# PHILADELPHIA AFFAIRS.

## POLITICAL DOCTORS WILL HOLD A CONSULTATION ON DEMOCRATIC AFFAIRS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—Political doctors from "up the State" will come to this city in a few days to hold a consultation on the moribund Philadelphia Democracy, and an attempt will be made to resuscitate and rejuvenate the organization. For years the Philadelphia Democrats who have not been ashamed to be known as such have been split into two factions, and have been acting as assistant Republicans by turns to whichever of the two Republican factions was uppermost. This condition was caused by the system of "minority representation" which obtains in some of the departments of the city's service.

The most lucrative positions to which Democrats could aspire were those of judges, city commissioner, mercantile appraisers, Board of Revision of Taxes and real estate assessors. Of these only the judges and the city commissioner are elective, but some Democratic judges elected by the people have died under Republican State administrations, and their successors have been the selection of Republican Governors, and for years no judge in good health has failed of recomination by his party. These Democratic judges have had the selection of the minority member of the Board of Revision of Taxes, which has the appointment of two real estate assessors in each ward, one of whom must be a representative of the Democratic party. The Democrat on the Board of Mercantile Appraisers has always owed his appointment to a Republican Auditor General and Republican City Treasurer.

These are the loaves and fishes over which the Democrats war among themselves. Harking back to the source of these emoluments, each faction has sought the aid of the dominant Republican faction, and has returned the favor when its Republican friends needed help.

The Democratic factions are now known as Pattison-Gordonites—named for ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison and ex-Judge James G. Gordon—who have sided with the Insurgent-Republican faction, led by ex-Senator David Martin, and the Donnelly-Ryanites—so named because their leaders are Magistrate Charles Donnelly, chairman of the city committee, and Thomas J. Ryan, minority city commissioner—who furnished valuable assistance to the present regular Republican organization controlled by Senator Quay's friends—State Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham and Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge.

Under this system favored individual Democrats have gained some offices and Democracy has lost all prestige. Of the one hundred thousand Democrats who voted for Mr. Bryan for President the first time, thirty thousand are left for the two factions to divide. The others either refrain from politics altogether or help to swell the abnormal Republican majorities.

Colonel James M. Guffey, Democratic National Committeeman for Pennsylvania, and the leaders of the party elsewhere in the State, have been casting about to discover a remedy for this condition of the party, and in consequence a committee appointed by the State committee is coming to Philadelphia. Governor Pattison and Judge Gordon have the ears of its members, but Donnelly and Ryan are in control of the organization, and to forestall them have made changes in the party rules to meet the demands of fairness to the "outs."

In Republican ranks in Pennsylvania the tension over the candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination is as high as it has been at any time since Governor Stone did the second "ripping" of Pittsburg for ex-Insurgent Senator William Flinn. The opponents in the regular Republican ranks of Attorney General Elkin, who for more than a year has been looked upon as the slated candidate of the organization leaders to succeed Governor Stone, have devoted the last week to attempts to mix up the Philadelphia end of the organization in the bitter fight which is going on in the western part of the State. They "deplore" Mr. Elkin's quasi-indorsement of Governor Stone's desertion of Senator Quay's old friends in Pittsburg to make Flinn converts to the organization, and "fear" it will prove too much for the organization, confronted by a fusion of Insurgents and country Democrats, to elect Mr. Elkin Governor and at the same time to elect a clear majority of regulars to the next legislature, and thus secure the re-election of United States Senator Penrose, the idol of the Philadelphia regulars.

The fear felt by Mr. Elkin's friends that Senator Quay's resurrection act, with Don Cameron playing corpse, is not stage play, has been most evident, and has not been altogether relieved by knowledge of the fact that Mr. Elkin is spending a week with Senator Quay at his winter retreat at San Lucie, Fla., at Mr. Quay's urgent request. These friends say they have heard from Florida, and they are claiming that the Senator will abandon his idea of harmony without Elkin as the standard bearer, and will stand up for rewarding the faithful—which Mr. Elkin certainly has been. In the same breath they declare that their candidate will defy the Senator and argue that if Mr. Elkin persists in his candidacy when he returns from Florida, on Monday or Tuesday, it will be because he has secured the Senator's indorsement.

That part of the conservative element in this city which has been supporting the administration of Mayor Ashbridge, in spite of or because of the virulence with which it has been attacked, is inclined to put on a thinking cap, since the award a few days ago of the street cleaning and garbage collecting contracts for 1902. The American Product Company, the property of politicians who have been known favorites of the administration, has secured the garbage contract at $489,000, an advance of almost $50,000 over its contract price for 1901. The public has not been enlightened as to the reason why it should cost the company 10 per cent more this year than last. Neither has the people been taken into the confidence of the private firms of contractors who will get in 1902 $131,000 more than the $591,000 which they receive this year for cleaning the streets and gathering up the ashes.

This kind of continuous increase of expenses along almost the whole line of the city's contracts is altogether disproportionate to any actual increase in the amount of work done or the cost of labor and material. The taxpayers may remember this when election time comes again—or they may not. They will when the tax rate is increased.

There assembled this last week in this city a notable body of representatives of a sect for many years bitterly divided into three. Their special purpose was to confer on the propagation of the doctrine of universal peace and to arrest the spirit of war. During more than seventy years the followers of Elias Hicks have held aloof from the orthodox followers of George Fox, and the followers of Wilbur from both. Their religious differences have been maintained with all the tenacity of conviction which distinguishes the most obstinate dogmatists under the designation of "American Friends." But on this occasion their representatives came together from the three branches on ground common to them all—opposition to war.

This is the first time since the Hicks schism that there has been a general union of the various sectarians who, in popular parlance, are known as "Quakers." It is true that they came together for only one special object, but it may be not altogether unsignificant of some relaxation of the rigid lines of their olden differences that, after so long a separation, they should be willing to unite at all temporarily.

### BUSINESS PART OF SALEM, W. VA., BURNED

Parkersburg, W. Va., Dec. 15.—The fire which started last night at Salem, seventy miles east of here, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroyed practically the entire business part of that city. Fifty-six houses, stores and other buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at more than $300,000, with little insurance. The city has a water supply, but the water was secured with difficulty, owing to the extremely cold weather, and before it was turned on the fire the flames had spread until they were beyond control. The fire originated in a newspaper office, but the cause is unknown.

### THE LEADER THAT FAILED.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

The Editor of "The Joyville Journal" was looking for a white spot on the office towel. The paper had gone to press two hours ago, and he had finished writing his leader for the morrow. There was joy in his heart as he stood there with dripping hands, hunting for the clean spot. He couldn't help thinking of the pleasant things he had said about the Hon. Abbott Blodgett in the editorial on that gentleman's candidacy for the postmastership.

"The Hon. Abbott Blodgett," the Editor of "The Journal" had written, "has lived in Joyville ever since his boyhood, and he has never made an enemy. He is one of nature's nobles."

These sentences kept passing through the editor's mind as he stood there hunting for a place on which to wipe his hands. He was proud of them and glad to say a good word for Mr. Blodgett, because the latter had once helped him to get the county printing. Suddenly, just as he had succeeded in finding a place on the towel that didn't seem to be quite as much soiled as the rest of it, he heard heavy steps on the stairway and a confusion of voices, like the angry sounds produced by the Roman mob in the play.

Before the Editor of "The Journal" could arm himself for trouble an indignant crowd of citizens, headed by the Hon. Abbott Blodgett, rushed into the office and demanded satisfaction. The editor took one look at the editorial that he had been so proud of, and then jumped through a window, taking the sash with him.

The printer had done his deadly work once more. In the paper the leaded leader said:

"The Hon. Abbott Blodgett has lived in Joyville ever since his boyhood, and he has never made an enemy. He is one of nature's noodles."

They found the wrecked sash three miles beyond the outskirts of the town.

# IMPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

## THEIR TOTAL VALUE FOR TEN MONTHS ENDED WITH OCTOBER WAS $3,186,953.

Washington, Dec. 15 (Special).—The prominence given to the commerce between the United States and the Philippine Islands through the recent decision of the Supreme Court and the necessity for legislation on that subject lends especial interest to some figures prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics relative to the present imports from the Philippines and the constant demands of the United States upon the tropics for articles of daily requirement. These figures show that the total value of imports from the Philippines in the ten months ended with October, 1901, was $3,186,953. Of that sum only $222,797 was dutiable and $2,964,156 was free of duty. Of the dutiable imports $188,159 represented the value of sugar, the value of all other dutiable articles being $34,638. Of the free importations $2,945,771 was manila hemp. The importation of hemp from the Philippines in 1901 shows a large reduction, compared with the corresponding months of 1900, due in part to the small production of hemp in the islands during the crop year of 1900, and in part to a great reduction in price. In the ten months of 1900 ended with October, 27,966 tons of manila hemp imported were valued at $5,225,261, and in the same months of 1901, 20,579 tons of hemp imported from the islands were valued at $2,945,771, the decrease in price thus being from $187 in 1900 to $143 a ton in 1901 for the period under consideration.

The small proportion of domestic sugar consumption which the Philippine Islands are supplying is shown by a comparison of the above figures of sugar imported from the Philippines with those of the total sugar importations during the year. The total importation of sugar into the United States in the ten months ended with October amounts to about 4,000,000,000 pounds, valued at about $100,000,000, and of this enormous total only 11,424,000 pounds, valued at $188,159, came from the Philippine Islands. In other words, they have supplied during the present year about one-fifth of 1 per cent of the total value of importations of sugar. The October report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that importations of sugar from all countries except Hawaii and Porto Rico amounted to 3,246,065,267 pounds, valued at $72,985,084. The reports from the collector at Hawaii show that there was shipped to the United States from Hawaii in the ten months ended with October, 1901, 645,095,290 pounds of sugar valued at $24,454,076. Add to this the amount shipped from Porto Rico, and the total importations of sugar during the ten months will aggregate the figures above named—4,000,000,000 pounds, valued at $100,000,000.

These figures of the sugar importation indicate in some degree the dependence of the United States upon the tropics for the requirements of daily life. Of the $160,000,000 of sugar imported into the United States in the ten months of 1901, all but about $12,000,000 came from the tropics. During the same time the importations of coffee amounted to $57,994,303; raw silk, $23,996,615; rubber, $23,363,768; hemp, sisal, jute, etc., $21,190,922; tobacco, $13,802,700; tea, $6,786,379; cotton, $6,000,228, and cocoa, $5,579,031.

The following table shows the value of the importations of tropical and subtropical productions into the United States in the fiscal year 1901, including in the statement all sugar, of which, as already shown, the very large proportion is from the tropics:

TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

| Articles. | Value. |
|---|---|
| Sugar | $80,487,800 |
| Coffee | 62,861,399 |
| Silk, raw | 30,051,565 |
| India rubber | 28,455,383 |
| Vegetable fibres | 22,932,506 |
| Tobacco and manufactures | 19,770,526 |
| Fruits, etc | 19,586,702 |
| Tea | 11,017,876 |
| Cotton, raw | 6,787,828 |
| Cocoa | 6,761,669 |
| Gums | 6,639,139 |
| Spices | 3,563,109 |
| Cabinet woods | 2,993,349 |
| Rice and rice flour | 2,324,898 |
| Cork and manfactures | 2,270,995 |
| Licorice root | 1,737,097 |
| Indigo | 1,402,894 |
| Dyewoods | 1,274,445 |
| Cinchona barks | 1,025,546 |
| Vanilla beans | 875,229 |
| Sponges | 717,550 |
| Chocolate | 141,592 |
| Gutta percha | 130,957 |
| Total | $323,810,155 |

### MANY CHICAGO CARS BURNED.

## LOSS ESTIMATED AT $130,000—FIRE HYDRANTS FROZEN.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The total destruction of the Lincoln-ave. car barns of the Chicago Traction Company, with more than one hundred and sixty streetcars, resulted from a fire that was discovered at an early hour this morning. Besides the building, nearly all the grip cars and trailers used on the Lincoln-ave. line were destroyed. The intense cold of the last two days contributed much to the spread of the flames, as the fire hydrants in the vicinity were found to be frozen. When a supply of water had been obtained by thawing out the hydrants, after a delay of twenty minutes, the building was doomed. Soon after the first stream was directed on the flames the entire second story of the building was ablaze, and fell, with about one hundred open summer cars that were stored there.

The intense cold of the early morning added to the difficulties presented by the fire, and made it necessary to work the men in shifts, exhausted workers being relieved by comrades, who had short rests in neighboring stores, which were thrown open to the fire fighters.

John M. Roach, president of the traction company, placed the loss at about $130,000, partly covered by insurance, but the exact amount he was unable to state. It is supposed the fire originated from an overheated stove in one of the cars in the barn. It was reported that a watchman was in the barn when the fire was discovered, and he had not been seen after it was under control, but there is so far no positive evidence that he was burned.

The heavy east wall of the building fell across Sheffield-ave., and flying bricks demolished the front of a saloon opposite. The flames also communicated to a frame dwelling next the saloon, but this blaze was quickly subdued, with small loss. The saloon was damaged to the extent of $2,000.

A serious danger to the firemen was from the broken trolley wires, which were charged with electricity. These were buried in the débris or coiled along the streets, and offered great danger to the firemen until the current was turned off. The temperature of 15 degrees below zero coated the hose with a thick covering of ice, which required the utmost care in handling it.

### BALLSTON BANK TO RESUME.

## EMBEZZLEMENT OF THE TELLER HAS LEFT ONLY $1,218 29 OF THE SURPLUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The First National Bank of Ballston Spa, which closed two weeks ago, pending an examination and investigation of the books by Bank Examiner Graham, of Albany, expects to resume business on Thursday next.

The report sent to the Controller of the Currency places the total defalcation of the embezzling teller, Charles E. Fitcham, at $115,256 87, and the surplus $116,475 92, leaving a balance of $1,218 95.

### TRIED THREE METHODS OF SUICIDE.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 14.—Mrs. Lindley C. Kent, forty-six years old, wife of a prominent business man, committed suicide in a sensational manner at her home in this city to-day. She locked herself in the bathroom and cut the arteries in both wrists. She then filled the bath tub half full of water and got into it to drown. Next she took a pillow and held it firmly with both hands across her mouth and nostrils, and death from suffocation ensued. Mrs. Kent had been ill a long time, to which fact her suicide is attributed.

### TUG SUNK BY STEAMER.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14.—As the Bay Line steamer Alabama was putting off from the Seaboard Air Line terminal station this evening, on the Portsmouth side of the harbor, she ran down the tug Alliance, striking that vessel just abaft the starboard bow, and stove in a large hole. The tug began to settle at once. Captain Bohannon, of the Alabama, lowered his lifeboats, and by quick work rescued Captain Miller and all eight of the Alliance's crew, just as that craft sank. The Alabama was uninjured, and proceeded on her way to Baltimore about an hour behind time.

### GALVESTON MAN DIES ON A TRAIN.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 15.—George Sealey, one of a committee of four appointed by the Galveston commission to represent the city in a conference with a committee of New-York holders of Galveston city bonds, died on a train near St. Louis yesterday while on the way to New-York. His death was due to heart failure. No man had been more closely identified with the growth of Galveston in the last quarter of a century than Mr. Sealey. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1835.

### A TRIBUTE TO THE DEPARTED.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, she's a great talker."

"Talked her husband bald, hasn't she?"

"No, the baldness was the work of his first wife. She didn't talk much, but she left some ample proofs of the excellence of her methods and her muscle. She faded away when his hair was gone. She said she seemed to have lost her grip. I almost felt sorry for her. Yes, indeed, she was a woman of action rather than of words."

# A CLEVER THIEF ROBS RAILROAD.

## HE TELLS AN ELEVATED STATION AGENT THAT HE HAS BEEN SENT TO RELIEVE HIM.

Central Office detectives are looking for a bold sneak thief, who early last Saturday night got away with nearly $400, the entire day's receipts at the uptown station of the elevated road at West Broadway and Grand-st. At 7:30 p. m. a man entered the station and told the regular agent, whose name is William Fischler, that he had been sent by G. W. Demort, night inspector, to relieve him. He greeted Fischler with, "Hello, Fischler! I'm sorry, old man, but there's trouble uptown waiting for you, and I've been sent down to take charge." Fischler knew him as an employe of the road, and as the man was dressed in the regular uniform he thought it was all right. The stranger told him to hand over the day's receipts, as well as his passbook, book of rules and unsold tickets, and then to report at the headquarters of the road, at Eighty-first-st.

At the same time another stranger stepped off a downtown train and handed the ticket chopper there a dispatch, purporting to come from the telegraph station above, saying that Fischler had been relieved and that he was to report to headquarters immediately. Everything seemed regular, and no questions were asked. This second stranger went to the street, saying he was going home. The first thief sold tickets for about five minutes and then called to the ticket chopper, Edward Duffy, to take charge, as he wanted to wash his hands and face. Duffy did so, and after about five minutes the new agent returned. Ten minutes later he again asked Duffy to take charge for a few minutes, saying he wanted to go to the closet. This time there was a long line of persons buying tickets, and Duffy was kept busy for fully half an hour. He then became suspicious, although a roll of bills was lying on the counter near the window. He called to Powers, the agent on the other side, to come over, and asked him to search for the stranger. Powers did so, but could not find him. Then Duffy discovered that there was no money in the drawers and none in sight except the roll, which contained $18, and the money he had taken in himself. Powers immediately telegraphed to Night Inspector Demort, who sent word back that no order to relieve Fischler had been issued. Soon afterward Fischler came from headquarters, and on counting up found that $388 had been taken. Fischler was suspended. He had been in the employ of the company over twelve years and bore a good record. He describes the man who deceived him as about twenty-four years old.

### FATAL SHOOTING IN A SALOON.

## WITNESSES SAY THE PRISONER MADE THE ATTACK WITHOUT PROVOCATION.

Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem police court yesterday remanded William Thompson, twenty-two years old, who gave his home as No. 228 East Fortieth-st., to the coroner on the charge of homicide. Thompson, who is a barber, entered a saloon at One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st. and Third-ave. on Thursday evening, when Matthew Farley, twenty years old, of No. 405 West Forty-fourth-st., was drinking at the bar with some friends. It is alleged by three witnesses, who are held in the House of Detention, that Thompson, without prelude or apparent provocation, shot Farley, and then backed out of the saloon with the revolver in his hand. The man backed into the arms of Patrolman Mullane, of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station, and was disarmed and made a prisoner.

Mullane went into the saloon and asked Farley if he was hurt. "Oh, no, there is nothing the matter with me," said Farley, laughing, and he accompanied the policeman and his prisoner to the station, where he suddenly collapsed, and then it was found that he had been shot in the abdomen. Farley was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where he died yesterday.

When the prisoner was brought before Coroner Zucca yesterday the detective who had him in charge said that he was not known at the address which he gave. The prisoner declined to give his right address. He was committed to the Tombs without bail.

### THE WEEK IN PETROLEUM.

The week has been much more encouraging than for some time, as several surprises were the result of the work of the drill, especially in the Bristoria field, Greene County. The South Penn Oil Company drilled its No. 2 well on the Wood farm, into the deep sand, when it began to flow at the rate of twenty barrels an hour, and placed 400 barrels to its credit the first twenty-four hours. The same company had nearly as much of a surprise at its No. 4 well, on the Rinehart farm, which turned out a producer at the rate of fifteen barrels an hour. Neither of these wells was expected to be anything more than an ordinary producer. Developments in the Beall's Mills, Lewis County, W. Va., were also of an encouraging nature, as several good wells were struck, but the best feature in that location was when the Southern Oil Company completed its well on the Collins farm, and found it good for one hundred barrels a day. This opens much new territory. In Southeastern Ohio, in the Macksburg field, Washington County, the second test well on the Crock farm turns out a seventy-five barrel a day producer, and the test well on the Gorden farm shows up for a ten barrel pumper. Small wells were also the rule in the Chester Hill section in Morgan County. In the Speechley field, Butler County, the South Penn Oil Company finished its No. 2 well on the Campbell farm, and found the flow to be fifty barrels. The same company struck a forty barrel producer on the Kuhn farm. In the Wilson Run district, Monroe County, on the Ohio side, the Carter Oil Company secured a 200 barrel producer on the Kilpatrick farm. Dusters were the rule in many other sections, however, particularly in the Lafayette district, Pleasants County, and the Centre district, Calhoun County, Monroe County, on the Ohio side; in the Benwood district, in the Macksburg field, Washington County, and in the Smith's Ferry field. In the Lima section, a large transfer of oil properties was made in the Hume pool district, where J. R. Brown, representing Eastern interests, purchased about 550 acres and twenty-seven wells for about $25,000.

Refined petroleum closed at a decline of 30 points to 7.35c in barrels, and a like decline of 30 points to 4.85c in bulk in New-York. Philadelphia quotations are on a basis 5 points lower. Foreign quotations were: London unchanged at 7 3-16d per imperial gallon; Antwerp unchanged at 18 francs per 100 kilos; Bremen advanced 40 pfgs to 6.75m per 50 kilos.

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR HOSPITALS.

Mrs. James Speyer, of No. 257 Madison-ave., the treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to date:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane | $250 | Mrs. George L. Nichols | $10 |
| Mrs. C. B. Alexander | 100 | Miss E. Aymar | 10 |
| Mrs. George Lewis | 100 | Mrs. Samuel T. Peters | 10 |
| Mrs. Perry Belmont | 100 | Mrs. D. C. Blodgett | 10 |
| Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn | 100 | Mrs. A. B. Emmons | 10 |
| Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty | 100 | Mrs. J. Fred. Kernochan | 10 |
| Mrs. Wm. Y. Mortimer | 100 | Mrs. Wm. H. Tillinghast | 10 |
| Mrs. T. H. Mason | 100 | Mrs. Francis L. Stetson | 10 |
| Mrs. Robert Goelet | 100 | Mrs. Alnutta Greer | 10 |
| Mrs. F. M. Warburg | 75 | Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge | 10 |
| Miss Eleanor F. Clarke | 50 | Mrs. Austin Corbin | 10 |
| Mrs. J. H. Hinton | 50 | Mrs. Jacob Rothschild | 10 |
| Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn | 50 | Mrs. B. Mainzer | 10 |
| Mrs. John B. Lawrence | 30 | Mrs. Frank S. Smith | 10 |
| Mrs. F. S. Witherbee | 25 | Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss | 10 |
| Miss K. E. Turnbull | 25 | Mrs. Nathaniel Hess | 10 |
| Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie | 25 | Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan | 10 |
| Mrs. Isaac Seligman | 25 | Mrs. F. K. Trowbridge | 10 |
| Mrs. George E. Dodge | 25 | Mrs. Theo. F. Jackson | 10 |
| Mrs. Isidor Wormser | 25 | Mrs. Charles D. Smith | 10 |
| Mrs. Joseph P. Norris | 25 | Mrs. G. P. Williams | 10 |
| Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs | 25 | Mrs. August Hecksher | 10 |
| Mrs. Jos. C. Hoagland | 25 | Mrs. Percy R. Pyne | 10 |
| Mrs. James W. Pinchot | 25 | Mrs. Howland Pell | 10 |
| Miss Augusta Bliss | 25 | Mrs. Harold F. Hadden | 10 |
| Miss J. Penfold | 25 | Mrs. W. K. Knapp | 10 |
| Mrs. W. M. Kingsland | 25 | Miss C. S. Agnew | 10 |
| Mrs. Heber R. Bishop | 25 | Miss Mary N. Lawrence | 10 |
| Mrs. George A. Crocker | 25 | Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord | 10 |
| Mrs. Robert MacCarter | 25 | Miss Lucretia Morris | 10 |
| Mrs. E. Astel | 25 | Mrs. J. V. Meserole | 10 |
| The Misses Hendricks | 20 | Mrs. I. T. Williams | 10 |
| Mrs. Marion Story | 20 | Mrs. J. Howard Wright | 10 |
| Mrs. Geo. Blumenthal | 20 | Mrs. M. B. DuBois | 10 |
| Mrs. Henry O. Mayo | 20 | Mrs. R. Somers Hayes | 10 |
| Mrs. George Crocker | 20 | Mrs. H. M. Day | 5 |
| Mrs. Samuel Keyser | 15 | Miss Emma Calmar | 5 |
| Mrs. R. H. McCormick | 15 | Miss Julia Livingston | 5 |
| Mrs. T. F. Wentworth | 15 | Miss Ann S. Stephens | 5 |
| Mrs. Wallace F. Knapp | 15 | Mrs. Geo. S. Hastings | 5 |
| Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff | 15 | Miss M. D. Collamore | 5 |
| Mrs. Geo. P. Wetmore | 10 | Mrs. Nathan Bijur | 5 |
| Mrs. Henry D. Lyman | 10 | Mrs. John N. Beekman | 5 |
| Mrs. William E. Iselin | 10 | Miss Helen L. Gibson | 5 |
| Mrs. Edward D. Adams | 10 | Mrs. Frederick Nathan | 5 |
| Mrs. James Timpson | 10 | Mrs. Frederick S. Pinkus | 5 |
| Mrs. F. Hermann | 10 | Miss Alice G. Agnew | 5 |
| Mrs. Edward Winslow | 10 | Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy | 5 |
| Mrs. Samuel Lawrence | 10 | Mrs. S. W. Bridgham | 5 |
| Miss P. C. Swords | 10 | Mrs. Thomas E. Satterthwaite | 5 |
| Mrs. Charles Scribner | 10 | Mrs. Isaac Wallach | 5 |
| Mrs. Wm. H. Phillips | 10 | Mrs. Wm. G. Hamilton | 5 |
| Mrs. Joshua Hendricks | 10 | Mrs. Theodore Braine | 5 |
| Mrs. W. H. Peckham | 10 | Mrs. William H. Atkin | 5 |
| Mrs. J. M. Ceballos | 10 | Mrs. Lansdale Boardman | 5 |
| Mrs. S. Vernon Mann | 10 | Miss Emily N. Clark | 5 |
| Mrs. J. H. Hammond | 10 | Mrs. John H. Screven | 5 |
| Mrs. Charles I. Pardee | 10 | Mrs. J. R. Brockhead | 5 |
| Mrs. William Robinson | 10 | Mrs. Edward Bell | 5 |
| Mrs. Wm. N. Cromwell | 10 | Mrs. H. F. Veith | 5 |
| Mrs. Byam K. Stevens | 10 | Mrs. W. P. Griffin | 5 |
| Mrs. Edwin B. Sheldon | 10 | Mrs. H. S. Henry | 5 |
| Miss Cora F. Barnes | 10 | Mrs. G. R. Satterlee | 5 |
| Mrs. E. C. Sampson | 10 | Mrs. Fordham Morris | 5 |
| Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, jr. | 10 | Mrs. Clarence Porter | 5 |
| Mrs. Frank B. Porter | 10 | Mrs. James E. Tolfree | 5 |
| Miss Mary A. Curtis | 10 | Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock | 5 |
| Mrs. John S. Barnes | 10 | Mrs. George Griswold | 5 |
| Mrs. Robert Endicott | 10 | Mrs. Anson G. McCook | 5 |
| Mrs. Jas. H. Benedict | 10 | Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat | 5 |
| Mrs. Thomas Garner | 10 | Mrs. Theo. L. De Vinne | 5 |
| Mrs. John H. Hall | 10 | Mrs. Temple Bowdoin | 5 |
| Mrs. J. E. Burrill | 10 | Mrs. A. V. H. Ellis | 5 |
| Miss Alice Ketelas | 10 | Mrs. J. M. Audrein | 5 |
| Mrs. Henry H. Landon | 10 | Miss Helen W. Bradley | 5 |
| Mrs. Edward C. Moore | 10 | Mrs. Henry Rosenwald | 5 |
| Mrs. Samuel Thomas | 10 | Miss Anne E. Dibble | 5 |
| Mrs. Wm. Rhinelander | 10 | Mrs. John C. Moore | 5 |
| Mrs. Ira Davenport | 10 | Mrs. R. Feuchtwanger | 5 |
| Mrs. Charles MacVeagh | 10 | Mrs. O. L. Richard | 5 |
| Mrs. David N. Lock | 10 | Mrs. Joseph W. Burden | 5 |
| Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm | 10 | Mrs. John E. Blake | 5 |
| Mrs. H. Walter Webb | 10 | Mrs. James R. Strong | 3 |
| Mrs. C. W. Bacon | 10 | Mrs. Horace See | 2 |
| Mrs. William Jay | 10 | | |
| Mrs. B. Winthrop | 10 | | |

# NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

## FIGHT AFTER PRIMARIES.

### NEWARK DEMOCRATS IN FIERCE BATTLE.

### TWO MEN KNOCKED SENSELESS IN CONFLICT AT THE JEFFERSONIAN CLUBHOUSE.

A savage fight between two Democratic ward factions occurred in the Jeffersonian clubhouse, in West Park-st., Newark, late Saturday night. A score of men were engaged in the struggle, which lasted ten minutes and was one of the fiercest physical encounters ever known in Democratic politics in Essex County. The Democratic primaries for the election of a new county committee were held in the county Saturday night under a sudden call of Chairman James Nugent, the purpose being to take the Seymour faction by surprise and secure control of the party organization for next year. The primaries were well attended, and the Smith-Nugent faction won easily.

After the primaries the county committee met at the Jeffersonian Club to receive the returns, and the ward leaders repaired thither. In the Fourth Ward two rival gangs belonging to the Smith faction had contested. They were headed by Alexander Stone and Charles P. Gillen. The former won. Gillen and his three brothers met Stone and his friends in the clubhouse and rough badinage began.

Then the anger of the men arose, and Stone challenged Gillen to fight. Within a minute twenty men were pounding one another, the Gillens being reinforced by their partisans. Men were knocked down and trampled on, and half a dozen combatants were clinched, punching and clawing at each other, while separate fights were going on in other parts of the large assembly room over the hall.

Chairman Nugent, who is a large and powerful man, hearing the noise of the tumult, dashed into the room, and, with others, tried to restore order, tearing the combatants apart by main strength. He succeeded for a moment, and then the fight was renewed. Two men were knocked senseless. One of the Gillens, being hard pressed, drew a blackjack and wielded it with effect. Finally the Gillen faction was overpowered. The four brothers were in turn hurled down the stairs and out of doors. A large crowd, attracted by the clamor, was assembled on the sidewalk.

Just as the tumult subsided Chief of Police Hopper entered the clubhouse, followed by two policemen. There had been a rumor that a murder had been committed. Chairman Nugent assured the chief that no harm had been done, and that the affair only amounted to a difference of opinion. The assembly room bore witness to the battle. It was strewed with broken hats and torn clothing. No arrests were made.

### THOUGHT TO BE ENGLISH SEAL.

## STAMP SAID TO HAVE BEEN MISSING FROM BRITISH MUSEUM SEVENTY YEARS IN MONTCLAIR.

Montclair, Dec. 15 (Special).—It is said that an English Government seal that has been missing from the British Museum for seventy years is now in the possession of a citizen of Montclair, who bought it thirty years ago in a curiosity shop in England, and once refused an offer of $7,000 for it. The seal was used in the time of King William IV.

It is made of sterling silver and measures about six and a half inches in diameter by one inch and a quarter in thickness. It is in two parts, both smooth on the outer side, but elaborately engraved within. The weight of the seal is about one hundred and eighty-five ounces.

### EX-ASSEMBLYMAN ARRESTED.

## HE IS CHARGED WITH INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY.

South Amboy, Dec. 15 (Special).—Ex-Assemblyman Andrew H. Slover was arrested yesterday on a charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The complaint was made by Special Marshal George M. Church. Church had a warrant for Slover's son, and had taken him into custody, when Mr. Slover appeared and helped his son to escape from the officer.

Church had struck young Slover several times. Mr. Slover went before the grand jury in an endeavor to have the officer indicted. The charge of interfering with an officer was then made. Slover gave bonds for his appearance, and was not locked up.

### HUNTING SNIPE; SHOT FRIEND

## MAN PASSED IN FRONT OF HIS COMPANION'S GUN AFTER ONE BARREL HAD BEEN FIRED.

Michael Flynn, forty years old, of No. 325 Pine-st., Jersey City, was shot and killed yesterday by James Hayes, twenty-seven years old, who lives in the same house. The two men left home shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon to shoot snipe along the shore of New-York Bay. When they reached Cavan Point they saw several snipe. Hayes, who was in advance, fired at the birds, but missed them. The gun he carried was double barrelled, and in some way which he cannot explain the second barrel was accidentally discharged as he lowered the gun. At the same moment Flynn passed in front of Hayes, receiving the charge in his left side. He died almost instantly.

Several boys who witnessed the accident ran for a doctor, but his services were of no avail. Hayes went to Ocean-ave., where he met Officer Van Horn, who took him to the Ocean-ave. police station. There Hayes's statement was corroborated by the boys who witnessed the shooting, but he was held on a technical charge of manslaughter pending an investigation by County Physician Charles B. Converse. Flynn's body was sent to the morgue.

### INFORMATION TOO LATE.

From The Duluth News-Tribune.

During the inquisition of the police department on the saloon question yesterday by the grand jury one of the range members made himself notable for his persistency in asking questions, and he went into every possible way of violating the Sunday laws, like one who knew the game.

A member of the force, who speaks a good Scotch brogue was one of the witnesses. After he had testified that he knew nothing of the saloons being open contrary to law, and that he had tried several side doors without success, the inquisitive juror suggested:

"You know that any one wishing to buy a drink could get in the back door at No. — Superior-st. last Sunday by knocking in a certain way?"

"I did na ken thot. I wish I could ha' found somebody wi' experience to tell o't airlier," replied the witness.

Then some of the other jurors smiled, but the inquisitive juror never saw the point.

### NOT TO BE DISTURBED.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I want a pound o' water crackers," said Mrs. Korntop.

"Well—er—s'pose I send 'em up to your place?" replied the country storekeeper.

"I did think to take 'em with me."

"Sorry, ma'am, but Jake Bullyman's snoozin' on top o' the bar'l thet they're in, an' he ain't in the best of humor to-day."


The Wanamaker Store

Beginning Tonight Store Will Be Open Evenings until Christmas Eve---
From Monday, the 16th, to Monday, the 23rd, inclusive, open until 10 o'clock. Will close Tuesday, Christmas Eve, at 7 o'clock.

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A CHICKERING PIANO

Santa Claus can bring no supremer joy—no such permanent means of happiness—to any home not yet supplied with one, by any other gift. There are things more costly, far; but in the sentiment that gratifies both donor and recipient, in artistic and refining influence, in entertainment for all members of the home, in length of service it renders—as well as in its own superior quality—

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The most perfect, most artistic, of all mechanical piano-players. Can be operated by any one; and is capable of producing the most artistic effects when operated by one who has the musical sense, even if without the least knowledge of notes or keys.

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About a Third Under-Price

The variety of patterns is extraordinary—including the manufacturer's entire line—giving such selection as would be impossible in the broadest regular stock.

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38 Styles of $5 House Coats, at $3.75
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24 Styles of $10 to $13.50 House Coats at $7.50

Ample space for the selling has been provided on the Second floor, near the Tenth street elevators.

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