MUSTERING OF THE FORCES.

SOLID LINES OF DEMOCRATS CHEER THE WORDS OF THEIR LEADERS.

Enthusiastic Tammany Meetings All Over the Town—Second District Voters Applaud the Speakers' Praise of Grant—Congressman Cummings Compares Thos. C. Platt to the Old Man of the Sea.

It is a pity that the Second Assembly district mass meeting last night wasn't held in a bigger hall than that at 24 New Chambers street. Some 2,000 workingmen managed to get inside, but there were hundreds who had to be content with standing outside, hearing the band play, and watching the rockets as they flew toward the moon and broke in splendid color balls before her face. All the same, it was a great evening for Democracy and the people's government.

Patrick Divver, who presided over the gathering, started the speeches before 8 o'clock, and they were kept up for nearly four hours. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. Creamer did the first talking. He denounced the Force bill, and whooped it up for Grant by declaring that he would be elected Mayor and then would run for Governor.

Delancey Nicoll followed. He spoke of Platt's robbing us of the World's Fair, assisted by "that arch traitor to the Democratic party, William B. Grace." Then he said: "These two men are now united again to rob the city of its right to Democratic government. To carry out their scheme, they are hiding behind clergymen and women, behind typewriters and dudes. Will you stand this?" [Cries of "No. No."]

Congressman Amos J. Cummings then tackled the Force bill, and said that the outcome of that plot and conspiracy would be not a government of the people by the people and for the people, but a government of Republicans by Republicans for Republicans.

Bourke Cockran took up local affairs. One of the first things he considered was the accusation that he had attacked the women who had come out in support of the ministers. "He said: 'We have no prejudices against the ladies of the 400. Though there are the 400 against us, thank Heaven there are the women of the 400,000 with us. The 400 wear French bonnets, but our 400,000 have more sound intelligence under their hair. The 400 know how to speak with a fashionable English accent, but our 400,000 know how to make good home-made bread.'"

Then, talking of the success of Mayor Grant, he said: "Mayor Grant came in and went out, and the Mayoralty seemed the graveyard of political ambition. The steps of the City Hall became whitened with the bones of Mayors who had died there. Then came a young man fresh from the people, a young man from a political organization. Others had been chosen through trades, and for that reason they went to the political graveyard. But the young man from the common people, Hugh J. Grant [cheers and cheers], was elected as the representative of a party, and for that reason the end of his first term as Mayor finds him able to look back upon the best, purest, and most progressive two years of government this city has ever had. [Applause.] Mayor Grant went into office without pretending to have greater ability than his predecessors, but backed by the support of the people, the great community supporting Tammany Hall and the Democratic party of New York city. He stands now for re-election upon the record he has made, not for a political combination responsible to no one, but for the Democratic party, responsible to the people of New York."

When he got to the subject of the warfare which the uppish rich are making against the great mass of people, Mr. Cockran declared: "The millionaires are hostile to us, but we are not hostile to them. Show us where the good folks of the hybrid party have done for New York. No, they have done nothing good. Why, then, does their Mr. Peckham, paying lower taxes and having a better pavement before his house, than under any other Mayor want a change? Because they can answer is: So that Tammanyism be overthrown the rich are jealous of the power of the tenement houses. We stand in this campaign for the equality of all; we stand for the morality of all, for we believe there is virtue in the ranks which Hugh J. Grant leads as well as in the ranks of the others."

Edward J. Dunphy, the Congressman of the district and candidate for reelection, spoke of the Republican robbery of the World's Fair, which he said meant the loss of labor for three years to 30,000 workmen, and then discussed the Force bill, the census steal, and the McKinley high tariff measure, leaning over toward the audience. Mr. Dunphy asked if there was a single man in the great crowd whose wages had been advanced by the McKinley bill. Not a voice answered. "No," exclaimed Mr. Dunphy, "and I have not yet found a workingman whose condition has been improved by the McKinley measure. But it was never intended that this high tariff should benefit you. It was passed solely for the good of the manufacturers."

Other speeches were made by Joseph E. Newburger, Leonard Gerlich, Gerlich, ex-Assemblyman Oliver, and Alderman Brown.

There was a rousing meeting outside the Fourteenth Assembly District Headquarters at Fourteenth street and Second avenue last night. At least 2,000 persons showed their loyalty to Tammany Hall by standing in the cold wind and cheering the speakers enthusiastically. Fireworks, calcium lights, Chinese lanterns, and a brass band played their parts in the entertainment.

When Chairman Charles Goeller introduced Thomas C. O'Sullivan, the one-armed Assemblyman from the Nineteenth district, the throng gave a hearty cheer. He referred to what he termed the cannibalistic smile of Chief Inquisitor Ivins, and speaking of the P. M. L. discords, he said: "The man who dares to snatch religion from its place and thrust it into the mud of politics, deserves the condemnation of every good Democrat."

Delancey Nicoll removed his hat when he began to speak. An old Irishman should "Rape it on, Mr. Nicoll!" He did so, and then proceeded to score the opposition party, which he said was masquerading under the pretence of reform, but which was trying to overthrow it.

Mr. Nicoll pledged himself to administer justice to the poor as well as the rich if he was elected. "And who is Goff?" he continued. "I have just learned that he is an Englishman. On Murray Hill they believe he's a Scotchman. In Fifth Ward's district he's an Irishman, in the Italian quarter he's an Italian, and if the Chinese voted he'd be a Chinaman. One day he's a workingman, and the next he dances at McAllister's ball."

Coroner Levy made a spirited speech, in which he asked his hearers' support for all the candidates, especially for Hugh J. Grant and Levy's old chum, Messemer. "The opposition have already applied to me," said he, "for a permit to remove the corpse of my very old friend on election day, but I'm sure you will elect him by a big majority."

Cheer after cheer greeted Congressman Cummings when he appeared on the platform at 10 o'clock. He was very hoarse, but the crowd pressed closer to the platform to hear his speech. He compared the local political situation to the stories of Sinbad the Sailor, and said that Thomas C. Platt is the little old man with short legs that is trying to strangle New York. Platt, with his little, short legs around the neck of the Speaker of the House, strangled the World's Fair bill, that would have resulted, if it had passed, in giving employment to many thousands of men. It took seven years to untwist Platt's legs from the Quarantine Commission, which he held three years over his head. He has increased your taxes in New York and decreased his own in Tioga county. I saw him in Washington county during the Force bill debate, sprinting beside the chairs in the House of Representatives. If there is a man who is with the Force bill from beginning to end it's Thomas C. Platt. Why? Because it intensifies the power of John I. Davenport."

Mr. Cummings then explained at length what the Force bill means. "It means," said he in conclusion, "that a United States Judge sitting in Vermont has power to appoint three Supervisors for life in New York. It means death."

"What's the matter with mickets," shouted a man with a silk hat.

Thomas Jefferson Began followed. He said that every Tammany Assembly Democrat is a forty-horse-power Democrat, and that they must all vote the Tammany ticket from top to bottom.

Among the other speakers were Leonard Gerlich and George F. Roesch.

Elm Park was one too big for the Tammany Hall meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly district last evening. The clearing of Democrats, scores of Chinese lanterns, brass band music, and fireworks seemed to have convinced every body by the sound of Hugh J. Grant. The fusion Democrats were driven into their holes by the arguments of such speakers as Congressman Cobb, F. Tracy, Senator Lexgene, Lawson S. Fuller, Assemblyman Connolly, and Corporation Counsel Jenks. Several others gave Candidate Grant a cheer for being a tool of William B. Grace, who, they said, never had any other tool which motives, while he was Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, and Mr. Fuller has shown more spirit in public improvements than any other Mayor for twenty years. He has done more for the sidewalks and improvement of the streets than any other Mayor.

Mr. Fuller said that it was important that the Democrats should stand together in State and municipal affairs if they want to make a man for the Presidency. The success of Grant means the success of Hill in the Democratic party, and that the union of the Democrats was essential to the defeat of Platt's ticket both at Albany and in this city. What the Republicans want by fusing with the Tammany Democracy is to split the ranks of Tammany and defeat the party.

Tremendous political excitement last night. Friends of Louis F. Haffen to the number of 1,000 met in the grounds of Ritner's Villa, on 127th street, a block west of Fourth avenue. They marched to the grounds from all quarters of the annexed district with bands and drum corps, torches and transparencies. The West Farms Club had the Catholic Protectory band. Richard D. Hamilton was Chairman. The meeting was addressed by B. Chamberlain, T. C. T. Crain, Senator Ives, William B. Ellison, and James A. Goulder. While this meeting was in progress the Citizens' Local Improvement party were whooping it up for Heintz in their headquarters.

Peter Eagan presided at an open air mass meeting of the Tammany men, held at 116th street and Third avenue last night. There was a large assemblage, which was addressed by Bernard J. Tinney, Jacob Cantor, David Welsh, and others.

TAMMANY'S NIGHTLY RALLIES.

Seventeen of the Local Meetings That are Arranged for To-night.

The grand Tammany Hall Democratic demonstration at the Wigwam, on Friday night, promises to be an affair of great party interest. Statesmen of national fame will be the principal speakers, and local men of prominence whose voices were never heard in Tammany Hall before will further emphasize the fact that the campaign has an importance far beyond questions of factional interest. Senator Arthur P. Gorman will be the chief speaker. He had arranged to speak in Baltimore that night to a meeting arranged to meet his convenience, and on a date selected by himself. But the fact that he was forced to disappoint the Tammany meeting last week led him to ask the Baltimoreans to release him to come here. The matter was fixed up by arranging to have Col. John R. Fellows speak in his place at the Baltimore meeting.

A meeting of unusual interest and significance will be held at 458 Ninth avenue, in the Fifteenth district. There Thomas J. Blessing and ex-Alderman Sullivan were malcontents last year, and influenced the organization vote to a considerable extent. This year Mr. Blessing was nominated for Assembly. But the character of the anti-Tammany campaign has convinced his friends that it is the duty of all Democrats to unite. He has withdrawn in favor of Tammany Candidate Drypolcher. Tonight's meeting is a union demonstration, and Mr. Blessing is to be one of the speakers.

The other campaign stump work is not allowed to be lost sight of in the interest taken in the big meeting. To-night the following are among the district meetings that will be held:

Eighty-fifth street and Avenue A will be addressed by Victor J. Dowling, Joseph Blumenthal, the Hon. John B. McKean, the Hon. John R. O'Donnell, and others.

Lyceum Opera House, Thirty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third avenues—W. Bourke Cockran, T. C. E. Ecclesine, J. C. Tomlinson, Senator Creamer, T. C. O'Sullivan.

Stuyvesant Club (indoor and outdoor), 106th street and Third avenue—C. H. Turner, A. H. Purdy, M. F. Holohan, C. F. Wahle, T. C. E. Ecclesine, H. A. Gildersleeve, Charles H. Knox, H. T. Macdona, Arthur E. Palmer, E. L. Bushe, J. M. Ward, John F. Walsh.

Meeting at Abingdon square—C. H. Turner, the Hon. A. J. Cummings, J. H. V. Arnold, J. J. Corbett, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, L. Reddington, T. L. Feitner, J. Oliver Kane, Isaac Cohen, De Lancey Nicoll, L. A. Giegerich.

Business Men's Democratic Association, Spring and Hudson streets—John R. Fellows, Frank Fitzgerald, Peter Mitchell, W. Swebster, Michael F. Blake, Thomas Collum, John J. McKenna.

Columbian Club, 434 Grand street—Robert B. Nooney, E. C. O'Brien, L. W. Reddington, M. W. Flatzek, H. McCloskey, C. Wahle.

388 Second avenue—F. B. Spinola, George B. McClellan, O. W. Brocke, C. H. Turner, E. C. Stone, J. M. Ward, Adam E. Schatz, Henry Steinert.

112 Clinton street—John R. Fellows, John Henry McCarthy, W. J. McKenna, Joseph Newberger, Ferdinand Levy, L. A. Giegerich.

337 East Twenty-third street—Isaac L. Egbert, Jacob Worms, Weeks, James A. O'Gorman, E. J. McGuire, George Blair, John F. Walsh.

No. 2,609 Eighth avenue will be addressed by Jacob A. Cantor, J. F. McIntyre, J. C. J. Langbein, E. S. Ives, R. S. Simmons, George Becker.

Rutgers and Monroe streets—Thomas J. Regan, David Welsh, Bernard J. Tinney.

Scammell and Cherry streets—John J. Pincus, John Robinson, G. A. Post, F. A. Burnham, J. E. Blum.

Hamilton square—J. E. Blum, J. J. Pincus, F. A. Burnham, John Robinson, G. A. Post.

Water and Montgomery Streets—R. Townsend, G. F. Walsh, Joseph Stinson, E. C. O'Brien.

153 East Broadway—Maurice Klinkowstein, J. E. Lowenstein, Jacob Cohen.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

Enthusiastic Democratic Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward.

The Democratic hosts in Brooklyn will have a big time to-morrow night. All the organizations of volunteer firemen will have a torchlight procession in honor of Justice Courtney, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and more than 1,000 printers will fall in and swell the ranks. This will be the only imposing outdoor demonstration of the campaign, and the firemen and printers will make it picturesque enough to attract thousands of spectators. There will also be a big rally of the Democratic German voters at the Warner Institute in Broadway to-morrow night. Carl Schurz will be the principal speaker. The parade and the German meeting will virtually wind up the Democratic campaign, and the remaining days will be devoted by the managers in distributing the pasters and in arranging for the manning of the party booths, which are to be placed 150 feet from each polling place. The attitude of John Y. McKane, the boss of Gravesend, in the canvass has at last been clearly defined. He and those who may follow him will support all the Republican candidates with the exception of "Billy" Watson, the nominee in the Twelfth Assembly district. The members of the McKane Association are to meet to-night and formally endorse the wishes of the boss. The announcement that Watson will undoubtedly result in the loss of one Assemblyman by the Republicans of Kings county. They are making great efforts to make up for this loss by capturing the Seventh district from the Democrats, but are not likely to be successful.

The muddle in the filing of the Democratic nominations from the town of Flatbush has been straightened out. County Clerk Kaiser having decided that there is no legal obstacle to their acceptance.

Corporation Counsel Jenks filed an opinion yesterday with the Board of Elections on the question as to how the ballots should be counted. He has decided that the canvassers are required to announce the result as the vote for the candidates for each office is canvassed, and that such result must be forthwith transmitted to the police authorities. If the canvassers strictly adhere to this rule, it is expected that the complete figures will reach Police Headquarters before 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth ward held an enthusiastic mass meeting last evening at Arion Hall under direction of the newly organized Bushwick Club. Mayor Chapin presided and made the opening address. He spoke very briefly, and eschewed politics altogether, confining himself to the subject of the growth of the Eighteenth ward. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin was the speaker of the evening.

He scored Speaker Reed unmercifully for his autocratic and unfair treatment of Democrats. He eulogized Gov. Hill for his untiring energy and honest administration. About Mr. Platt he said he had nothing to say. He did not know that there was anything to say. If Mr. Platt was to die the only thing that could be said of him truthfully by his dearest friend was that he was a politician and robbed New York of the World's Fair.

Gallus Thomas also spoke in German, and then Congressman T. F. Magner, Corporation Counsel Jenks, and many of the candidates for election in November talked.

Sold Papers to Buy Beer for Their Mother.

Officer Finn of the Gerry Society arrested at 2 A. M. yesterday James Knight, aged 9, and Richard, his brother, aged 7, who, bareheaded and barefooted, were selling papers in the City Hall Park. When he went to notify their mother, at 33 James street, he found her drunk in a room which contained nothing but a mattress and a bench. The boys said their mother compelled them to sell papers, and that she used the money to buy beer. She was arrested for cruelty to her children and was held in the Tombs Court in $500 bail for trial. The children were committed to the care of the society.

A Shoplifter Arrested in Brentano's.

John J. Brandon, alias "Kennedy," an old-time shoplifter, was arrested on Monday in Brentano's book store on Union square. He represented himself as a commercial traveller and carried a large empty valise. In July last Brandon visited the store and, after giving the round of the counters, picked up two copies of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." The salesman approached him, and he ran out with the books and escaped. When he entered on Monday he was recognized and Detective Sergeant Adams arrested him. At Jefferson Market Court yesterday Justice O'Reilly held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities in which its success is based, and are universally gratifying to the Louisiana Fig Syrup Company.—Adv.

EVENTS BEYOND THE OCEAN.

FURIOUS CONTROVERSY CAUSED BY THE BOOK DEFENDING BARTTELOT.

Mr. Stanley Severely Criticised by Friends of the Dead Officer—Another Speech of War in Switzerland—Mr. Balfour's Tour.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The controversy aroused by the publication of the Barttelot book is waxing fast and furious. Interviews with Walter Barttelot and Messrs. Bonny and Ward are published, while the enemies and friends of Stanley warmly attack and defend that gentleman's treatment of the rear guard. Attention is called to the fact that Lieut. Stairs, Surgeon Parke, and Messrs. Nelson and Jephson yesterday sent a commemorative tablet to be placed in the village church in Surrey, where Major Barttelot was born, "in token of his companions' high appreciation of his services so gallantly rendered."

The officers who served with Major Barttelot in the Royal Fusileers have also sent a similar tribute, in memory of "gallant soldier and lamented friend."

It is thought strange that Stanley's charges against a man so honored can be true. In fact, the explorer is generally condemned for refusing to answer the charges while at the same time endeavoring to blacken the character of his former companion, and satisfactory proofs are demanded by the press.

Meantime the family of the dead officer have their own views as to the grounds of Stanley's animus against their relative, and are prepared to meet and deal with them.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—In addition to what was printed in THE SUN to-day as coming from Mr. Rose Troup of the Stanley expedition on the charges made by Mr. Stanley against the late Major Barttelot, Mr. Troup says:

"Mr. Stanley has seen fit to specify two things which Major Barttelot did which called forth censure from him: One was the shooting of a Zanzibar porter for stealing meat, and another flogging a Soudanese soldier for some breech of discipline. Now Stanley has that all mixed. A Soudanese soldier was shot for desertion and for stealing a gun and ten rounds of ammunition, and a Zanzibar porter was flogged for stealing meat. The shooting affair occurred in this manner: One night one of the Soudanese soldiers deserted the camp while on guard duty, taking with him his gun and ammunition. A reward was offered for his recapture, and he was brought back by the Arabs. That same day a court martial was held and the man was condemned to be shot. Messrs. Ward and Bonny voted in favor of shooting the wretch, and Jameson and myself were opposed to such harsh measures. Major Barttelot cast the deciding vote in favor of the execution.

"The soldier was taken out at 5¾ the next morning and shot by his own comrades. I was not present at the execution. I had voted against it because I did not think the occasion demanded it. The others were equally conscientious in voting as they did. It was a legal execution, and if those who condemn were in Major Barttelot's place they might have done the same thing.

"Mr. Stanley accuses me of cowardice in not interfering when I saw Major Barttelot getting into trouble with the natives. He told me I should have forced my advice upon him. He also told me that I should have put the Major in irons for shooting that soldier and sent him back to England in disgrace. What nonsense. Mr. Stanley knows I had no right to interfere with the management of the camp. Major Barttelot would have been justified in shooting me on the spot. He was in command, not I. While that was not a military expedition, it was absolutely necessary to have discipline, and good discipline required but one head—one commander. He was selected by Mr. Stanley, and I reiterate my charge that Mr. Stanley is primarily responsible for any blunders made.

"Now, I'm not going to talk any more about the matter until Mr. Stanley makes public the charges which he intimates he will make. Then I may have a reply to make. Mr. Stanley says he has his proof. Well, so have I. I am not going to sustain Mr. Stanley against Major Barttelot until I know what he's going to say, neither am I going to deny blindly what he intimates. Perhaps we shall agree as to the facts. That remains to be seen. But I surely shall not criticise Major Barttelot until I know what Mr. Stanley has against him. Mr. Stanley is a great explorer, but he went into this for fame and for what he could get out of it. He has no more philanthropy than my boot. I will go further and say that the expedition was in the nature of a speculation, and not a philanthropic relief movement. The capitalists who backed it were after the ivory which Emin Pasha was supposed to have collected. The officers of the expedition had promises of a certain share of the big supply of ivory which was expected as a reward for their services. Emin Pasha's release was a secondary consideration entirely. He didn't want to be released. He had been up there ten or twelve years, and had held his own all right. These facts explain the entire situation, and the expedition must necessarily lose some of the glamour which surrounds it when it is known that greed for fame and riches, instead of humanity, prompted the movement."

MORE TROUBLE IN SWITZERLAND.

Political Strife Leads Again to Serious Disorders.

BERNE, Oct. 28.—The troubles between the Liberals and Conservatives in the canton of Ticino have broken out afresh, and further disorders have occurred. Another battalion of troops has been despatched to the canton to assist in restoring order.

A report was received here from Lugano, one of the capitals of the canton of Ticino, saying that fighting has occurred between the troops and the disaffected Liberals, and that some blood has been shed.

The Federal council has, by a unanimous vote, rejected the appeals made by the Ultramontanes of Ticino against the popular vote taken on Oct. 5 last, when a majority declared in favor of a revision of the constitution of the canton.

A despatch from Fribourg, capital of the canton of Fribourg, seventeen miles southwest of this city, says that the result of the elections held there on Sunday last was productive of much ill feeling between the opposing parties. The Radicals accused the Conservatives of winning by unfair means, one of the charges against them being that they falsified the ballots. Charges and countercharges were made until to-day, when the trouble culminated in serious conflicts. The Radicals are armed and threaten to overturn the cantonal Government.

Taxing Titles in France.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Deputy Moreau's bill looking to the entire abolition of titles in France by taxing them heavily, offered yesterday, proposes an annual import thus graded:

For the prefix "de," 500 francs; for the title of "baron," 5,000 francs; "Viscount," 10,000 francs; "Count," 20,000 francs; "Marquis," 30,000 francs; "Duke," 50,000 francs, and for that of "Prince," 100,000 francs, while for Duke or Count, with the prefix Highness, 200,000 francs, and Prince, with the same prefix, 250,000 francs.

The scheme is ingeniously devised, but scarcely practical, as, if the Republican majority should deem it politic to deprive the descendants of the old nobility of the prestige now left them, they would probably vote to do so directly.

Balfour's Tour.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—Mr. Balfour, who arrived at the island of Achill yesterday, passed the night at the residence of the parish priest. To-day he will make a tour of the island.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "Mr. Balfour has been received everywhere without demonstration either hostile or friendly. He must not mistake civility for servility, or, like his predecessors, he will find that he has built his hopes on sand."

Mr. Balfour is now in Westport. It is reported that he was deeply impressed with the scenes he witnessed in Achill and with the general wretchedness of the peasants and the prospects of famine.

Holland's Poor King.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.—At to-day's session of the Dutch Parliament, all the members of both Houses being present, Dr. Mackay, Minister of the Colonies, announced that in the opinion of the doctors who had examined the King his Majesty's health was such that he was incapacitated for performing the duties of Government. He therefore asked Parliament to make the declaration that the Constitution prescribed. Both chambers will reassemble tomorrow, when a decision in the matter will be announced.

Practising Tolstoi's Tenets.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—A curious experiment is being made at Nikneschdot Orsni, in the Government of Ufer, Russia, by the admirers of Count Tolstoi, who have formed themselves into an association, and propose carrying his theories into practice.

They are all ladies and gentlemen of the upper classes, but have donned the peasant costume and live simple, industrious lives.

King Leopold in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The King of Belgium arrived at Potsdam to-day. He was received at the station by Emperor William, several princes, the Duke of Connaught, Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, and a full military staff. After embracing each other the monarchs drove to the castle, escorted by the Guards.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PLAUT, THE CLOAKMAKER, FAILS.

He Owns the Hotel Vendome, and is Described as a Plunger.

The Mercantile Cloak Company at 394 Broadway failed yesterday, and Deputy Sheriff Burns closed up the large factory. The company was not incorporated, but was the style used by the firm of Isaac S. Plaut & Co., composed of Isaac S. Plaut, Ralph Plaut, and Samuel Kahn. They confessed judgment for $46,518 in favor of the Chemical National Bank on a promissory note dated Oct. 27, 1890, and payable in one day. Isaac S. Plaut started in business as Plaut & Goldsmith in 1881, with a reputed capital of $5,000. The firm were reported to have made money, and they dissolved on March 22, 1886, Mr. Plaut buying out his partner's interest, it is said, for $35,000. Mr. Plaut kept on alone for some time, and formed the present firm in 1887. They did a business of about $500,000 a year, and for 1889 claimed to have added $30,000 to the capital. On Feb. 20, 1890, their statement showed $85,000 capital in business and no liabilities.

The failure did not surprise the trade, although it came sooner than was expected. The liabilities are currently reported in the trade at from $150,000 to $200,000 for both merchandise and borrowed money. The assets, it is said, are chiefly outstanding accounts and stocks.

Many creditors called at the then place of business yesterday, but could not get in. Blumenstill & Hirsch represent the following creditors: R. S. Frost & Co., $7,800; Iselin, Neeser & Co., $5,100; C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $4,300; Hardt & Lindgens, $7,700.

Isaac S. Plaut, the senior partner, conducted in his own name the Hotel Vendome, at Broadway and Forty-first street. He leased it in February, 1887, for ten years at a rental of $85,000 a year, and, it is said, paid $50,000 for the furniture. In February last, it is said, he paid off a chattel mortgage on the furniture of $20,000. On Monday he gave a chattel mortgage to N. Plaut on the furniture and fixtures for $16,805. Mr. Plaut's sporting proclivities are well known to the trade.

Bookmaker Carlan, one of the two whose $12,000 was stolen from the safe of the hotel, was in a state of mind last night as to his chances of getting it back. He said that Plaut had plunged heavily on the races last summer, and that he didn't think a suit for the money would be likely to produce much.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS PROTECTED.

A Decision Which Will be Welcomed by Every Member of a Benevolent Society.

The General Term of the Supreme Court now sitting at Rochester has just handed down a decision which interests every member of benevolent institutions of this country. The question determined by the Court was as to the right of an administrator of a deceased member of one of these societies to seize the endowment paid on the death of the member to satisfy the debts of such member for the benefit of his creditors and thus deprive the widow and orphans of the insurance moneys.

Leopold Haffenegr, a member of the Imperial Council of the Order of United Friends, died in Rochester in April, 1887, without a will, and without designating to whom the endowment should be paid. He left a wife and three children, who reside in Brooklyn. They failed to administer upon his estate. Herman Beeckel, a resident of Rochester, and a creditor of the deceased, was appointed administrator of the deceased's estate by the Surrogate of Monroe county. The order refused to recognize the right of the administrator to claim the $1,000 endowment, and said that the widow and children were alone entitled to the same. Suit was brought in the Supreme Court in Rochester, and judgment was directed against the order and in favor of the administrator. From this decision the order appealed to the General Term at Buffalo. The appeal was heard in June last.

Judge Alfred Steckler, who represented the order, argued that these benevolent societies were founded for the express purpose of aiding the widows and orphans of deceased members, and that no one else had a right to claim the endowment. He said that the order agreed to assist the widow and orphans and not to pay the debts of the member. Mr. Steckler claimed that under the laws of this State the endowment was exempt from the debts of the member as well as from the debts of the widows and orphans.

Messrs. Shuart & Sutherland of Rochester, counsel for the administrator, upheld the right of the administrator to seize the endowment for the benefit of the creditors. The General Term sustains the order's position and dismissed the administrator's action.

German Enterprises in Africa.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—A new German African Company has been organized. Its object is to plant colonies in south and southwest Africa and in Morocco and Tripoli.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the German Government has granted ten years' trading monopolies in the Cameroons country, Africa, as follows: To the Woermans, at Batanga; to Swedish merchants, in the region above the Victoria settlement; to Jansen and Thormaehlen, in the region northeast of the mountain range, and to Zintgraff, in the section bounded by the left bank of the Benue.

Killing Fallen Women.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 28.—For some time past a series of atrocities, somewhat similar to those committed by Jack the Ripper, has startled society here. Several women belonging to the class of unfortunates have been found dead in their beds, having been killed by being strangled. The police were for a long time unable to obtain the least clue to the murderer, but the man has at last been found. His name is Haapaoja, and he has been known to the police for many years as a scoundrel of the very worst class.

Free Gin on the Congo.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.—The Dutch Government has asked the Belgian Government to submit to the powers which signed the Congo treaties a proposal that they jointly contribute a fixed annual sum to make up the amount which the Congo State would be likely to secure through import duties, and that in the mean time, as a subsidiary measure, the Congo State be authorized to collect a duty of 25 francs per hectolitre on alcohol.

Gladstone Extols Free Trade.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 28.—Mr. Gladstone, in an address to the workmen of the Pumpherston Oil Works to-day, extolled free trade. He said that the results of the last fifty years' legislation had been that trade had multiplied fivefold, that the population had doubled, and that the material, social, moral, and political condition of the country had enormously improved.

Sunk in a Collision.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The steamer Salamanca, Capt. Walker, from Fernandina Oct. 2, arrived at London to-day. She collided in the Thames with the German steamer Vulcan, engaged in the fruit trade between Catacolo and Zante and London. The Salamanca's bows were stove and the Vulcan was so badly damaged that she filled and sank. No lives were lost.

Killed in a Duel.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. Allard, a journalist, fought a duel near Tours on Saturday last. The weapons used were pistols and M. Allard was shot in the stomach. He has since died from the effects of his injuries.

The Greek Ministry Resigns.

ATHENS, Oct. 28.—The Tricoupis Ministry has resigned. M. Delyannis is forming a Cabinet.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The King of Portugal yesterday received the Captain and officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore at Lisbon.

A great popular opera house is about to be established in Berlin, under the direction of Messrs. Angelo and Neumann.

It is officially announced that the Grand Duke's coming tour has no political significance, but is purely for amusement and for the purpose of acquiring knowledge which it is necessary the future Sovereign of Russia should possess.

OBITUARY.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel H. Roberts died yesterday morning at 273 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, in his 71st year. He served with distinction in the war, and was a personal friend of Gen. Grant. He did some military work against the Indians on the Michigan frontier in early life, and when the war of the rebellion broke out he went to the front as the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 139th New York State Volunteers, and subsequently became Colonel of the regiment. He commanded the Third Brigade, First Division, of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and executed some important strategic movements under the direction of Gen. Grant. He received letters from Gen. Grant thanking him for capturing rebel guns, stores, and wagon trains just before Lee's surrender. He returned to Brooklyn at the close of the war, and was Postmaster for one year during President Johnson's Administration. Prior to President Cleveland's Administration he had been employed for several years in the construction department in the navy yard. He was an ardent Republican, and once ran for City Treasurer against the late S. S. Powell, but was defeated. He was popular in the Grand Army. The veterans of the 139th Volunteers and the members of Rankin Post, G. A. R., will attend his funeral, which will be held to-morrow afternoon from the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church. He leaves four sons and three daughters.

John G. Neeser, President of the Adler Silk Manufacturing Company, 1 Greene street, died in Paris on Monday after an illness of ten days. Mr. Neeser went to Europe in August with his wife and five children. His trip was made partly for pleasure and partly for business purposes. He was in his usual health when he went away. Death resulted from pneumonia complicated with other diseases. His residence was 2 West Thirty-third street. Mr. Neeser was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1836. He came to this country when he was 20 years of age, and in 1861 entered the employ of the firm at 1 Greene street, of which he became President. He was made a member of the firm in 1874. Mr. Neeser was an attendant at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Albert Louis Liebmann, the 17-year-old son of Louis Liebmann, died yesterday at 332 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. He was in robust health until a couple of weeks ago, when he fell a victim to typhoid fever. He spoke of his approaching death with the greatest composure, and, after distributing farewell presents to his relatives and friends, he made all the arrangements for his funeral. He gave directions that his body should be cremated, and asked that President Seth Low of Columbia should be requested to attend his funeral. He was a student at the college.

Henry Hudson Childs, for the past twenty years connected with the Custom House, died of apoplexy at the residence of his son-in-law, Frank Drisler, 48 West Forty-sixth street, yesterday morning. He was born in Canandaigua in 1825. He came to this city when a boy. During the war he carried on a large petroleum business in Pennsylvania. Mr. Childs was an expert accountant, and introduced many innovations by which the work of keeping the books in the naval office was facilitated. He leaves a widow and two children.

Oliver Hall, a well-known resident of Dorchester, Mass., died on Monday last, aged 90 years. From 1826 to 1865 he was in the furniture manufacturing business there. He was Selectman of the town for fifteen years, Treasurer for ten years, and Assessor for a long period. In 1846 and 1847 he was in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was President of the Mattapan Bank, afterward the First National Bank of Dorchester.

Darley Randall of New Brunswick died yesterday of heart disease. He was 62 years old. He leaves a wife and three children. He was an accountant and had an office in New York, and was the right-hand man of City Treasurer Neilson of New Brunswick. His second and surviving wife was a daughter of Matthew Suydam, who was murdered forty years ago in New Brunswick by Peter Robinson.

Joseph Davis, a contractor of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday, 80 years old. He was the father-in-law of Sheriff Glasby of Union county and for several years he was one of the directors of the National State Bank. He is a brother of the President of the First National Bank, with whom he was in partnership in the building trade for twenty-five years.

Gen. M. La Rue Harrison, who died on Monday night at his home in Virginia, near Fort Myer, opposite Washington, was, by date of commission, the oldest inspector of the Post Office Department. He was a native of New York. During the war he raised and commanded the First Arkansas Cavalry and was brevetted Brigadier-General.

Mrs. Mary Blanchard McDougall, widow of Col. L. McDougall of the 125th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, died at the residence of her son-in-law, United States Commissioner Charles M. Davison, in Saratoga, yesterday, aged 63 years. She leaves three children.

Gen. Elias A. Brown, a well-known and influential resident of the Mohawk valley, died yesterday at Minaville. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Montgomery county and was conspicuous in Masonic circles. He was 80 years old.

Admiral Belknap, commanding the Asiatic station, reported to the Navy Department by cable yesterday the death of Lieut. Constant from pneumonia. He was attached to the Omaha, but had been ill at the Yokohama naval hospital for some time.

E. B. Beaman, a well-known paper box manufacturer, of Laconia, N. H., died on Monday last from injuries received in a railroad accident about ten days ago. He was a veteran of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and was 75 years old.

Samuel Rinehart, an old-time circus clown, minstrel, &c., died recently at Columbus Ohio. He was the father of the Rinehart children, who are travelling among the low-priced theatres in comic opera, &c.

The death of Gustav Edler Gans zu Putlitz, formerly Director of the Carlsruhe Court Theatre, Germany, is announced. He was the author of a dozen plays, the earliest of which was produced in 1851.

Joseph A. Gowrie, a veteran and a member of Phil Kearney Post, fell dead in Commerce street, Newark, last night. Heart disease was the cause. He was about 50 years old.

The Hon. Robert L. Johnston of Ebensburg, Pa., President Judge of Cambria county, died of apoplexy last night. He was 76 years old.

Capt. James S. Wise, well known in the Ohio River trade, died yesterday at his residence in Home City, Ohio, of dropsy at the age of 59.

William Jones, aged 77, the first Mayor of Muncie, Ind., and for eight years State Senator, died on Monday night in Muncie.

George A. Sawyer, principal of Sawyer's Commercial College of Boston, died on Monday last, aged 68 years.

John Higgins, a veteran of the Mexican war, died at Carlisle, Pa., yesterday, aged 79 years.

John C. Fuson, aged 88, died in Delaware county, Ind., on Monday.

LOWERY'S SKULL BROKEN.

Nevertheless, the Surgeon Declared He Was Suffering from Alcoholism Only.

William J. Lowery was knocked down by one of Frederick Loeser & Co.'s wagons in Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday night, but when Ambulance Surgeon Wautosse arrived he refused to take him to the hospital, as the man, in his opinion, had not been injured and was suffering only from the effects of alcoholism. Lowery was then taken to the Bergen street police station in the patrol wagon and locked up in a cell. He was seized with a fit the following morning, and an ambulance surgeon was summoned, but the prisoner died before his arrival. The impression that the man had died of alcoholism was dispelled yesterday when Dr. A. W. Shepard made an autopsy and found a severe fracture in the left side and in the base of the skull. Dr. Shepard says that the size and character of the fracture was such as to render a correct diagnosis impossible by outside examination. Police Captain Kady says Lowery was certainly very much intoxicated when he was brought to the station, and that he made no complaint of any pain in his head. Coroner Bonner, however, will make an inquiry, especially as other deaths have occurred in police stations recently under similar circumstances.

Change in the Management of the New Park Theatre.

George C. Bretherton, who was associated with Manager William Dunlevy in