Literary News and Criticism.

The Electoral Dispute of 1876 and Its Purport.

THE HAYES-TILDEN DISPUTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1876. By Paul Leland Haworth, Lecturer in History, Columbia University. 8vo, pp. xi, 365. The Burrows Brothers Company.

Mr. Haworth follows too common usage in giving his book its title. It is no doubt a truthful title, so far as it goes. So heedlessly is current and recent history conned that probably to a majority of men the Presidential election of 1876 is memorable chiefly because it was disputed, and because it was finally decided by the narrow majority of a single vote. Nor is that feature unworthy of remembrance or of explication in a book. So, doubtless, a worthy and interesting book might be written about Columbus's voyage from Palos to the Island of the Holy Saviour, about the daily routine incidents of navigation, without reference to the fact that through that voyage he gave a new world to Leon and Castile. Such a work would, however, scarcely be accounted an adequate and comprehensive treatment of the great historic theme. Neither can we regard Mr. Haworth's volume as giving an adequate or complete presentation of one of the most striking incidents in the political history of America, or as giving anything more than a somewhat restricted view of one phase of that incident, and that by no means the most important or memorable phase. This limitation of the work, moreover, is evidently the result of deliberate choice, perhaps prompted by misapprehension, in selecting merely the dispute over the count of the electoral votes as the *leit motif*, instead of the paramount feature of which that dispute was merely an accessory.

It is quite true that the Hayes-Tilden election was disputed, and was finally decided by a single vote. But those circumstances do not in themselves make it uniquely memorable. There have been many disputed elections in various states of this Union, and it was no epoch-making event for the whole nation to have a touch of the same experience which many of the states have suffered. There had, long before 1876, been electoral campaigns for the Presidency far more passionately fought than that, which, in fact, was not notably exciting, and one election had been decided by a majority of only two votes while two elections had been thrown into the House of Representatives. Disputed elections, per se, are not and never have been strange to our political system. They are contemplated as possible, and are provided for in the constitutions and laws of both the individual states and of the nation. It is true that this one was, after much controversy, disposed of in a unique and special fashion. But even that feature of it was transitory. That Electoral Commission bill, which Mr. Haworth esteems "unquestionably one of the most important measures ever considered by an American Congress," was purely and simply a measure of the day, applicable to that emergency and nothing more. It set no precedent, it established no principle, and if another such dispute should hereafter arise, recourse would not be had to such a device as that of 1876-'77.

Nor can we regard Mr. Haworth's treatment of the one subordinate phase of the subject which he has chosen for exploitation as altogether satisfactory. It is detailed and elaborate. It is painstaking in its careful literalness. His studies of various Congressional documents, and of the files of certain newspapers and reviews, have been laborious if not always in the highest degree profitable. His recapitulation of facts of record is largely, though not entirely, comprehensive. His mental attitude and his utterances are generally impartial, though we must regret his errors of now and then mentioning some innuendo or disproved accusation without sufficiently making clear its baselessness. Thus he tells us that Mr. Blaine's availability as a candidate at Cincinnati was "vastly lessened by the disclosure, not long before the convention met, of the celebrated 'Mulligan letters,' which purported to make some uncomfortable revelations regarding his alleged improper relations with the affairs of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad," and he adds not a word to indicate the falsity and futility of that attack. Nor is an altogether accurate impression conveyed by his reference to The Tribune as "then as now hotly Republican." Republican this journal undoubtedly was. But it as certainly was not the thick and thin supporter of the second Grant administration, and what Mr. Haworth calls "the Republican dynasty," which his unqualified and unexplained characterization might imply.

These, however, are occasional and incidental lapses. A far more grave defect is found in the dry-as-dust style of the narrative and in the author's lamentable failure to appreciate or to enter into the spirit of the occurrences which he records and which he assumes to discuss with critical authority. He regards the whole passion-laden drama from the very antipodes of Terence, apparently reckoning that though he is a man, the things which concern humanity are alien to him. It is a puppet show which he portrays to us with the matter-of-fact dryness of a picture catalogue. The dramatis personæ, comprising some of the most striking, picturesque, humorous and heroic figures in the history of our times, are to him only so many lay figures of papier maché, with names or numbers stencilled upon them for the distinguishing of one from another. Nor does this unsympathetic and unappreciative attitude appear to be unconscious or unintentional. On the contrary, we may not unreasonably assume it to have been deliberately adopted and sedulously cultivated, probably for the sake of both appearing and being austerely impartial. The story of the impassioned debates in Congress is told in echoes from "The Congressional Record" and from House and Senate documents. The episode of Justice Davis's election to the United States Senate, one of the most interesting and not least important of all, is passed by with a few unappreciative lines. The framing and enacting of the Electoral Commission bill, "one of the most important measures ever considered by an American Congress," and the progress and culmination of the "historic count," are told in much the same tone in which one might report that yesterday the weather was wet and the day before it was dry.

Apart from this almost fatal lack of sympathy and spirit, Mr. Haworth tells the story of the campaign, the election, the dispute and the count with coherence and with general acceptability. We might complain that he pays far too little attention and gives too little weight to the greenback or "flat money" frenzy which was so conspicuous a feature of national politics at that time, and in resisting which both Grant and Hayes won lasting credit. We are inclined to think, too, that he overestimates, at least in proportion to the currency and other issues, the administrative scandals of Grant's second term. These latter were bad enough, but they scarcely overshadowed everything else to the extent which Mr. Haworth seems to think. We should have been grateful, too, for some fuller explanation or conciliation of the two estimates, first, that in Grant's second term political morality reached probably the lowest ebb in all our history, and did so partly because of Grant's own personality, and, second, that probably no other man then living could have filled the Presidency as well as Grant did. That would certainly seem to intimate that we were bound at that time, willy-nilly, to wallow in the mire of corruption. There was, we believe, once a fervent revivalist in Senegambia who warned his hearers that they were standing at the parting of the ways, where they must choose which road they would travel. "On de one hand am de straight an' crooked path dat leads to etarnal woe, an' on de other am de broad an' narrow path dat leads to ebberlasting condemnation!"

It will not be necessary to follow Mr. Haworth through the detailed story of the canvassing boards and the electoral count. His conclusions concerning the four states which were involved in the controversy may well be cited, with commendation. In Florida a fair count of the votes cast might have given the state to Tilden, but a free and fair casting of the votes would far more certainly have given the state to Hayes. In equity, therefore, the votes of Florida belonged to Hayes. As for South Carolina—where, by the way, boycotting was so strenuously and successfully practised long before Captain Boycott gave the detestable thing its name—there is "not the slightest doubt" that the Republicans carried it for Hayes. Whatever may have been the actual result of the scandalous violations of the freedom of the ballot in Louisiana, there is no doubt that on a free, fair vote the state would have gone strongly Republican. As for the wretched hocus-pocus in Oregon, our author's estimate of it is sufficiently indicated by his statement that the Democratic Governor, Mr. Grover, "did not hesitate at so small a matter as the law" when the Presidency of the United States was at stake. His summing up of the whole matter, then, is that "without a shred of doubt, the act creating that commission was one of the wisest pieces of statesmanship ever evolved by an American Congress," and that, "all things considered, it appears that both legally and ethically the decision was the proper one." For the sake of the soundness of the latter judgment, we may pardon the somewhat exuberant, not to say bumptious, emphasis of the former.

So far the story of the disputed election, told in a dozen chapters, so replete with references to all sorts and conditions of authorities that we almost look for a footnote to verify the statement that Hayes and Tilden were the rival candidates. Then, in a dozen pages only, is given a necessarily meagre and perfunctory account of what was decidedly the most significant and important feature of the whole case, and the one by which that episode in American history deserves to be most remembered. Upon this we might hesitate to enlarge, seeing how inseparably The Tribune was and ever must be identified with it, and we have no inclination to find fault with Mr. Haworth for not giving to this journal more of the recognition and credit which its contemporaries, and especially Democratic historians, for reasons not difficult to divine, have refrained from giving. But twenty-eight years have now passed since that historic episode. The two most active and triumphant agents in it have long ago departed from this life. The then chief of the Tribune staff has laid down the editorial burden so long and so ably borne to assume in its stead the burdens and the honors of the American Ambassadorship to the Court of St. James's. Every other immediate actor in that brilliant and effective comedy has passed away from from these precincts, and only a few remain who observed and personally remember its enactment. A new generation has arisen, of both writers and readers, to which the instructive story of those times is known only through hearsay and from records too little scanned and too slightly understood. It should be pardonable, then, for us briefly and modestly to recall some facts which Mr. Haworth, in common with many others, seems to have passed by with too little consideration, and a full appreciation of which is essential to a right understanding of the circumstances and consequences of the Presidential election of 1876.

It was well known that during the closing months of 1876 and the opening months of 1877, that is, between the date of the election and that of the final count of the electoral votes, numerous "visiting statesmen," both Democratic and Republican, were busy in the four states whose votes were disputed, and that a great amount of telegraphic correspondence passed between them and their party managers and leaders in New York and Washington. In the course of the investigations made by committees of the Senate and House of Representatives in 1877 it was found that many of these dispatches between Democratic politicians had been in cipher, and a few of them were sufficiently translated to indicate that there had been a corrupt Democratic conspiracy to purchase the vote of one elector in the state of Oregon. There the matter was, perforce, permitted to rest, Congress being unable to decipher the mass of the dispatches. But in the summer of 1878 the Editor of The Tribune, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, determined to take up the work which Congress had laid down, and, accordingly, a great mass of the Democratic "cipher dispatches" were placed in the hands of two members of the Tribune staff for them to decipher. It was a perplexing and arduous undertaking, from which Congressional committees and the shrewdest party managers had recoiled in despair. The two Tribune men, however, undertook their chief's commission with a zest and a resolution which assured success.

These two were John R. G. Hassard and William M. Grosvenor, both now long deceased, then in the prime of their physical and intellectual powers and in the forefront of the newspaper profession of the metropolis. Hassard, at that time managing editor of The Tribune, for years the unrivalled musical critic and the authoritative successor of Ripley as literary editor, brought to the task of unravelling the puzzles and of presenting the results to the public a brilliant and triumphant initiative, a fecund imagination, masterful intuition and penetration and unsurpassed powers of expression, whether in explanation, raillery, sarcasm or righteous invective. To him the task was as welcome as a first reading of Poe's "Gold Bug" or a following of the ratiocinations of Monsieur Dupin, while exposition of the results of his studies was, to his sincere and chivalric spirit, a high and holy duty. Grosvenor, for many years the chief financial editorial writer of The Tribune and an unsurpassed authority on national politics, contributed to the work an encyclopædic knowledge of men, an exceptional genius for mathematical analysis and computation and a forecasting talent not far removed from actual prescience. Two men more admirably fitted to complement each other's work as co-laborers could not have been found, nor could any have performed the task more accurately, more completely, or more effectively.

The time for the disclosure was well chosen, and the need of it was great. The "Republican dynasty" was in greater danger than Mr. Haworth imagines it to have been in 1876. President Hayes had lost the support of many of the strongest practical politicians in the Republican party. By Democrats he was railed at as "His Fraudulency," and "the Fraudulent President," and his installation in the White House was branded as "Fraud First Triumphant." Tilden was posing as the man who had rightfully been chosen President by the people, who had been corruptly cheated out of the office, and who, for the honor of the Republic and for the integrity of American institutions, must be vindicated by renomination and overwhelming election in 1880. He himself publicly denounced the seating of Hayes as a "political crime," which the American people would not condone under any pretext or for any purpose. His most eloquent newspaper champion and most indefatigable political agent, Mr. Manton Marble, had invoked for him and for the whole Democratic cause "the keen, bright sunlight of publicity," as against the darkness which, it was pretended, involved the wicked machinations of the Republican conspirators. A Democratic Congressional committee, under the eminently respectable chairmanship of Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, was investigating the canvass and return of votes in Louisiana and Florida, with a view of unearthing irregularities which might be enlarged upon and exploited to Republican discredit. The Democrats were, as Mr. Haworth says, "lifting up sanctimonious eyes to heaven and thanking God that they were not as these wicked Republicans." The Republicans were largely depressed and fearful lest the devious doings of "carpet baggers" in the South should be so exposed as to brand the late election with dishonesty. It seemed not only possible, but increasingly probable that the persistent cry of "Fraud!" would have its effect, that Tilden would be renominated in 1880, and that he would then be elected.

Then something happened. On August 17 The Tribune printed a number of Mr. Manton Marble's "cipher dispatches," as yet without translation, but with some caustic suggestions concerning the propriety of such correspondence by the man who had been talking about the "ark and shechinah of self government" and "arsenals of ammunition and lethal weapons to the hand of every hater of fraud." It was also shown that these mysterious dispatches were addressed, not, indeed, to Mr. Tilden himself, but to his nephew, Colonel Pelton, at Mr. Tilden's own home. A few days later more dispatches were printed, including some from some anonymous person in New York to Mr. Marble, and all strongly suggesting attempt to use "abhorrent and forbidden forces." These and other such publications in The Tribune instantly attracted attention all over the land. Democrats were seriously disquieted, Republicans became hopeful, and general curiosity was piqued to see what spicy revelations would come next. On September 4 The Tribune published a large number of cipher dispatches relating to the Oregon case, with complete translations, conclusively demonstrating that either Mr. Tilden himself or his relative, his closest friends and most trusted political agents, had attempted to purchase for cash a "conclusive title" to the Presidency. Thus Patrick, the Democratic agent in Oregon, telegraphed to Colonel Pelton at Mr. Tilden's house, "Will take $5,000 for Republican elector." Other dispatches were published at intervals relating to the other disputed states and involving many of the most prominent Democrats of the country.

Finally, on October 7, The Tribune printed an elaborate account of the manner in which the dispatches had been deciphered, together with complete keys and vocabularies to the different systems used, enabling any reader to verify the work of Hassard and Grosvenor. The whole intricate and ingenious business was exposed with the romantic interest of a Poe, and with the remorseless and inexorable logic of a mathematical demonstration. The result was electric and overwhelming. Those Democrats who at first had affected to deny or to doubt the authenticity of the dispatches or the accuracy of their translation were confounded and abashed beyond measure. As Mr. Haworth justly says: "The publication of the dispatches created a tremendous sensation. They were read throughout the country; every one marvelled at the ingenuity of the translators. Thousands of people made use of the keys and tested the accuracy of some of the translations." Protests, explanations, affected indignation and what not else were all in vain. It was made clear, beyond the shadow of any reasonable doubt, to the American people, that beginning immediately after the election of 1876 there had been a deliberate, elaborate and persistent attempt to purchase the Presidency for cash by the bribery of canvassing boards, returning officers, or electors, in all the four States of Oregon, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana; that these efforts had been made by a number of the foremost Democrats of the nation, especially including Mr. Manton Marble, who was Mr. Tilden's chief spokesman, and Colonel E. R. Pelton, who was Mr. Tilden's nephew and the sharer of his home, and also acting secretary of the Democratic National Committee; and that a large part of the worst of this corrupt bargaining was conducted from Mr. Tilden's own house and home. That Mr. Tilden himself devised or conducted the villanous campaign was not proved, but it was shown that his own private cipher was used in some of the correspondence, and that he had retained his confidence in Pelton and had kept him in a place of power after some of his corrupt attempts had been made known.

It was enough. Bonaparte's "whiff of grape" was not more effective for scattering the Paris mob than was The Tribune's publication of the cipher dispatches for covering the Democrats with confusion, for silencing forever the "fraud" cry, for making Mr. Tilden's talk about a "political crime" and his quest for vindication the veriest byword and hissing, and for transforming the whole aspect of national politics. After that no rational man thought of renominating Tilden in 1880, or of making the Democratic campaign of that year upon the issue of "undoing the wrong of 1876." There was, it is true, in the Democratic platform of 1880 a perfunctory denunciation of "the great fraud of 1876-'77" and the "false count of the electoral vote of two states," and an expression of faith that the people would "punish this crime in 1880." But it rang hopelessly hollow. A mention of "cipher dispatches," "Moses," "Copenhagen," or some other of the cryptogrammic jargon which The Tribune had forced into that "keen, bright sunlight of publicity" which the Democrats had so fatuously invoked, was sufficient to sweep these Pecksniffian phrases away in a cyclone of Homeric laughter. Mr. Tilden was not renominated, and the country elected by a handsome majority a Republican who had been conspicuously identified with the Electoral Commission and with the seating of President Hayes. The election of 1880 was, indeed, a punishment of the "crime of 1876-'77," but it was the crime which the Democrats tried to commit, and not the one which they falsely imputed to the Republicans.

That, then, was the salient feature of the Hayes-Tilden contest; not that it was a disputed election, but that for the first time in American history an organized attempt was made to purchase the Presidency for cash. That is the feature of it for which it deserves to be most remembered. The dispute was, in fact, probably only incidental to the attempt at purchase. If the Democrats had not been so desperately striving to purchase an electoral vote which they had not secured at the polls, they would scarcely have prolonged the dispute in Congress as they did. The fact that the popular election had been so close that the change of only a single electoral vote was needed to change the whole result suggested to Mr. Tilden's managers the scheme of securing such a vote by bribery or purchase, and it was to give time for such nefarious operations, and to create a screen behind which they might be conducted, that the long dispute was maintained. Purchase of the Presidency, and not merely disputed election, was the keynote of the whole incident, and is its enduring significance. That, we have full confidence, will be the permanent judgment of history, and we must regret that it has not thus been recorded in Mr. Haworth's volume.

ELECTION EXPENSES FILED.

Campaign Cost Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler $15,225—State Treasurer Spent $1,306.

Albany, Nov. 13.—Certificates of election expenses filed to-day with the Secretary of State included those of:

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Democratic and Independence League candidate for Lieutenant Governor, $15,225.

John G. Wallenmeier, jr., Republican candidate for State Treasurer, $1,306.

Frederick Skene, Democratic and Independence League candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, $492.

"We will send for it for you" is rarely heard here. A book which is not rare or entirely out of print is almost sure to be on our shelves when you ask for it.

E. P. Dutton & Co.,
31 West Twenty-third Street.

FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE.

National Delegates Adopt Draft of Proposed Law in Part.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Animated discussions over the proposed uniform laws for governing divorce aroused deep interest in the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws to-day, and the result was a marked step toward the reformation of an evil which seems to be growing, according to several of the delegates, to an alarming extent in America.

The proposed uniform statute was presented for consideration and was taken up section by section, receiving the most careful attention. It had been prepared by the committee on legislation appointed at last year's session of the congress, and since February 1 last this committee has been working to make it as perfect as possible.

Governor Pennypacker was chairman of the congress and at some stages of the discussion took an active part.

About one-third of the proposed bill was adopted and included seven causes under which annulment of a marriage might be obtained and six causes for absolute divorce.

Discussion of the bill began at the afternoon session, the morning having been taken up by Governor Pennypacker's address and the reading of the report of Walter George Smith, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee.

The important changes in the bill, which has been published heretofore, are the striking out of all reference to proceedings and practice, leaving the question for the various legislative bodies to pass upon. The committee decided that so long as open hearings are held and the laws provide for direct service on the respondent and fix a punishment for collusion, the measure need not conform to any fixed rule.

The causes for which divorce can be granted are infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty, and in the discussions of the various sections there was little opposition to any of these provisions, but in the list of causes for annulment of marriage opposition was presented against several.

The causes for annulment were incurable physical incapacity, consanguinity, if either party had husband or wife living, fraud, force or coercion, insanity and if either party were under the age of civil consent.

Governor Pennypacker took exceptions to the clause which provides that if either party unknown to the other was insane at the time of marriage it should be annulled. The Governor held that the clause not only gave the sane party the right to begin suit, but also to a committee of the lunatic. This would give a commission appointed by the court a right to begin a suit in the name of an insane party, even if the person not insane did not want divorce. He argued that marriage was a personal relation, and a third person had no rights in the contract.

Seneca N. Taylor, of St. Louis, and C. La Rue Munson, of Williamsport, Penn., clashed with the Governor on the subject. Mr. Taylor said the third party is the public, and it has a right to forbid the propagation of children from the insane. The question of property rights he also held was involved.

Mr. Munson said the clause was the only protection for an insane person against a designing man or woman. He cited a case where relatives and friends were helpless to protect an imbecile who had married a designing woman. The clause was adopted.

There was also opposition to the clause annulling the marriage of a girl under the age of sixteen and a youth under eighteen. Ernest Merten, of Wisconsin, held that a girl under eighteen years was incapable of making a proper marriage contract, and Frank H. Kerr, of Ohio, favored the law of his state, which makes the marriage of a boy under twenty-one and a girl under eighteen void. Miss Rachael Siegel, of Utah, the only woman speaker, held that sixteen years for the girl was all right. She said "We women ought to know," and the clause was adopted.

Though personally opposed to divorce, Bishop Shanley voted for the sections in behalf of his state, because the other delegates were not present.

ANDOVER SEMINARY RELOCATION.

President James of University of Illinois Wants It in Mississippi Valley.

Urbana-Champaign, Ill., Nov. 13 (Special).—President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois has sent an open letter to the trustees of the Andover Theological Seminary urging that it be transferred to the Mississippi Valley. The institution, which has been doing its work at Andover, Mass., for a hundred years, has a foundation valued at over $1,000,000, but the number of students has shrunk from over one hundred to eleven at the opening of the present year, with an entering class of three.

Dr. James, in his letter, urges the choice of a new site near one of the great universities in the Mississippi Valley. In part he writes:

If our churches desire to maintain an adequate supply of educated clergy—and that they should do so is certainly a matter of fundamental importance to our society—it would seem to be a measure dictated by the plainest consideration of prudence to bring their training schools for the Church into the closest possible connection with those great institutions of learning to which the youth of our country are resorting in ever increasing numbers.

It is now perfectly apparent that the most populous centres of higher instruction in the Mississippi Valley will be found in the near future at our state universities, which are growing with such enormous rapidity throughout the states of this great territory. Here will soon be found larger aggregations of the youth of this great section than will be found in any other equal number of similar institutions.

I cannot help feeling that the Church, using that term in a large sense, is losing one of the greatest opportunities of the present day in not planting itself, in the form of an educational institution, firmly and positively in the closest proximity to these great aggregations of students, with the idea of winning over to its service at least its fair proportion of this young and promising material.

Such a board of trustees as your honorable body, with your traditions, your opportunities, your pecuniary resources, could organize an institution under the very shadow of the state university which would do for the Church what no other equal expenditure of money could accomplish.

The effect of such an institution, properly equipped and properly conducted, upon the university in general would be good, and thus a real additional service would be done for the community.

A theological school itself, as such, could not, of course, become a part of the state university. It would be better for it and its own work that it should not; but the students of the theological school would have the advantage of the library and laboratories and equipment of the university on exactly the same terms as other students. They would have the advantages of the courses in science, in economics, in sociology, in history and other subjects by the mere process of enrolling as students in the university. They would have the still greater advantage of living in an atmosphere of reality and life, instead of the semi-monastic conditions of an independent theological school.

New England no longer needs the Andover Theological Seminary. It has a sufficient number of such schools without it. The Mississippi Valley does need it, and needs it sorely; i. e., it needs such a school as the Andover Seminary may easily become.

BELIEVE PEARY WILL TRY AGAIN.

Told People at Bucksport, Me., That He Would Do So in 1907.

Bucksport, Me., Nov. 13.—Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, who is returning to the United States with the record of "furthest north," will, it is believed here, make another attempt to reach the North Pole in 1907. The explorer's ship, the Roosevelt, was built in this town, and it is recalled that when Commander Peary was here he said that if he did not succeed this year he would positively make another attempt in 1907, provided he did not lose his vessel. Dispatches from Commander Peary speak well of the ice fighting and seaworthy qualities of the Roosevelt, and local shipping men think that with a few repairs she should be ready to make the trip north next season.

HOLD-UPS CONTINUE.

Pittsburg's Crime Carnival Shows No Sign of Ebb.

Pittsburg, Nov. 13.—Despite the tortures Mrs. Jean Mitchell suffered at the hands of some one early last Sunday morning, when her left hand was nailed to the kitchen sink in her home, she persists in shielding her assailant, and tells the police that she does not know who attacked her. James W. Egan, captain of detectives, talked to her for two hours this morning, trying to learn the identity of her assailant. She insists that she was struck down from behind, and her hand nailed to the sink without her knowing who did it. The police suspected her husband, William Mitchell, a gambler, but she insists that he is innocent.

Hold-ups on the streets of this city continue and the police refuse to talk. At 6 a. m. to-day E. H. McMurray, a restaurant keeper, was accosted by two men, a Negro and a white man, on Cliff street, overlooking the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. McMurray had been held up the morning previous and had armed himself, and when he drew his pistol the men fled, dropping a club. The police later arrested two men, but they were allowed to go. McMurray was unable to identify them.

At 8 a. m. the home of Mrs. Sarah Bassett, a Negro woman, on Second avenue, was entered by a burglar, who had forced a lower window with a jimmy. Mrs. Bassett fired a shot at the man and he escaped over a side fence, and soon two policemen were in the house and a crowd of about a hundred, attracted by the shooting, was outside. The burglar escaped.

Miss Mary McCauley, who had been visiting in the East End, was attacked at Centre and Highland avenues at 1 o'clock this morning. She screamed for help, and her assailant escaped. The officers say they have a good description of him.

The police are rounding up all suspicious characters. These are taken to the various police stations and "sweated," and while some are held others are let go with a warning.

The police believe they have the slayer of Harry F. Smith, who was killed in his home by a burglar. Charles Buccini, the Italian arrested last night with a wounded hand, had the bullet extracted to-day. It is of the size fired by Smith. Buccini has been identified by a family of three, who say they saw him in the neighborhood of Smith's home.

The rewards for the arrest of the slayers of Smith and James E. McMillen, who was murdered a week ago, have been augmented by one of $5,000 which is authorized by the city. This action was taken by the finance committee of the Council following the action of the Council last night in providing for 200 more police.

As a result of the numerous crimes a wholesale shake-up in the police department was made to-day, almost every official above the rank of patrolman being transferred.

AN ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE.

A branch of Georg Hessing's Technical Orthopedic Institute of Gross-Lichterfelde-Ost, near Berlin, has been opened at Nos. 91 and 93 Mercer street, Jersey City. Dislocations and fractures of the back, hips, ankles and limbs will be treated, it is said, after the manner recommended by Dr. Lorenz, who recently visited this country. A special apparatus, the management says, will be made to set the bones of each individual patient, and accommodations will be provided at the sanatorium for patients. An illustrated catalogue will be sent to all persons interested, free of charge.

CRAVEN APPOINTS SECRETARY.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven yesterday appointed Theodore E. Tomlinson his private secretary. He succeeds Jerome Reilly, who has been named first deputy commissioner.

Secretary Tomlinson was in the legal branch of the Street Cleaning Department under Commissioner Andrews in 1893 and 1894. He remained under Colonel Waring until April, 1896, when he resigned.

Books and Publications. | Books and Publications.

MOFFAT, YARD & COMPANY — Books You Must Own — MOFFAT, YARD & COMPANY

John W. Munson's
REMINISCENCES OF A MOSBY GUERRILLA
A remarkable volume of personal experience. Very valuable historically and of thrilling interest. *Illustrated.* $2.00 *net.* (*Postage* 14 *cents.*)

Ellen Velvin's
BEHIND THE SCENES WITH WILD ANIMALS
Strikes a wholly new note in animal study. Singularly fresh, informing and interesting. *Illustrated.* $2.00 *net.* (*Postage* 13 *cents.*)

Tom Masson's
THE VON BLUMERS
A highly humorous picture of American married life. A fine story brilliantly told. *Illustrated.* 12*mo.* $1.50 *net.* (*Postage* 14 *cents.*)

Gustav Kobbe's
HOW TO APPRECIATE MUSIC
A very practical book by a very practical writer, destined to become the standard popular work on the subject. 8*vo.* $1.50 *net.* (*Postage* 12 *cents.*)

Howard Chandler Christy's
THE AMERICAN GIRL
The Finest Christy Book Ever Published. Extremely Interesting. Superbly Illustrated in Colors. Look at it. *Boxed.* $2.50 *net.* (*Carriage extra.*)

Brady and Peple's
RICHARD THE BRAZEN
One of the Big Popular Hits in Fiction. "And the reader sits up to finish." *Illustrated in colors by Gibbs.* 12*mo.* $1.50.

Anonymous
HER BROTHER'S LETTERS
Most critics declare it a book every girl should read. What do men think of women? Read it here. *Illustrated.* 12*mo.* $1.25.

MOFFAT, YARD & COMPANY, NEW YORK

HOME SONGS
For the Home-coming of
Thanksgiving and Christmas

This is a sheaf of songs gleaned in the Old World and the New—the songs which outlive the fickleness of human fancy because each one breathes some sentiment which the heart ever feels and for which it endlessly seeks expression.

There are old songs and songs of more modern date; there are songs of sea and land; songs of patriotism and exile; love-songs our mothers sang; songs sung by soldiers around the bivouac fire, when

"Each soldier thought of a different name;
But all sang 'Annie Laurie'";

and a rare collection of rounds.

Last, but not least, there is a choice collection of those hymns in which religion has found expression without regard to creed or sect.

The old sweet songs! Not to know them is to miss the inspiration of some of the noblest sentiments which ever quickened the heart-beat of lover, soldier, sailor, patriot, or exile.

These songs are essentially "home songs," made for "the household ingle, curtained and closed and warm." They are arranged for mixed voices throughout, and may be sung with or without the piano accompaniment. They are especially adapted for use at the family home-gatherings at Thanksgiving and in the Holiday season.

"Home Songs" contains 140 songs, bound in heavy paper; cloth back; price, 50 cents, postpaid.

THE BEST COLLECTION OF THE BEST SONGS.

Chas. H. Ditson & Company, 867 Broadway (18th St).

HOW MONEY IS MADE
In Security Investments,
or
A Fortune at Fifty Five,
By HENRY HALL.

This book has been highly commended by the Daily Press.
Published by the Author,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
PRICE $1.50.

EXPRESS SERVICE MOVE.

Aldermen Put Washington Heights Petition Up to R. T. Board.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was unanimously adopted directing the board to petition the Rapid Transit Commission for an order requiring the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to install express service on the third track of the subway between 145th street, on Washington Heights, and 96th street. Mayor McClellan said yesterday that to him it looked as if the problem of using the middle track of the Broadway branch of the subway was a question for counsel to decide. He declared himself in favor of doing everything possible to better transit facilities, but that as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission he had only one vote and could not force conditions. The petitioners of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association say that it takes as long to go from 145th street to 96th street under present conditions as from 96th street to the City Hall.

Alderman Diemer offered a resolution authorizing the deputy fire commissioner of Brooklyn and Queens to purchase an automobile without public lettering at a cost of $3,000. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 to 2. Another resolution for the purchase of an automobile truck for the supply bureau of the school department was lost by a vote of 26 to 4. The subject will be reconsidered.

Alderman Downing, in talking on the resolution to pay a bill of $750 for special deputy sheriffs in Brooklyn, said: "I am opposed to paying for the hire of Senator McCarren's sluggers."

WANTS SMOKE CASES DISMISSED.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Says L. I. R. R. Tried to Abolish Nuisances.

In the Court of Special Sessions at Jamaica, yesterday, there was a great surprise dealt out to Justices Keady, Foraker and O'Keefe when Assistant Corporation Counsel J. G. Mathews asked the court to dismiss the thirty smoke nuisance cases on the calendar.

For the last few months the Board of Health has been making a crusade again the Long Island Railroad for creating a soft coal smoke nuisance about its terminal at Long Island City.

Mr. Mathews said he had been directed by the Corporation Counsel to ask for the dismissal on the grounds that the parties against whom the complaints have been made have endeavored in all possible ways to alleviate and abolish the nuisances.