



CITIES BULLET SWEPT.

SLAUGHTER IN POLAND.

Casualties in Siedlce Placed at 1,200

—Volleys in Warsaw.

The casualties in Siedlce are estimated at 200 killed and 1,000 wounded. Artillery was used to demolish houses from which shots were fired.

Bomb explosions and murders of soldiers and police in Warsaw were answered by indiscriminate shooting on the part of the troops, in which many persons were killed or wounded.

The prisoners in a St. Petersburg jail revolted, owing to the murder of a girl by a centry, and forced the authorities to make terms.

FIGHTING IN WARSAW.

Troops Beyond Restraint—Terrorists Using Bombs.

Warsaw, Sept. 10.—A bomb was thrown this afternoon at the entrance of the Zirardow Spinning Works, in this city, severely wounding a policeman and a janitor. The troops thereupon fired in all directions and killed or wounded forty persons.

There were several collisions between soldiers and revolutionists to-night. Two bombs were thrown at a patrol of rural guards in a neighboring village to-day, wounding eight of the guards.

Four terrorists entered a restaurant in Elektsainska street, this evening, where a number of detectives had assembled, and shot and killed the proprietor. The assassins, in trying to escape, met a policeman and two soldiers, whom they shot and wounded. The soldiers in a neighboring barracks, hearing the shots, rushed through the street, beating and bayoneting all whom they encountered. Eleven persons were severely wounded.

In a collision this afternoon between civilians and a patrol in the Jewish quarter, twenty of the former were wounded, six of them dangerously.

Thousands of refugees from Siedlce, many of them wounded or badly beaten, are arriving in Warsaw. All say they gave no provocation for the attack upon them by the soldiers, and were completely surprised at the outbreak on Saturday.

They say that the shots which started the massacre were fired by house owners and shopkeepers detaching their property against soldiers who would up a carouse with attempts to frighten them and slaughter began.

Polish citizens sent a deputation to Governor Engelke, who refused to receive them, whereupon the Jews, in self-defense, tried in vain to organize resistance. The use of artillery by the troops, and six serious fires, which there was no attempt to check, forced the citizens to abandon their houses and seek refuge in cellars.

The refugees say the officers gave the troops no orders.

TWELVE HUNDRED SHOT.

The Jewish Massacre at Siedlce—Artillery Used.

Siedlce, Sept. 10.—The slaughter of Jews which began on Saturday continued unchecked through Sunday and to-day. The massacre was carefully planned, the soldiers warning all the Christian population in advance to display icons so that they might remain undisturbed.

Some terrorists killed two soldiers on Saturday night, and thereupon the Libau Regiment began to murder Jews on every hand. The troops continued the work of slaughter all night Saturday and all day Sunday.

At an early hour this morning Governor General Skalon telegraphed permission to use artillery. Four batteries then opened fire down Pleskna, Warsaw and Altona streets, which were inhabited by thousands of Jews. The destruction was horrible. It is estimated that fully 200 Jews have been killed and 1,000 wounded. There are 2,000 prisoners, a great many of whom are wounded. Not a soldier was killed.

This morning squads of soldiers were parading through the streets selling pillaged watches and jewelry. The army officers openly encouraged the sale of loot. The local Governor, Engleke, took no steps to prevent it.

The telegraph offices are closed and nobody is allowed to be on the streets or to leave the town. Refugees crowd the stations. The soldiers are drunk and behaving with extraordinary brutality.

A delegation of citizens asked the Governor to order the troops to cease firing, but the Governor replied that the citizens must surrender their leaders and the revolutionists or the city would be bombarded. The authorities say that some terrorists have arrived here from Warsaw, and that they must be arrested before any of the inhabitants are permitted to leave the city.

Soldiers to-day invaded the restaurant of the Victoria Hotel and destroyed the furniture of the establishment and carried off the wines and liquors.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The correspondent at Warsaw of the "Vossische Zeitung" says that the outbreak at Siedlce apparently was prepared before hand. Bands of strangers, ostensibly soldiers on furlough, took an active part in the fighting. At one stage of the fighting the revolutionists succeeded in driving the soldiers back. The victims are counted by the hundreds. Many houses in Siedlce are burning, and no attempt is made to put them out. A great many arrests were made this morning, but there are few Jews among the prisoners.

According to the Warsaw correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" the authorities had four platoons of artillery in operation on the streets from 8 until 10 o'clock this morning. Twelve bombs were fired and four houses, from which shots had been fired at the soldiers yesterday, were destroyed. In addition to one hundred and fifty Jewish shops, a number of Polish stores were plundered.

The correspondent estimates the number of Jews killed at one hundred, and says many more were wounded. Only a few Christians have been permitted to leave the town. This attack upon

Continued on seventh page.

DEWEY'S CLARET OR SAUTERNE PUNCH. Beware of cheap. Sure to please your guests. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

HAVANA, SEPT. 10.—President Palma to-night issued a decree suspending all constitutional guarantees, particularly the articles numbered 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24 and 27, in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara.

The law enforcing public order, which is equivalent to martial law, also is put in immediate effect in the three provinces named.

A supplemental decree has been issued suspending the decree of August 28, pardoning repentant rebels and ordering that all rebels be arrested and placed in jail. Both decrees have been communicated to all officers in the field.

Coincident with the issuance of the decrees, which followed to-night's decision not to yield to the peace demands, the government ordered the arrest of practically every prominent Liberal.

Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party, and several others have disappeared.

Among the Liberals arrested are Congressman Florencio Villuendas, brother of Congressman Enrique Villuendas, who was killed at Cienfuegos a year ago, and Congressmen Borges, Varona and Osuna, Gonzalez Perez, Pelayo Garcia, Dr. Borrer, and Alfonso Lopez.

When the news of the issuance of these decrees reached the veterans' peace commission, which was in session at the home of General Menocal, there was almost unanimous denunciation of President Palma. A resolution was passed that all peace negotiations should be abandoned. Senator Sanguly, Independent, was present and made a speech in which he declared that there remained for Cubans only two roads to travel—one of honor and the other of disgrace.

The government, he said, had refused offers of endeavors to settle the difficulty peacefully, and nothing was left except to side with its opponents.

General Collazo and other prominent veterans made similar speeches, and General Menocal coincided with their views. It appears probable that most of the members of the veterans' peace commission will join the insurgents to-morrow.

Senator Morua Delgado was one of the first arrested, and several Representatives were quickly added to the list of prisoners. Former Representatives in Congress and veterans are being sought by the police. Up to midnight Señor Zayas had not been arrested.

Exchanges of shots with insurgent bands are occurring in some suburbs of Havana. There are many hundreds of insurgents a short distance from the city.

Santiago is reported uneasy. Americans at Santiago say that the assertion that an army could be raised in Eastern Cuba against Guerra is groundless, as the sentiment of the people there is largely anti-government, although not yet belligerent.

Cienfuegos reports a total of nine thousand insurgents in Santa Clara province.

The revolutionists have landed a quantity of arms and ammunition at Manzanillo.

The constitutional guarantees suspended by President Palma's order include equal rights under the law, protection from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, freedom of thought, speech, writing and publication, freedom of association and meeting, freedom of travel, and inviolability of private dwellings and private papers, except by order of a competent authority and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

CRUISER GOES SOUTH.

Destination of Des Moines a Puzzle—After Maria Herrera?

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 10.—The United States protected cruiser Des Moines, with Commander Abraham E. Culver in command, has gone South to-night under sealed orders.

An air of mystery attaches to the sailing of the cruiser from the navy yard here so soon after the departure of the steamship Maria Herrera, which left New York on Saturday with arms and ammunition for use in the suppression of the Cuban rebellion.

Whether or not the departure of the Des Moines has anything to do with the sailing of the Maria Herrera is unexplained in view of the secrecy maintained in naval circles, where, it is understood, orders have been issued prohibiting all discussion of the trip. All that is given out is that the ship has gone on a cruise. It is learned that the Des Moines went south from Cape Henry.

On Sunday much ammunition of small calibre was put aboard the Des Moines, together with a quantity of stores. To-night a heavy sea is running off the coast.

TRAIN SLIDES DOWN BANK

Wreck Near Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 10.—The second section of a southbound train on the Southern Pacific Coast line from San Francisco was wrecked to-day at Sea Cliff, a side track twenty miles south of Santa Barbara, and twenty-seven persons were injured, two of whom may die.

The wreck occurred at a point where the road-bed runs near the Pacific Ocean on an embankment. Some part of the locomotive broke and dropped on the ties, causing the locomotive to leave the rails.

The baggage car and four coaches followed, and all tumbled over and slid down the embankment. There were no sleeping cars on the train.

TOLD CRIME IN SLEEP.

Iowa Farmer Convicted of Murdering Wife's Former Husband.

Stibley, Iowa, Sept. 10.—Charles Rucker, a farmer, was to-day convicted of murder as the result of having confessed the details of the crime in his sleep.

Two years ago August Schroeder was murdered here, but no clew was left. Some time afterward Rucker married Schroeder's widow.

Several months ago Mrs. Rucker reported to the authorities that Rucker had talked in his sleep and told a detailed story of having poisoned Schroeder. The story was investigated, and the proof adduced was so conclusive that Rucker received a life sentence.

WHALER LOST IN ALASKAN WATERS.

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 10.—A dispatch received here to-day from Nome, Alaska, announces the loss of the San Francisco whaling steamer Alexander, which was manned by a New Bedford crew.

REDUCED RATES TO COLORADO

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, September 15 to 21, accounts for the reduction of rates to Colorado. The rates are reduced to \$1.00 for round-trip tickets from New York to Denver and return, and \$1.50 for round-trip tickets from New York to Colorado Springs and return from New York. Consult Ticket Agents.—Adv.

HIGGINS AT OYSTER BAY.

PLEASANT TALK, HE SAYS.

The President and the Governor Silent on Their Conference.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 10.—"The President and I are in perfect accord," said Governor Higgins this afternoon after a conference with the President at Sagamore Hill. "We had a very pleasant talk over political matters—a very long talk. In fact, but I do not feel at liberty to make public anything that passed between us. You may say that I came down at the invitation of the President."

This was the sum total of the remarks volunteered by the Governor just before taking the 4:19 o'clock train for New York, after a three hours' conference.

It was expected that a statement indicating the President's attitude toward Governor Higgins and his candidacy for renomination might be made after the conference, but Secretary Loeb announced that no such pronouncement would be forthcoming. Whether the absence of a Presidential indorsement on the heels of the conference is indicative of the President's decision to support another man, and that man Charles E. Hughes, must therefore be left to the imagination.

On the other hand, the Governor's emphatic statement, "The President and I are in perfect accord," might be urged by his supporters as an indication that the President had assured the Governor of his support. It was believed by many that the President had sent for the Governor to urge him to withdraw in favor of Mr. Hughes, but if such a proposition had been made to him Governor Higgins very carefully refrained from telling any one about it in Oyster Bay.

The Governor reached the summer capital at 12:29 p. m., on the same train that brought Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and ex-Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Morton said that his visit had no political significance, and was not in any way connected with the call of the Governor.

After the conference the Governor was asked if he had anything to add to the statement issued by his secretary at Albany last night. It was pointed out to him that this statement had failed to throw any light on his candidacy for renomination.

"The statement said all it was intended to say," replied the Governor.

"Do you agree with Representative Parsons that Mr. Odell's control of the party will end with the convention?"

"I'll leave that to those who are better political prophets than myself."

"Your friends say that you will control the convention, do they not, Governor?"

"I believe some of them are making that assertion," replied Governor Higgins, with a smile. "Do you think they are justified in making it?"

"On that score I do not care to talk. I am not advertising myself," was the Governor's final words as he climbed aboard his train.

Governor Higgins stopped in this city a few hours yesterday on his way to Oyster Bay. He said the President had asked him to come to Oyster Bay for a conference. He would not discuss the possibility of his renomination, but said there were many Republicans in the state who could be elected Governor by 100,000, or even 200,000. He said he thought the rumors that he would be asked to withdraw in favor of Mr. Hughes had been inspired by persons unfriendly to him.

He predicted success for Herbert Parsons in the primary fight.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN ACCORD

Mr. Higgins's "Authorized" Statement After His Return from Conference.

Albany, Sept. 10.—Governor Higgins arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night. When asked regarding his conference with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, he said:

"I have this statement to make, and I am authorized to make it, that the President and myself are acting in entire accord in the present situation."

"Does that mean that President Roosevelt favors your candidacy?" he was asked.

"I have nothing further to add," replied the Governor.

Hugh Hastings, State Historian, who has been in Europe, accompanied the Governor.

KILLS WOMAN—GOES ON.

Automobile Does Not Stop After Accident in Far Rockaway.

One woman was killed and another seriously injured, through being struck by an automobile at Far Rockaway, Queens Borough, last evening about 8 o'clock. The machine which struck them did not stop, and no one appears to have obtained its number.

Mrs. Michael Kane, of Leland Place, Far Rockaway, and Mrs. James Quinn, of Gibson Place, Far Rockaway, started to cross Mott avenue at the Sheridan Boulevard, when they were run down by the machine, which was speeding along Mott avenue. They were hurled into the gutters.

Just before the women were struck the power was shut off, but the moment they were hit the exhaust began to puff again, showing the operator had put on the power. The machine had hardly halted in its course, and went on faster than before.

The women were cared for by people living in the neighborhood. Mrs. Quinn had a concussion of the brain, and was internally hurt. She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, at Far Rockaway, where she died an hour later. Mrs. Kane was not so badly hurt, and went home.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Owner Repairing His Machine Struck by Another.

Francis W. Ford, twenty-nine years old, a city engineer, of No. 5 Mount Morris Park West, died at Fordham Hospital at 10 o'clock last night from injuries sustained in an automobile collision a few minutes before.

With his brother Harold and a chauffeur, William J. Balen, of No. 1843 Broadway, Brooklyn, Ford was bowling along Fordham Road in his automobile when something went wrong with the machine.

Mr. Ford and the chauffeur got out to fix it. Mr. Ford was standing behind the automobile when a car driven by a man who said he was Otto F. Fleishman, of No. 788 Broadway, hit Mr. Ford and hurled him thirty feet, fracturing his skull.

Fleishman stopped, and he and a man who said he was Charles F. Fleishman, a brother, picked Mr. Ford up and hurried to the hospital on the East River. Mr. Ford was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, at Far Rockaway, where he died.

Mr. Ford was the secretary of the company that runs it.

TOUR TO ATLANTA ACCOUNT NATIONAL DENTAL CONVENTION

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, Special Philadelphia train, only \$2.10 round trip from New York, with expenses, including transportation returning. Consult Ticket Agents. E. P. A., No. 263 Fifth Ave., New York, or ticket agents.—Adv.

MR. LITTLEFIELD WINS.

MAINE STILL REPUBLICAN

Governor Cobb Re-elected—Democrats Make Big Gains.

Portland, Me., Sept. 10.—Governor William T. Cobb, of Rockland, Republican, standing on a platform devoted almost exclusively to the continuance of the prohibitory law of the state, was re-elected to-day by a plurality of between 8,000 and 10,000, with a few exceptions the smallest margin of votes ever given a Republican in the state.

Congressman Littlefield, a Republican Cobb attributed the almost unprecedented slump in the

Republican plurality to the general dissatisfaction created by the Sturgis bill, passed two years ago, to enforce the prohibitory laws.

Although the Republican vote was greater than that cast four years ago, an increase of nearly 60 per cent in the Democratic vote pulled the Republican plurality down to one of the smallest ever recorded in this state.

Returns from 450 cities and towns out of 520, for Governor, are as follows: Cobb (Republican), 66,249; Davis (Democrat), 59,201. Republican plurality, 7,048.

The plurality in these towns four years ago of Hill (Republican) over Gould (Democrat) was 25,374.

Returns for Congressmen from 100 of the 123 cities and towns in the 2d District show a plurality for Congressman Littlefield of 1,134, a net Republican loss of 4,108 over four years ago. The vote: Littlefield (Republican), 17,321; McGillicuddy (Democrat), 16,187.

The same towns in 1902 gave Littlefield (Republican), 16,139; Foss (Democrat), 10,888.

The missing towns four years ago gave Littlefield, 850; Foss, 424.

Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville, the Democratic candidate for Governor, polled one of the largest votes in the history of the party in this state. His issue in the campaign was the re-submission of the liquor question.

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, of the 2d District, was elected by a greatly reduced plurality. He was bitterly opposed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who fought him because he had voted against organized labor measures in the House.

The issue between Gompers and Littlefield was taken up by the Republican Congressional committee and for three weeks the district had been the scene of a hard fight in which William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Senator Lodge, Senator Beveridge, Speaker Cannon, and several Congressmen were pitted against the head of the Federation of Labor.

Early in the day it became apparent that an unusually large vote was being cast in every city, town and plantation in the state. Bath was the first city of importance to be heard from, and the returns created alarm at the Republican state headquarters, when it was seen that the city, for many years strongly Republican, had given Davis, the Democratic candidate, for Governor, a plurality of 249. Rockland, the home city of Governor Cobb, gave a plurality of 17 votes to his Democratic opponent, while Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, also a resident of Rockland, carried the city by only 12 votes. Two years ago his plurality was 250.

Waterville, the home of Davis, gave him a plurality of over 500 over Cobb.

The cities of Bath, Rockland, Auburn, Belfast, Ellsworth and Augusta, the capital, considered among the strongest Republican cities, sent in pluralities for Davis. Davis carried Portland 5,398 to 4,584. The handicap thus placed on Governor Cobb was shaken off only by the little towns which slowly but surely cut down the Democratic plurality and finally sent Cobb into the lead.

Congressman Littlefield's contest with Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Democrat, was even closer than the other contests. With two counties—Androscoggin and Knox—giving a plurality for McGillicuddy, Mr. Littlefield seemed doubtful for a time, but with the fifty cities and towns heard from later he forged to the front with a plurality of 600. The vote, however, showed a Republican net loss of 2,198, based on the Congressional vote of those towns four years ago.

Prayer meetings in Portland, conducted by advocates of prohibition, formed an unusual feature of the election. From 8 o'clock in the morning until the polls closed at 6 o'clock, these meetings were held continuously in the churches, the congregations offering up prayers for the success of the cause of prohibition and the downfall of the advocates of liquor selling.

Representative Littlefield, in a statement to The Associated Press to-night, said:

At the last election in 1904 Governor Cobb carried the state by 27,500. Congressman Allen was elected by 4,081, Littlefield by 5,291. Burleigh by 6,863 and Powers by 8,919. Cobb's plurality is now estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. Allen's, 1,600. Littlefield's between 1,200 and 1,500. Burleigh's, between 1,300 and 1,500, and Powers's, between 3,500 and 4,000. The result is due to the Sturgis bill and re-submission. In my district I have run, as a result, ahead of the ticket. I had practically the only Congressional fight in the state, and it was the most vicious, bitter and energetic for years.

At midnight Chairman Carter claimed that the Republicans would have 90 Representatives in

Continued on second page.

GETTYSBURG AND WASHINGTON TOUR

September 29, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Six-day trip. All necessary expenses, \$22 from New York. See Ticket Agents.—Adv.

ANOTHER HEARST ISSUE

FIREWORKS DAMAGE SUIT.

Independence Candidate, as Governor, May Dodge \$3,000,000 Case.

An important phase of the campaign, involving \$3,000,000 in damage suits on account of the Hearst fireworks on Election night in Madison Square Park four years ago, came to the surface yesterday just after Corporation Counsel Delany called on Mayor McClellan. It is understood that Mr. Delany called the Mayor's attention to the matter.

Counsel for William R. Hearst will file to-day with the law department exceptions to certain findings presented in the action being defended by the city on account of the killing of fifteen persons and the injury to seventy others on Election night in 1902, when the fireworks exploded at Madison Square.

The Corporation Counsel has framed his defense in behalf of the city in such a way as to put the entire responsibility for the damages caused by the explosion upon William R. Hearst, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, "The New York American."

Control of the law department in the next three years will determine whether Mr. Hearst is to be a co-defendant with the city in the eighty-five damage suits which have been begun. A Corporation Counsel friendly to Mr. Hearst unquestionably could lead to the entire damage verdict on the city, and do it in a defensible way. A Corporation Counsel hostile to Mr. Hearst might so fight the case as to make Mr. Hearst foot the damage bill.

In view of the unusual possibilities, outlined, the reported programme of the Hearst men is of vital interest. If Mr. Hearst is elected Governor there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of those close to him that he will remove Mayor McClellan from office. In that case Patrick F. McGowan would become Mayor. Every Mayor chooses a Corporation Counsel that measures up to his ideal. Mr. Low chose George L. Rives. Mr. McClellan chose John J. Delany. Mr. Delany is the personal friend of the Mayor. The political destinies of the two are joined. When McClellan retires, Delany will retire. Mr. McGowan would have a new Corporation Counsel. He would be a Tammany organization man, and Mr. Hearst would dominate Tammany Hall.

The first damage action on account of the fireworks explosion was brought while Mr. Rives was Corporation Counsel. The lower court and the Appellate Division ruled in favor of the city, but the Court of Appeals held that as the Board of Aldermen had passed a resolution suspending the ordinances prohibiting fireworks in the streets the city was liable for damages following the disaster.

The city compelled Mr. Hearst to appear as a co-defendant in all the damage actions brought. Other suits followed the first one, until eighty-five actions were begun. The three trial term courts were at once flooded with the damage actions, and the courts suggested an agreement between the litigants and the city whereby a single action, representative of all, should be carried to the Court of Appeals. This has been assented to. But the Corporation Counsel's office, following its first defeat, changed tactics. In the test case which is to control all, the city now raises the contention that it was not liable because the fireworks programme on the night of the disaster was not a part of a political demonstration, but was, as a matter of fact and law, an advertising effort in aid of a private enterprise, "The New York American," and that the Board of Aldermen has no right to suspend city ordinances in furtherance of such advertising efforts.

The shift made by the Corporation Counsel is a disappointment to the counsel for Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst did not consider himself liable at all for the accident. He merely hired the fireworks men to produce certain fireworks. The explosion and its consequent damages were as much deplored by Mr. Hearst as by any one. Under the decision in the first case, the city was responsible and liable. The city's law department will endeavor to prove next month, when the test case comes up for argument, that Mr. Hearst was responsible for everything.

There is no doubt that these damage actions will be dragged into the campaign as an issue. The McClellan men say that if Hearst is elected Governor and McClellan and Delany go, Hearst will name the new Corporation Counsel, and the city, and not Governor Hearst, will pay the \$3,000,000 damage verdicts.

MILLION FOR PATENT.

New Steam Turbine Engine Makes Fortune for Fireman.

Escanaba, Mich., Sept. 10.—From a fireman on a railroad, receiving a salary of \$90 a month, to the owner of a patent on a steam turbine engine, for which he to-day received \$975,000 from a transatlantic steamship company, is the record of James F. Devlin, employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and formerly running out of Escanaba.

A draft for \$975,000 was turned over to Mr. Devlin to-day by the firm of Lawson, Welch & Lawson, of New York, who purchased the patent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. An agreement was also signed by Mr. Devlin by which he will receive \$100 a day for fifty days to superintend the construction of the first engine.

The inventor and the New York attorney who closed the deal left Escanaba at noon to-day for New York, where he will comply with the terms of the contract.

ROB WEALTHY WIDOW?

Austrian Jews Accused of \$51,700 Rug Scindle.

Charged with robbing Mrs. Emily L. Heine, widow of a wealthy Cincinnati grocer, out of \$51,700 by a fraudulent sale of costly rugs, two Austrian Jews were arrested in the Café Central, at Second avenue and 5th street, last night. They intended to sail for Europe to-day.

The prisoners said they were Frank Kiss, of No. 2394 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, a rug dealer, and Samuel Rosenfeld, of No. 3863 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, a commission broker. Mrs. Heine will appear against the prisoners in the Tombs police court this morning.

According to the complaint \$48,000 was derived from a false sale to Mrs. Heine of rugs owned by Van Gaasbeck & Arkell, of No. 159 Fifth avenue, and paintings owned by Knoedler & Co., of No. 355 Fifth avenue. It is said that Kiss & Rosenfeld persuaded the firms to let them display the goods in a vacant store at No. 8 West 22d street, saying they had a customer. They received notes for the articles, agreeing to forward them to Cincinnati. These notes were soon taken up by Mrs. Heine. Alex. Bloomberg, an employe of Van Gaasbeck & Arkell, who had charge of the rugs while on display, suspected something was wrong, and went to Cincinnati and uncovered the alleged deal. He had been informed by the two men after Mrs. Heine had viewed the rugs that she did not want them.

DEATH FOLLOWS STING FROM WASP.

Elmyra, N. Y., Sept. 10.—James Noot, of Odessa, Schuyler County, was stung by a yellow jacket last night, dying forty minutes later.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE.

Absolutely free from any preservatives. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

</