

GEN. C. R. BRAYTON DEAD

"Blind Boss" of Rhode Island Republicans Passes Away.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

Party in State Left Without Acknowledged Head for First Time in Forty Years.

Providence, Sept. 23.—The Republican party of Rhode Island was without an acknowledged leader to-night for the first time in more than forty years, General Charles Ray Brayton, the "Blind Boss," Rhode Island's representative on the Republican National Committee and the controlling force in the party's destinies in this state since the Civil War, having died here to-day.

Accident Haters Death. General Brayton's death was due to complications resulting from an accident sustained August 29. The general, who was blind, fell while moving about his office, and broke his hip. The fracture was not considered a serious one at the time, but as the age of the patient was seventy years some anxiety was felt on that account.

General Brayton had often been bitterly attacked by political enemies, and his nomination, labelled by the Democratic party as "Braytonism," was generally had been a campaign issue, but both Democrats and Republicans speaking of the matter to-day said that the general's position as leader was as strong up to the hour of his death to-day as it ever had been.

General Charles R. Brayton, who died to-day, was a member of the National Republican Committee from Rhode Island, had since the Civil War been the political Warwick of his native state. Despite many prophecies of overthrow and the affliction of blindness which handicapped his old age, he retained that leadership to the end.

General Brayton began his career of political influence with an active part in one of Senator Henry B. Anthony's campaigns for re-election to the upper house of Congress. His arduous and successful manipulation surprised all the oldtimers. About that time he saw opportunities of great benefit in Providence, and he went to the capital city. He took up his abode in the capital city. He soon was appointed postmaster of Providence, and held that office until he was succeeded by Henry W. Gardner. It was during these early years in Providence that he became past master of Rhode Island political affairs. He extended his acquaintanceship into other states, and soon became a power in the party at large.

Preferred to Keep in Background. Thirty-eight years ago he began to attend national conventions and at any time he has been elected a member of the national committee, but he always preferred to keep as much as possible in the background, where, in his own peculiar way, he was able to exert the greatest amount of influence. At the time of the choice of the delegation to the national convention in 1896, however, the members held a meeting and insisted that General Brayton should be the member from Rhode Island. He was also urged to take the place by many strong and influential friends. He finally acquiesced.

General Brayton cared even less for public office than he did for party committees. The governorship of his state he held in particular contempt. On one occasion, when the Democrats had captured that office, the leaders were inclined to be subsistent.

Admitted to the Bar in 1891. General Brayton was admitted to the bar as a full fledged lawyer in 1891. He had been for many years fully equipped with legal knowledge, and few, if any, laws or amendments were passed by the General Assembly that he did not fully understand.

General Brayton was a large man, of showed the usual physique and noticeable anywhere he appeared. He was affable and to a large degree magnetic and attractive. It was several years ago that his eyesight finally failed him altogether, but that fact never interfered with his activities as a politician. On his seventieth birthday he remarked to a friend:

"The treatment I have received since I have been blind has made me change my mind about human nature and has convinced me that we are all wrong when we think that everybody's had and that there's no more good in the world. Why, men who opposed me in everything when I had my sight and wouldn't speak to me now have



GENERAL CHARLES R. BRAYTON, Who died in Providence.

helped me across the street many a time since I have been blind."

Approved by Governor Higgins. For many years General Brayton occupied desk room in the office of the county sheriff in the State House. During the campaign of 1898 James H. Higgins, Democratic candidate for Governor, announced that if he were elected he would oust Brayton from the State House. After his election Governor Higgins made every effort to fulfill his promise, even attempting to get a special bill passed for the purpose, but to no avail.

The general was born in Opponau, R. I., in 1840, son of William Daniel Brayton. Completing his education at Brown University in 1861, he enlisted as first lieutenant in the 3d Rhode Island Volunteers. In 1864, with the rank of colonel, he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service and the next year brevetted brigadier general. In March, 1867, he was appointed captain in the regular army, but resigned in the following fall. He married, in 1865, Miss Antoinette Percival Belden.

BRAYTON LEFT NO RECORDS

General Told How He Compelled Friends to Destroy Letters.

Providence, Sept. 23.—"When I die no man need fear any records will come to light," said General Charles R. Brayton, who died to-day, a few months ago, as he sat in his room at the hotel which he made his home in this city. "A fine mess there would be if I hadn't, wouldn't there?" he added, with a smile. "But I have provided for all that. There are no records. No one need fear. When I get a letter from a man of specially private nature I always send it back to him. Then he knows where it is, and if he keeps it where others can see it that is his lookout."

TRAIN KILLS MAN AND WIFE

New Jersey Couple Meet Death a Few Yards from Home.

South Amboy, N. J., Sept. 23.—John Van Buren and his wife were instantly killed on the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey last night. The accident occurred at the rear of the Van Buren home in First street. There is a rear gate which opens directly upon the tracks. None saw the accident, but it is believed that Van Buren was killed in a vain attempt to get his wife out of danger.

ROTTERHAM ASKS RECOUNT

Hudson County Leader Charges Error in Returns from Two Wards.

Application was made yesterday for a recount of the votes for members of Assembly by John Rotterham, leader of the regular Republicans of Hudson County, N. J. The primary returns showed the seven regular and five New Idea candidates were nominated.

Do you see that long row of Rhode Island names? asked the general in reply, pointing to a set of legislative annuals chronologically arranged on a top shelf. "Well, after I put 'em up there I never take 'em down. It's the same way with ex-governors. I don't need 'em and don't want 'em."

SEAMAN QUILTS THE P. S. C.

Chief Engineer Resigns in Hot Letter and Is Suspended.

M'CARROLL REPLIES TO HIM

Says Resignation Was Not Voluntary—Rice Also Gives Up Post.

As the result of disagreements over the plans for the trolley route, Henry B. Seaman, its chief engineer, severed his connection with the Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon by offering his resignation in a letter to William R. Wilcox, chairman of the commission.

In reply to the publication of this letter by Mr. Seaman Acting Chairman McCarroll said, in behalf of the commission, that the chief engineer's resignation was not a voluntary one, but had been demanded by the commission more than a month ago. Mr. Seaman's resignation was not accepted yesterday, action by the commission being left open, but he was immediately suspended, pending action on his resignation.

George S. Rice, assistant chief engineer, in charge of the Bureau of Subway Construction, resigned at the same time as Mr. Seaman, but Commissioner McCarroll said emphatically that the resignation of Mr. Rice had nothing to do with the situation as to Mr. Seaman and was entirely voluntary. Mr. Rice was chief engineer of the old Rapid Transit Commission.

In his letter Mr. Seaman resents what he calls the disposition of the commissioners to control the management of the engineering department without regard to his recommendations. The letter follows: "I hereby resign my position as chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, to take effect October 1, 1910."

Wrote to Mr. McCarroll. I have long recognized that it would be impracticable for me to take the responsibility of important construction work under existing conditions and before sailing for Europe for my recent vacation I informed Acting Chairman McCarroll that I desired to resign my position as chief engineer.

There should, in my opinion, be individual responsibility for the completion of the tunnel and proper help and full authority for outlining and conducting its work. Without this no great public work can be successfully performed.

In the absence of Chairman Wilcox, Acting Chairman McCarroll made the following statement in reply to Mr. Seaman's letter: "The resignation of Mr. Seaman was asked by the commission some time ago; consequently his job should be read in that light."

Sought Full Information. Months ago, when the trolley plans were approved by the commission, the commission considered that because of their importance they should be most carefully studied. For this purpose, Messrs. Bassett and Eastus were appointed a committee and were aided by consulting engineers. This committee had no quarrel with the commission, but the commission insisted on its right to secure the fullest information possible in order that the plans might produce a system as capacious and economical as possible.

As a matter of fact, engineer. Mr. Seaman has been on leave of absence since he resigned his position as chief engineer. Immediately on receipt of the letter from Mr. Seaman he was suspended and relieved from all duties as chief engineer.

When seen at his home, No. 146 Clinton street, Brooklyn, Mr. Seaman said he was tired, after three years of considerable work with the Public Service Commission, and that he intended to prolong his vacation in order to get a good rest before engaging in any other work.

Refuses to Add to Letter. "As to whether my resignation is a voluntary one or not and as to its causes I have nothing to add to my letter," said Mr. Seaman. "I have worked it with earnest care, and if the commission should assume an unfriendly attitude toward me there will be time enough to reply in a few days."

"I believe firmly in the need of a public service commission; it is an ideal institution, but it therefore needs ideal men."

Mr. Seaman was appointed chief engineer to the Public Service Commission in October, 1907, and assumed office on December 1 of the same year, succeeding George S. Rice, who became assistant engineer. The salary of the chief engineer is \$16,000 a year.

The resignation of Mr. Rice as chief of the bureau of subway construction has nothing to do with the situation as to Mr. Seaman," was the Commissioner's statement. "Mr. Rice resigned voluntarily. He made the original determination on the \$200,000 claims filed by the Interborough and felt that as long as they were in litigation he should stay with the commission to help sustain its cause. In view, however, of the favorable settlement of the matter in the Saratoga conference he felt that he could now resign."

One of the main reasons for the resignation of Mr. Rice was said to be his desire to engage in private practice as an engineer.

When the Public Service Commission suspended the old Rapid Transit Commission chief engineer until the discovery that there were many defects in the construction of the tubes of the Battery tunnel to Brooklyn. The commission disapproved of Mr. Rice's action in attempting to remedy those defects without reporting their actual condition to the board, and he was asked to resign because the commission thought that better results could be obtained with a new chief engineer.

Mr. Rice resigned on August 25, to take effect on September 15, but for reasons not explained the fact was not made public.

Mr. Rice said yesterday that his resignation had nothing to do with that of Mr. Seaman. He had not himself had anything to do with the preparation of the trolley plans, he said, and knew nothing of any friction or demoralization in the engineering department.

He had been planning for some time to go into private practice, he said, and that was the cause of his own resignation. He himself had no quarrel with the commission, and, in fact, had been at the offices of that body almost every day since his resignation took effect, looking after various odds and ends.

Little Girl Fatally Burned. Playing About Bonfire in Perth Amboy When Her Dress Ignites.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 23.—A twelve-year-old girl, who, with her sister, was playing about a bonfire in the rear of her home last night, was so severely burned that she died in the City Hospital here to-day.



HENRY B. SEAMAN, Who has resigned as chief engineer of the Public Service Commission.

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TO WED NEW YORK BANKER.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 23.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Giannina Hoadley Smith, daughter of William Palmer Smith, of Belvidere avenue, to Edward Yarder Brees, of Trenton. Mr. Brees is the son of the late Captain James Buchanan Brees and grandson of the late Captain Edward Madison Yarder. He is associated with the New York banking firm of Taylor, Smith & Evans. Miss Smith is well known in Plainfield and New York city and for several years has been active in charitable enterprises in this city.

Your Liver is Clogged up. That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

Washburn-Crosby Co. Gold Medal Flour. Why Not Now?

HANDS OFF LEE STATUE

G. A. R. Veterans Vote to Lay Reference to It on Table.

HARD FIGHT BY MINORITY

Plan for Dollar a Day Pensions Turned Down—Adjourn to Meet in Rochester.

Atlantic City, Sept. 23.—Fighting as to whether or not they should adopt the majority report of the committee on resolutions to defer indefinitely the matter of asking Congress to take the Lee statue from the national Capitol was what kept the delegates to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment busy to-day. There was no mingling of words among the debaters, and although the majority report was finally adopted, it was by the close margin of thirty-one votes. The vote stood 123 to 102.

There was heated discussion on both sides. Those who favored adopting the report of the majority declared that no good could come from the discussion. Commander Van Sant, who is working for complete harmony between the states of the North and South, urged his comrades to adopt the majority report. "Let us do nothing here to-day to discredit the Grand Army of the Republic," he said. "Virginia is a state, the same as any other state, and she had the right to make her selection, just the same as the other state had to make their selections they have made. Let us adopt the majority report. I personally want to go on record as favoring it."

Tanner Would End Strife. "Corporal" James Tanner, of Washington, also spoke in favor of laying the matter on the table. He declared that the Attorney General had given an opinion that Virginia had complied with the letter of the law, and there was no use in attempting to stir up strife and ill feeling by doing anything rash.

"Congress will never repeal that law, nor will it ever send that statue back to Virginia," he declared. "It has never been accepted by Congress, and there isn't any likelihood that it ever will. But it is there, and it will certainly stay there, and so we may as well drop it."

Major E. L. Torrance, of Minnesota, chairman of the resolutions committee, was decidedly opposed to any action being taken on the matter that would reflect discredit upon veterans of the Union army. "Virginia had the right to place the Lee statue in the Capitol, according to the law of 1861," he said. "The President of the United States has never opposed its presence, and you can't show me a newspaper in the entire country that has ever advocated taking it out. The whole thing is a tempest in a teapot."

W. E. Ketcham, of Indiana, was just as much in favor of the adoption of the report of the minority as Torrance and others were against it. He declared that if the majority report was adopted it would mean the loss of from three thousand to five thousand members of the Grand Army in the State of Indiana. Mr. Ketcham attacked the policy of the delegates leaving the hall so often. He declared that there was never a chance to get the expression of the majority on any subject. He believed, he said, that the great majority of the Grand Army of the Republic would favor the minority report if they were there to hear it.

Calls Law Unconstitutional. One of the speakers in favor of the minority report, who said he was a lawyer, declared that if the opinion of Attorney General Wickersham was carried up it would be found to be unconstitutional.

An eye and no vote was first taken, but it was so close that it was necessary to take the rising vote, which resulted in the matter being tabled. Recommendations of the bill to give soldiers seventy years old an increase to \$20 a month; seventy-five years, \$25, and \$30 a month for those totally disabled, was adopted, and the matter referred to the legislative committee to try to have it passed at the next Congress. It was also decided to-day to admit to the Grand Army those who served in the revenue cutter service during the war. Benjamin Franklin Green, who for years was employed in the drygoods store of the late A. T. Stewart and was closely associated with other enterprises with the late home in this city. Mr. Green was ninety-six years old and had been in excellent health until about a week ago, when he was taken ill.

MERCER WON'T BACK DOWN.

Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 23 (Special).—James W. Mercer, defeated by Harry P. Ward for the Republican nomination for County Clerk by only seventeen votes, left here for Atlantic City to-day for a brief vacation. He said under no circumstances would he reconsider his determination to run on an independent ticket. "I am going to run for the purpose of defeating anybody else but because I think I can be elected," said Mr. Mercer.

MARTIN OUT FOR LEWIS

Defeated Progressive to Support Party Nominee for Governor.

BUSY TIME FOR WILSON

Many Speeches Arranged for Him in New Jersey Campaign.

The New Jersey Democratic State Committee met at its headquarters in Newark yesterday, and after the members had made reports of a rainbow hue listened to a speech by Chairman Nugent and arranged the itinerary of Dr. Wilson's speaking campaign.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is to speak four nights a week from now until election day—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights—and the following dates have been arranged for him: September 28, Jersey City; 29, Trenton; October 1, Newark; 2, Hoboken; 3, Mercer County; 5, Gloucester; 6, Burlington; 7, Cumberland; 8, Cape May; 9, Paterson; 10, Atlantic City; 14, Freehold; 15, Toms River; 16, Somerville; 20, Flemington; 21, Phillipsburg; 22, Newton; 24, Salem; 25, Camden; 26, Perth Amboy; 27, Bergen County; 28, Elizabeth; 29, Hoboken; November 1, Passaic; 2, Cranford; 3, Morris; 4, Dover; 5, New Brunswick; 6, Newark.

Mr. Nugent in his address urged the committee to get busy, saying that there was a hard fight ahead. "This year we enter the contest with a reawakened hope and entire confidence in our future success," he declared. "There remains, however, stern and difficult work before us, and overconfidence cannot work before us, and it is our duty to immediately lay plans for the most vigorous and aggressive campaign possible. This can be accomplished only by co-ordination of action and self-sacrificing work. It rests with you, gentlemen of the state committee, to direct this fight."

Campaign headquarters will be opened in Newark, with William K. Devereux in charge.

REPUBLICAN TURNS DEMOCRAT

Moy Accepts Mayoralty Nomination in Plainfield, N. J.—New League.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 23 (Special).—With the announcement to-day that George W. Moy had accepted the mayoralty nomination on the Democratic ticket, in opposition to R. Frank Coriell, the Republican nominee, came the information that about fifty Republicans and Democrats had formed what will be known as the Republican Municipal League.

James T. MacMurray, city clerk, who has been recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican organization, has identified himself with the league. R. Henry Dewey, president of the New Jersey People's Lobby, and former Mayor L. V. F. Randolph are among the other influential members. Le Roy Ellis, president of the Plainfield Democratic Club, is among the prominent Democrats identified with the organization.

The new league has a threefold purpose: "First, an uncorrupted ballot; second, a manly independence of action and separation from selfish and corrupt combinations, and third, the choice of the polls of men who shall best represent the interest of Plainfield, irrespective of party affiliations."

TWELVE-TON CHUNK OF COAL

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 23.—A chunk of coal weighing twelve tons will be a feature at the coming industrial exhibition here. The coal was quarried by a Pennsylvania company.

NEW JERSEY OBITUARIES.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 23 (Special).—William A. Jones, years ago one of the leading lumber men of the state, died to-day at his home in this city. He was sixty-nine years old. He was of the firm of Randall, Swain & Jones, which afterwards became Swain & Jones, of Newark, and during his activity in that business he served one term as president of the Lumber Dealers' Association of New Jersey.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 23 (Special).—Benjamin Franklin Green, who for years was employed in the drygoods store of the late A. T. Stewart and was closely associated with other enterprises with the late home in this city. Mr. Green was ninety-six years old and had been in excellent health until about a week ago, when he was taken ill.

Sussex, N. J., Sept. 23.—Frank E. Howell died at his home here to-day from pneumonia. He was forty-seven years old and was the largest man in Sussex County. He weighed nearly four hundred pounds. He was a native of Newton.

A Used Piano Offering That Is Extraordinary! Extraordinary is a pretty big word—and a word that is frequently misused. Yet there does not seem to be any other word that fits such a presentation of used pianos as we make this morning. For instance, when you run through the list and see a Chickering Concert Grand Piano that when new cost \$1000, selling at \$100; when you see Square Pianos at \$15 each, when you see a \$250 Piano Player at \$20, and a long list of good uprights at \$100 or thereabout—it is certainly not an event that comes every day. All of these pianos have come to us in regular way, and all of them have been put in best condition. We are as sure of these used pianos as we are of our new ones. Any piano here listed will, of course, be sold today on our usual easy terms. This List Tells Its Own Story

JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., Eighth to Tenth sts.