later years, when he became feeble, being cared for by residents in the vicinity.

Garrison was born on Staten Island, and in his youth was a slave, belonging to the old Garrison family. For over a quarter of a century he was in the employ of Nicholas Duryea, who lived at Port Richmond, as coachman. When the Duryea family moved away some twenty-five years ago, Garrison remained in the stable. The old man gave his age as 120 years.

COPPER COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Trenton, N. J., March 16.—The Coconino Copper Company, capital $6,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to mine and smelt copper and other ores. The incorporators were Donald Grant, of Fairbault, Minn.; Laurence P. Boyle, of Chicago, and Thomas F. Noonan, jr., of Bayonne, N. J.

GAS WAR IN YONKERS.

ALDERMAN IN BRINGING ACTION FOR ANNULMENT OF CITY LIGHTING CONTRACT MAKES CHARGES AGAINST COLLEAGUES.

John H. Coyne, an alderman of Yonkers, has brought an action against the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of that city to annul a gas lighting contract made by the Board of Aldermen last year with the Yonkers Gas Light Company, which involves $1,000,000. Through the service of a summons and complaint on Mayor Leslie Sutherland yesterday Alderman Coyne, under the title of "Taxpayer in the city of Yonkers," asks the courts to declare the contract void on the ground that the amount of money involved is in excess of the amount permitted for public lighting by the city charter, is a violation of the charter, and that the contract never received the Mayor's signature, and is accordingly no contract. The complaint makes charges against five aldermen, who composed the lighting committee of the Common Council which recommended the acceptance of the $10,000,000 gas contract, and charges one of the committee, Alderman John H. Southwick, as acting as agent and spokesman for the Yonkers Gas Light Company to waste, injure and spoilate the funds of the city. The complaint alleges that the Yonkers Common Council and the Yonkers Gas Light Company worked with each other through Alderman Southwick.

The gas company offered to supply Welsbach lamps to the city, 1,600 in number, at the rate of $30 a year. When the application was made the city was using 1,591 of the old style gas lights, for which it was paying $19 a year each. In addition to the gas lamps, nearly a thousand incandescent and arc electric lights were in use. After a public meeting had been held and the proposed measure was vigorously opposed, the Lighting Committee reported favorably on the contract, and on June 12 of last year the Common Council approved the report, one alderman voting no. Mayor Sutherland vetoed the contract on the ground that the contract was injurious to the city, and that a ten year term was excessive.

The aldermen two weeks later reapproved the report of the Lighting Committee over the Mayor's veto, three of the fourteen aldermen voting no. Mayor Sutherland stated that he would never sign the contract. The gas company assumed that the vote of a majority of the aldermen over the Mayor's veto was sufficient to constitute a binding contract, and three members of the Lighting Committee authorized them to redistrict the city lighting. This the company did, and 1,600 Welsbach lights are now in use in the city. Every influence that could be brought to bear was used to have the Mayor affix his signature to the contract, it being well known that the gas authorities sought the intercession of Senator Platt and the State Republican organization to force him to approve the contract, but without avail.

The electric lighting contract terminated last July, and owing to the fact that the new gas contract called for the elimination of practically all the arc lamps, the Common Council was unable to make or break any agreement with the electric light company, which is the Whitney Trust of this city. The city is being supplied with all the electric lamps called for in the old contract, for which it will have to pay.

Under the direction of the city attorney, the city auditor announced that he would pass no bills from the gas company. The Mayor was also advised by the city counsel that the contract without his signature was not binding. The gas company has presented no bill for the gas supplied to date, and it is thought in many quarters here that the action brought by Alderman Coyne is backed by the company. The case will determine the validity of the contract without the Mayor's signature.

KNOWS OF FOSBURG MURDER

CONVICT MEMBER OF THE WIRE GANG ACCUSES BLY AND QUINN OF CRIME.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 16.—William McCaughey, a member of the notorious Wire Gang, who is now serving a term of two and a half years in the State prison at Cranston for theft of wire, this afternoon sent a letter to Mrs. Robert L. Fosburg, at Pittsfield, Mass., in which he said that if she or any one representing her would come to Cranston he would tell all he knew concerning the murder of Miss May Fosburg last August.

He says in the letter that his reason for not disclosing anything when Mrs. Fosburg and Judge Taylor visited him at the jail in East Greenwich was that he was afraid he might be implicated in the crime. Now he was serving a sentence at Cranston and was willing to give the information. John Bly, one of the Wire Gang, had worn cloth top shoes last August, just like those found at the Fosburg house after the murder, and when he went to Bly's house in October, after being released from the jail in Brookline, Conn., he had noticed that these shoes were gone. At the house of Jonathan Smith, another member of the gang, he had missed in October a brown derby hat which Smith had been accustomed to wear. Bly had turned State's evidence against the other members of the gang in regard to the burglary at Adams, Mass., in order to divert suspicion from Quinn and himself. Patterson had told him he knew all about the Pittsfield murder.

In an interview at the jail McCaughy said Bly, Patterson and Hackett, all members of the gang, had robbed the zylonite mill at Adams in July, before he had been committed to jail in Brookline, Conn., and that accordingly they could have had no motive in visiting it again in August at the time of the Fosburg murder. He accused Bly and Quinn of the murder. He had seen Quinn here after he had returned from the Brookline jail, and Quinn had told him he was going away.

Troy, N. Y., March 16 (Special).—A dispatch from Chatham says that Mr. Fosburg, father of the girl who was shot last summer at Pittsfield Mass., has been to the jail at Hudson and partially identified a prisoner there, Vaughn Hawkins, who was arrested in New-York for a robbery committed in Columbia County.

Mr. Fosburg says that while the burglars who entered his house wore masks, still the general appearance of Hawkins conforms with that of one of them. The suspicions of the officers are further strengthened by the conformity of Hawkins to the printed descriptions sent out by the Pittsfield police. In addition, the prisoner tells conflicting stories.

MR. ZIMMERMAN SAILS ON UMBRIA

FATHER-IN-LAW OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER TAKES OCCASION TO DENY CERTAIN STORIES.

Among the passengers on the steamer Umbria, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, the father of the Duchess of Manchester, and Miss B. Evans, her aunt.

Mr. Zimmerman was not inclined to talk for publication. "I am going over to spend a month with my daughter," he said, "and for a rest. I shall return in a month. There is no truth in the story that I have sold out on this side and am going to live in England. I shall leave the ship at Queenstown and go direct to Dublin. I will remain in Dublin for a day and from there go to Tanderagee Castle. The estate is only half an hour's run from Belfast. I expect to spend the month there, though I may visit the duke's estate at Kimbolton, England."

"Is there any truth in the story recently published that you are soon to be married?"

"No, sir," he replied. "That story is like some others which have appeared from time to time. I read the story that the people of Cincinnati wanted a chance to bid on a chair which had been broken by the duke," he added, laughing, "and I have also seen some funny cartoons in which I figured." He said that he knew nothing of the breach of promise suit against the duke. Some one suggested that young men do many foolish things before they are married, and Mr. Zimmerman said, "That is so."

Mr. Zimmerman took occasion to say before sailing that he had not been appealed to by the duke to pay for two dogs before the latter sailed for home. The incident took place at the Holland House the day that the duke sailed. It was said that the dogs were seized by the owner because the nobleman refused to pay a large balance due on them. Mr. Zimmerman said that it was simply a case of a man desiring to sell two dogs and the duke refusing to buy.

Mr. Zimmerman has made arrangements for the shipping to Ireland of a large quantity of furniture and bric-à-brac, some of which is from his home in Cincinnati. He refused to say whether he would render the duke financial and other assistance, but it was learned from a friend of Mr. Zimmerman's that he will "see the duke" through.

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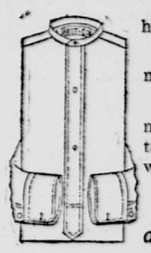

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EDWIN C. BURT CO., 54 West 23d Street

MISSING CAPTAIN HEARD FROM.

HENRY ADAMS LUND, THOUGHT TO BE DEAD, APPEARS IN NANAIMO, VANCOUVER.

A letter received at the office of Funch, Edye & Co., yesterday, from Thomas Turnbull & Sons, of Whitby, England, owners of the steamer Eddie, revealed for the first time the whereabouts of Henry Adams Lund, who disappeared mysteriously in November, 1898. He is at Nanaimo, Vancouver, engaged in business. In 1898 Lund was captain of the Eddie. The steamer arrived at this port on November 13, 1898, from Iloilo. She was tied up at Doscher's Sugar Refinery, Long Island City. A few days after reaching this port a pistol shot was heard in the cabin of the steamer by the chief officer, named Johnson. Johnson started along the deck toward the cabin, when Captain Lund came upon deck and remarked: "I had a new pistol, which went off accidentally. There was nobody hurt." The cabin clock was smashed by the bullet. After Lund disappeared it was said that perhaps he had been murdered by his crew, and that on this occasion he had shot at the steward.

On November 19 Lund drew $250 at the office of Funch, Edye & Co. He then disappeared. All sorts of stories went abroad regarding the causes for his disappearance. Funch, Edye & Co. authorized the Pinkerton Detective Agency to offer a reward of $500 for his body, and a reward was also offered by the British Consul-General. Representatives of Funch, Edye & Co. examined a score of bodies at the time in the search for that of Lund. But these efforts were without avail.

The letter received yesterday says that a brother of Lund had received a letter from him dated at Nanaimo. In the letter Lund says that he has a dim recollection of buying a railroad ticket from Philadelphia to Chicago and another at Chicago for Seattle. The offers to reward the finder of Lund's body were withdrawn yesterday after the letter was received.

Lund left a wife and family in England.

CAMPANIA HAS ROUGH VOYAGE.

SHE COMES IN SEVERAL HOURS LATE—INCIDENTS AT THE PIER.

The steamer Campania of the Cunard Line, which reached here last evening several hours later in the day than she usually enters this port, experienced rough weather on the voyage. She suffered no injury, however, beyond a little damage to the hurricane deck. Many waves broke on board. The time of the passage was six days, eleven hours and twenty-seven minutes.

Among the passengers were Consuelo, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, her sister, Lady Lister-Kaye, and Sir John Lister-Kaye. They came here to attend the funeral of Fernando A. Yznaga, the brother of the duchess and Lady Lister-Kaye.

Other passengers were Hammersley Heenan, engineer in chief of the harbor at Cape Town, and Professor Knight, of St. Andrew's University. Professor Knight is to lecture on philosophical subjects in Boston. On Friday evening he read to the passengers several unpublished poems relating to Queen Victoria, which are soon to appear in book form under the caption "Pro Patria." One of the poems was written by Lord Dufferin in 1854.

The inspection of the baggage by the customs officers showed that the new men were becoming better acquainted with their duties. There was one unpleasant incident which might be attributed to the new regulation excluding friends from the parts of the pier where the baggage is being examined. Two boys, Edward and Richard Williams, second cabin passengers, who had been sent over here by a widowed mother to live with an uncle, Harry Meadnis, at New-London, Conn., were prevented for some time by the new regulation from meeting their relative. He had never seen them nor they him.

The boys were taken on the steamer again for the night after going ashore, when their uncle, who was waiting outside the dead line, managed to get word to them, and they were brought to a point where they could speak to him.

Consuelo, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Lister-Kaye, who started to leave the pier as soon as they landed, were stopped, because on one of them, depending from the waist, was a bag containing a handkerchief! They were identified and permitted to pass.

Miss Merion Kemp had difficulty with a number of diamonds and pieces of jewelry which she had received as presents while abroad. She exhibited the bills for them to show their value, but there was a disposition on the part of the Appraiser not to pass them at her valuation.

CANAL COMMITTEE IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, March 16.—A special meeting of the Canal Enlargement Committee was held this afternoon in the Merchants' Exchange to consider the canal recommendation of Governor Odell. The principal result of the session was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Spencer Clinton, chairman; George H. Raymond, Alfred Haines, John Cunneen and ex-Senator Laughlin, to confer with a committee composed of canal men from New-York and intermediate points and agree on some plan of improvement, which will in due time be transmitted to the Governor.

THE SEABOARD AIR BOND SYNDICATE.

It is understood that Vermilye & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. are included in the syndicate which recently purchased $10,000,000 5 per cent gold bonds of the Seaboard Air Line system, at a price said to be par and interest. The loan is secured by a deposit of consolidated 4 per cent Seaboard Air Line bonds, hypothecated at 55 per cent of their par value.

CERTIFICATES FILED WITH THE MAYOR.

Walter B. Atterbury and George R. Manchester, representing the Republican County Committees of Kings and New-York Counties, respectively, visited the Mayor's office yesterday and filed the certificates with the Mayor, as required by law, regarding the selections for Commissioners of Elections. The County Committee of New-York named Charles B. Page, of No. 334 West Fifty-sixth-st., as its selection, and the Kings County organization selected Michael J. Dady, as already announced.

The Democrats have until Monday to file their recommendations with the Mayor. It was said last night that a conference would take place at the Democratic Club to-morrow night to decide on the Democratic commissioners. Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that it was altogether likely that the commissioners would be taken from Manhattan and Brooklyn.

SHOT HIMSELF DEAD TO AVOID ARREST.

Columbia, S. C., March 16 (Special).—Armed with a bench warrant that ordered them to bring the body of J. M. Ashley, dead or alive, into the presence of the court in Barnwell, the constables could only bring his dead body. Ashley, a white man, had been indicted for housebreaking. He had been pardoned a few months ago from the penitentiary, where he had been sent for grand larceny. When indicted for housebreaking, he gave bond for appearance for trial. He failed to come to court today, and a bench warrant was issued. Ashley was at his home, and on seeing the constables approach his house he shot himself dead.

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