GEN. BUTLER'S LIFE WORK.

HIS SUMMARY OF IT IN HIS COMING AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

He Tells the Exact Truth Concerning the Dead and the Living Alike. He Says—His Identification With the Ten-Hour Movement—His Opinion of Jeff. Davis, Jefferson, Hamilton, and Jackson, and the Future of the Country.

BOSTON, June 28.—The long expected autobiography by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler will very soon be in the hands of the American public. It will be issued in a single volume and will be sold by subscription exclusively.

The title of this work will be "Butler's Book," and it is advertised as a complete review of his legal, political and military career. It is dedicated to the good and brave soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The preface to the book, which is signed by Gen. Butler, is so interesting in itself that it is worth a complete reproduction. It is a characteristic piece of work, and, unlike most prefaces, it will receive as much attention from the reader as any other portion of the book.

"The preface of a book," Gen. Butler says, "is usually written after the book is finished, and is as unusually left unread. It is not, as a rule, therefore, either a convenience or a necessity. I venture, however, to use it at the outset as a vehicle for conveying the purposes of writing the book at all. Having lived through and taken part in a war, the greatest of the many centuries, and carried on by armies rivalling in numbers the fabled hosts of Xerxes and having been personally conversant with almost all, if not all, the distinguished personages having charge and direction of the battles fought, and with the political management which has established the American Republic in power, prosperity, glory, and stability unequalled by that of any nation of the earth, I have been very frequently called upon by those who are in their relations to me personal friends, and to whom I am endeared by lifelong kindnesses, to give what knowledge I have of the course of conduct in the action of national politics and the causes which led up to so great results. I have also had my attention called to consider whether it might not be well for me to give a somewhat connected narrative of matters of which I had personal cognizance. I have been asked to give memories and reminiscences of those matters which concern in part my private life, and to set forth many facts and occurrences which would throw light upon the history of the country, especially during the momentous period of 1860-1880. The real influences by which many were governed have not, in several instances, been exhibited to the country, and the true bearing of these influences and these motives on the great struggle have not been made apparent.

"Finally, I desire to correct much of wrong done to myself by prejudiced misrepresentation of facts and circumstances as to my own acts in the service of the country, especially in connection with the conduct of his armies. Therefore, I thought it but just to myself and posterity that the true facts, as I know them, should be brought out. All these considerations have compelled me to undertake at this late day of my life the labor of preparing the material necessary to be expended in writing this book, and of putting it in proper form. Perhaps it would be well, in addition, to show how the book is written. Wherever facts are set out I have intended that it should be done with literal and exact accuracy, so far as they depend upon my knowledge, and in many cases they are exact memoranda of events; but where any fact is detailed upon the testimony of others, I have endeavored to verify it by consulting and making known the citations of the authorities, either in the text or in the notes. I have thought it the better way, however, to make careful examination of the accounts stated in other publications, and to draw from them in my own manner, any point which may be subject to contradiction, in regard to the accuracy of the fact stated. Where I know a fact exists, I say so; and where I believe it to exist from information and belief, I have given the source from which I derived that belief if I doubt as to its truth or challenge its correctness. Wherever opinions are expressed upon men, their character and conduct, and the motives which influenced them, they are my own opinions and, I hope, not capable of denial as such. Whether those opinions are correct, well founded, or proper in any respect, is open to the fair criticism.

"As to my personal acts and doings, and omissions to do, I have in naught extenuated, but I have reserved to myself the privilege of explaining and exhibiting my motives and feelings. In regard to others, I have set down naught in malice, reserving to myself, however, the privilege of saying in regard to any man personally what I think is right to say of him, however harsh the criticism may be, and of giving a true definition of character in whatever distinct terms the criticism calls for.

"In speaking of events I have as far as possible put them in juxtaposition, and with such bearings upon each other that they shall consist, in so far as they may, of items of history, which may aid others to reach the truth. When the time has come in the far future for the truth of history to be exactly written, I admit frankly that this book should have been written before so as to reap the advantage of being able to apply to my compatriots in their lifetime and to verify the facts, as far as necessary, herein described. But being still in active business in the ardent pursuit of my profession, which has always been the pleasantest occupation of my life, I could not find the time in which it could be done. But the delay has one advantage: I have outlived most of my compatriots having to do with the events treated of, and my mind is free from almost every possible prejudice and in a position where the temptation is strong to obey the maxim, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, so that I trust nothing will be said save where it is necessary to the cause of truth. For truth may be told, without interfering with that maxim, just as well as the facts concerning the life of Julius Cæsar may be written.

"Since I am conscious of but one regret for the delay, and that is that in the course of nature it is not probable I shall live so long as to be able to hear all the criticisms, as I am certain many will be made, upon this book, so that I can reply to them, attempting to correct everything that is wrong or mistaken in such criticisms, in justice to those that may be affected by such mistakes, as well as to answer any misstatements hereafter made against the matter of the book, or any attempted contradiction of any fact stated therein, or any new off-shoot of calumny against the author. I hope my days may be prolonged for such a purpose."

The first chapter gives attention to the matter of blood and breeding.

"The politic system of this country," Gen. Butler says, "is founded on what Rufus Choate once termed a glittering generality, contained in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. This is a truth applied to political rights, immunities, and burdens, but in utter absurdity so far as it is made to describe other mutual relations of people."

Gen. Butler dwells at length in several chapters upon his childhood days and his early manhood, and pays his respects to several persons and institutions with characteristic directness. For instance, he says:

"My family had not a coat of arms, and I have been taunted with the fact by my political foes, some of whom pride themselves on an ancestry which won distinction by amassing wealth from the sale of codfish and New England rum, with which in early colonial times Africa was supposed to be Christianized. At such times I have been tempted to reply, since I had before me all the swords of four generations, each actually worn in the military service of the country: 'tis true my family has no coat of arms, but we have the arms." Gen. Butler sent his son Paul to Harvard. "Not," he says, "because I deemed it the best school in the country, but because I could not foretell what might be his future, and I chose that he should not be hindered, as his father had been, by the fact that he was not a graduate of Harvard. A class of Massachusetts people believe that a course at that college is indispensible to advancement in almost any pursuit in life, especially political, and as soon as a graduate obtains political preferment he is hailed as the scholar in politics."

Gen. Butler dates his political career from the inception of the ten-hour movement. Then began the struggle. It was a long and a very hard one. He says: "There was no bad name that could be used that was not liberally bestowed. But the leaven of right eventually leavened the whole lump, and finally produced the bread of life for the workingman.

He says further: "I remained a pronounced and somewhat prominent member of the Democratic party. We ten-hour men introduced no four resolutions into its platforms, and the philanthropic Free Soil party, which began to obtain a hold in our State, adopted our ten-hour propositions before it nominated Van Buren in 1848."

Later on, in 1849, Gen. Butler was in favor of the coalition between the Free Soilers and the Democrats. The Democratic party held to the doctrine that the Constitution recognized slavery, and that slavery could be abolished only by an amendment to the Constitution, whereas the Free Soil party, in the language of one of its leaders, William Lloyd Garrison, held that the Constitution was "a covenant with hell and a league with death."

Gen. Butler says that he was very strongly in favor of such coalition, because he saw a hope of ten-hour legislation, and he adds: "Although I stood with the Democracy, I did not feel myself obliged by my party relations to go bourding over the graves of my fathers to catch a fugitive slave who was seeking Canada, when it was not made my duty by legal enactment."

Gen. Butler's very interesting resumé of his war experience has in substance been read by most people before, and it is part of the common tradition of American life. But the following expression of political opinion, which is included in the chapter on the preliminaries of the war, ought to be read by every body.

"The politics in which I very early took part was that practical politics which dealt with the condition and welfare of the citizen. From my earliest youth I had been taught to believe in Democracy, of which Jefferson was the apostle, and to abhor Federalism of which Hamilton was the exponent.

"While I had been dazzled with the brilliancy of Jackson's administration of national affairs, I early had sense enough to see that it conflicted, in a very considerable degree, with the teachings of Jefferson.

"I may as well state here as any where the conclusions to which I have been brought by a lifetime of the closest study and connection with national and State affairs and practical politics. This country is to continue certainly for years in accordance with theories of Hamilton, whose great genius and clear reasoning formulated a system of government, while the philosophical lucubrations of Jefferson are the best instructions as to the mutual relations of its citizens in all conditions of life."

Gen. Butler's relations to Jefferson Davis have excited as much critical comment perhaps as any other feature of his public career. But his explanation of the reasons why he voted for Davis in the Charleston Convention in 1860 serves to put that criticism in a new light. He says:

"As Secretary of War Davis had shown great reach of thought and great belief in the future of the country. It is to the surveys and explorations ordered by him as Secretary of War that much of the prosperity and growth of the Northwest is due. We owe to these surveys and explorations the Union Pacific Railroad, which was built to bind the East and West together as with a chain of steel. After Davis had seceded, while he was Secretary of War, he made a tour through a portion of the New England States. In a part of this trip I accompanied him, and I then had occasion to learn his character and ability. He was not an original Disunionist, but felt bound to follow his State. He himself told me this in December, 1860.

"For these reasons I voted for him fifty-seven times in convention, and then the Convention adjourned without any break in the votes. Near the beginning of the voting, when Douglas was within one vote of a majority, one of Douglas's friends came across the hall to our delegation and said: 'Who here is voting for Jeff Davis? A vote for Douglas which will give him a majority is worth $25,000!' said to him: 'Sir, it takes two of us here to carry a vote, as you know. Here is my colleague in voting, Mr. Chapin. He is worth a couple of millions or more. Perhaps you can prevail upon him, if you would like to try.'

"That conversation went no further. For these votes for Jefferson Davis I have been criticised in every form of words that characterizes calumny. Yet up to the time of my voting for him, the only secession by the representatives of any State was that of the delegation of South Carolina when it withdrew from the Democratic Convention. For aught that anybody in the world knew Davis was still loyal to the Union.

"As a loyal Union soldier, he had been rewarded by a seat in the Cabinet of President Pierce as Secretary of War. This post he had filled with commendation, and had then taken a seat in the Senate."

Gen. Butler gives his opinion of the three greatest American lawyers, and he places at the head the name of Jeremiah Mason. Webster and Choate he cites next.

TWO REGIMENTS IN CAMP.

The 32nd and 47th Make a Good Impression at Peekskill.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 28.—The first week of Gov. Hill's experiment of camping two regiments together here has begun well, and if to-day's experiences are an augury of the future, the result will be good. If the work done this week is satisfactory it will mean much to the Thirty-second and Forty-seventh regiments and to Col. Clark and Col. Eddy. It is a matter of record that both regiments have been in bad condition for a long time and that two years ago the Inspector-General recommended that the Thirty-second be disbanded. Since that time new Colonels have been elected, great changes have been made in the list of line officers, and hundreds of new men have been enlisted in place of bad material. They are virtually new regiments. They will live or die according to this year's record. They enter upon the work with everything apparently in their favor.

The weather is perfect, and the first impressions they have made are good. They came into camp like a drilled body, the men were clean and neat, and the first work, getting ready for housekeeping, was done without a jar. To-day from one end to the other the camps were uniformly and neatly put in order, and Col. McGrath will have nothing to criticise, except perhaps in slight details.

Quitting the Irish National League.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—At a meeting of a number of prominent Irishmen this afternoon in St. Michael's Hall, Columbia and Germantown avenues, a resolution was unanimously adopted to affiliate with the Irish Federation of America, which was organized in New York a few weeks ago, and cut off connection with the Irish National League. After the meeting had been called to order, Hugh McCaffrey, Vice-President of the Irish National League of America reported the doings of the Municipal Council and the bitter fight between the Parnellites and the McCarthyites and the personal and unbecoming remarks that were made at the last meeting. He then had read a communication from Dr. Addis Emmett of New York requesting that the branch affiliate with the Irish Federation.

It repudiated Parnell, and declared that he never aglan would be leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, and that he had fallen by his own hand.

He also referred to the $200,000 which is locked up in a Paris Bank through Mr. Parnell's stubborn refusal to release it.

After several others had spoken on the subject a resolution was offered to affiliate with the Irish Federation which was unanimously carried.

Medical Censors Resign.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The resignations of the Board of Censors of the College of Physicians have been placed in the hands of the Secretary, Dr. Charles W. Dulles.

The Board consists of Drs. Goodell, Stille, Hunt, and DaCosta. This action was taken because the college, by a vote of 45 to 40, postponed consideration of the Board's recommendation that Dr. Joseph Price, a prominent member of the college, be censured for using slanderous language towards a member of the fellows of the college.

It is understood that the final retirement of the Board will depend largely upon the action that may be taken by the college at the September meeting. If the college should reconsider the postponement of the question and sustain the Board of Censors, the members thereof may be induced to reconsider their resignation.

A $500,000 Fire in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, June 28.—The old ferry rolling mill was burned this evening and some adjoining property damaged. The fire started in an oil shed, and, fanned by a stiff breeze, it swept eastward, and in a half hour the old Ferry Mill, the large machine shop on Heald street, the office, the horseshoe building, and several small structures were a mass of flame. Several small dwellings on the east side of Heald street caught fire.

For squares around the inmates of the houses were moving their furniture out into the marshes east of the town. A barrel factory, occupied by W. E. Tuelton, on the east side of Heald street, was gutted, but this was the only important loss on that side.

The loss is estimated at $500,000. The mills were running night and day and the fire will throw 300 men out of employment. The mill was devoted to making bar and horse shoe iron, spikes, bolts, and railroad iron.

More Evidence Against Dr. Graves.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A detective, who has been here working on the Barnaby case, left for Denver last night. He has been inquiring into the condition of Mrs. Barnaby while here, and finds that she was enjoying good health.

He said that he had discovered where the bottle of whiskey was purchased, and has raced it to the door of Dr. Graves. He has been working up evidence for the prosecution, and asserts that he has discovered some startling facts.

Praying for Spurgeon's Recovery.

LONDON, June 28.—Frequent bulletins are issued from Dr. Spurgeon's sick room. The latest indicate a slight improvement in the condition of the great preacher. At the Tabernacle to-day there were prayers lasting all day for his recovery. It was an impressive meeting.

AN AMERICAN MONTE CARLO.

The Large Gambling Plans of a Syndicate in Lower California.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Two years ago President Diaz of Mexico granted a concession of 10,000,000 acres of land in Lower California to a syndicate composed of citizens of the United States.

The Mexican Government was then, as now, crushed under a burden of debt, and the grant was made without reserve. The land lay on the southern boundary of the United States, and stretched from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of California.

The syndicate at once organized a stock company and began to make arrangements to utilize their acquisition. Gen. Eli Murray was made President. Gen. Murray is a native Kentuckian, was a gallant soldier for the Union in the war, is ex-Marshal of Kentucky, ex-Governor of Utah, and has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party. He was a candidate to succeed Hearst in the late election for United States Senator from California.

He is the man chosen by the syndicate to lead them in the scheme to establish an American Monte Carlo in Lower California, whose monarch will be an American citizen.

A large force of surveyors was sent to Lower California, and the boundaries of the grant, extending across broad table lands and over mountains and deep rivers were laid off.

Included in the grant were the holdings of the Mexicans whose families had held the land for centuries—Mexican hidalgos whose vast estates stretched for miles, and who had lived in feudal splendor undisturbed almost since Cortez wrested the lands from the Aztec owners.

They were rich and powerful in the Mexican capital. The rights of the Americans meant beggary to them, and they at once appealed to the Mexican courts and to the Government for protection. So loud did their clamors become that President Diaz could not ignore them, and pending the settlement by the Mexican courts of their claims for damages the operations of the Americans were suspended so as to perfect their financial plans.

Fifty millions of dollars would be required to complete their modern Monaco, and the members of the syndicate turned to the Eastern cities for a portion of the capital required.

In January last Gen. Murray came to Louisville, while his associates sought other cities in quest of the millions they needed, several of them stopping at St. Paul, where many of the wealthiest men, it is said, became interested and contributed liberally to the scheme. A New York banker named Murray, who has just retired, has a hand in the scheme. A telegram received here to-day announces that he is ready to start for the West.

PATTISON SETTING UP FOR HIMSELF.

The Governor of Pennsylvania Takes Advantage of the World's Fair Appointments.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—The politicians of this part of Pennsylvania have decided that Pattison is in the field for the presidency in 1892. The political activity of the Governor's close advisers has indicated this of late, but the most significant fact is the peculiar character of the Governor's appointments to the World's Fair Commission of Pennsylvania. This list was made public last week, and since then the criticisms have been growing louder and louder.

It is claimed that these appointments were plainly made, not with the intention of giving Pennsylvania a creditable showing at the World's Fair, but of healing the wounds of the last campaign and rallying the Democracy to Pattison's support.

Congressman Bayne says that there is not a representative Republican on the whole Commission. State Senator Flinn, the local Republican boss, roundly denounces the appointments. A Democrat of the Cleveland stripe said to-night: "Almost every appointment has a political significance. Wright of Allentown, one of the appointees, was Pattison's opponent in the State convention. C. S. Wolf has always been a little offish, and his influence is such that his friendship is most desirable for a Presidential candidate.

Lew Emery was appointed ostensibly to represent the oil interests, but his power shown in the last campaign, in which he threw the oil vote to Pattison, makes him a valuable ally."

The selection of Powderly is sop to the labor element. Iron and oil are the only industries that are provided for at all in the appointments, and every one knows hundreds of men that would have made better appointees than those named.

"There are too many editors, bankers, and lawyers on the Commission and not enough manufacturers. The woolen and carpet industries are ignored, as are also the coal, whiskey, and half a dozen other interests equally important.

Pattison is evidently currying favor, and the campaign to capture Pennsylvania's delegation will soon be made openly. In this city the Governor appointee, Pat Foley, representative of the County Democracy, and Barr, who represents the Randall Club, this giving both of the local factions a show."

These sentiments were reflected in talks with other Cleveland Democrats, and it is evident that the followers of the ex-President in this section are alarmed.

The action of the Clarion County Democratic Convention last week in openly declaring for Pattison is a large thorn in the side of the Cleveland following.

KEROSENE-SOAKED EXCELSIOR.

Preparations for a Fire Discovered in an Up-town Tenement.

Wm. McCarty is a watchman and lives on the fourth floor of 158 East Ninety-seventh street. At 6:30 yesterday morning, on his way down stairs, he found in the middle of the staircase between the third and fourth floors two newspapers and a quantity of excelsior, which had been soaked in kerosene and ignited. He stamped the fire out with his feet. He searched the hallway, but found no trace of the firebrand.

Seven weeks ago some one attempted to fire the house. The woodwork about the airshaft in the cellar was soaked with kerosene and fired. The smoke alarmed the tenants and they extinguished the fire, but made no report.

The fire of yesterday was reported to the Fire Marshal, who is investigating. The house is owned by James Wickersham of 209 East Eighty-seventh street. It is occupied by twelve families, averaging five persons each.

The janitor says that two months ago an Irish family, who had been dispossessed, left, threatening to get square with their landlord. He does not remember the name of the family.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

Two Little Burglars Who Steal Even When Under Arrest.

CONCORD, N. H., June 28.—Two French boys, John and Raymond Hagron, aged 9 and 7 years, were arrested on Thursday last, and confessed to having three times broken into the shop of a glazier and window-sash dealer on School street, from which property had been missed. They effected an entrance the first time by breaking glass in a window, and again by removing the putty and taking out the glass, which was replaced.

While under arrest in the police station they stole several articles, and attempted to make their escape by removing a lock with a chisel.

They were discharged on account of their tender age and upon a promise of their mother to leave for France, from whence they came to this country.

To-day, with their little sister Minnie, they broke into a grocery on Jackson street and stole between $15 and $20 and a quantity of small articles. They broke out a window and dropped the little girl into the cellar.

They were unable to get the girl out of the cellar, and were all caught in the store.

FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY.

Col. Benjamin, Once a Millionaire, Takes "the Poor Man's Oath."

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Col. H. S. Benjamin, the pioneer investor and business partner of Capt. N. D. Moore, the discoverer of the Gogebic iron range and for several years a bonanza king, took "the poor man's oath" before Court Commissioner Hugh Ryan this evening to escape the jail limit under an execution against his body. When Capt. Moore had satisfied himself of the mineral wealth in the Gogebic country half a dozen years ago, and had secured either title or options on the best parts of the range, he cast about for a promoter who could furnish some cash to begin operations. Col. Benjamin was recommended to him, and within two years the firm of Moore & Benjamin was rated in the millions. Finally a crash came and Moore & Benjamin found their obligations greater than they could pay.

Col. Benjamin said to-night that he signed up also to carry Capt. Moore and his wife to other fields and set about redeeming his own fortunes here.

McSwyny's Shoes, 240 Broadway.
Latest style in Russet, Kangaroo, and French Patent Leather Shoes at lowest prices—from $3 up.—Adv.

In Early Summer

The warm weather is very debilitating and "that tired feeling" prevails everywhere. To regain strength, sharpen your appetite, and purify your blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

BUNKER AND THE BLONDE.

All that Is Known About the Latter Is that She Is Not "Jeannette Russell."

The pretty blonde who was arrested in the Long Island Railroad depot on Saturday evening in company with Louis A. Bunker spent a weary night on a cot in the Second precinct station in Hunter's Point.

She pleaded in vain to the Sergeant for her release, and even offered to write him out a check for more than $100 if he would unlock the iron door and let her go free. A cot was fixed for her in the corridor.

Finally realizing that her pleadings were in vain, she lay down on probably the hardest bed she ever knew and sobbed herself to sleep. Bunker spent the night in a cell.

Both were arraigned before Mayor Gleason in his private office early yesterday morning. Among the spectators present was Bunker's father, who is superintendent of the Twenty-third street and Tenth street New York and Brooklyn ferries. Bunker looked downcast, while the woman's eyes were red with weeping. Her white slippers looked as if they had met with hard usage, and were cut and soiled.

When the couple were arrested Saturday evening the woman was on her way to join her husband at Sheepshead Bay. Bunker employed in the express office of the Long Island Railroad on the New York side of the Thirty-fourth street ferry.

He says she requested him to accompany her to Long Island City to look after her luggage. She had been drinking. She had two $100 bills with her, and Bunker says he got one changed in Miller's Hotel in Long Island City at her request. Later, he says, she gave him all her money for safe keeping. When arrested he had $175.25 belonging to her. She was arrested, accused of being drunk, and Bunker was held to account for the fact that the money was in his possession. Bunker lives at 715 Verner avenue, Ravenswood.

The woman said she was Jeanette Russell of 41 West Twenth-fifth street, New York city, an actress of the Madison Square Theatre. It was learned yesterday that this was a fictitious name and address.

People who say they know her declare she is a married woman and that her husband does live in Sheepshead Bay. Her correct name could not be learned.

Tears filled her eyes when she was arraigned before the Mayor. She said she had never done anything wrong in her life but drink. The complaint against her was at once dismissed. Then in a low voice she told the Mayor she had no accusation to make against Bunker, and he also was discharged.

The story she told afterward is partly corroborated by witnesses. She says she knew Bunker by sight, having frequently seen him in the express room of the railroad.

Saturday, while on her way to Sheepshead Bay, she wanted a $100 bill changed, and asked Bunker to get it for her, as he was employed at the express office and wore a uniform. She says she felt safe in giving him the bill.

He told her there was no place on the New York side where he could get the change, but said he could get it changed in Hunter's Point. As he was in his shirt sleeves, she called a cab and they both got in and went to Long Island City, where they entered the saloon of Miller's Hotel. Bunker called for drinks and paid for them, she says, out of the $100 bill, keeping the change. When they got inside she asked the cabman what his charge was. He replied $3.

She says she told Bunker to give him $5, which Bunker declined to do, paying out $3 instead. Bunker, she thought, was bent on seeing her off, and at the same time on retaining her money. He said he would go back to New York and get his coat. As he still had her money she went back on the boat with him.

They then returned to Long Island City, and again entered Miller's restaurant and had more drinks. An eyewitness says the woman laid her pocketbook containing the second $100 bill on the table.

In picking up the change Bunker is said to have picked up the pocketbook also. For almost four hours persons about Miller's Hotel watched the couple. The woman protested almost every time against entering the restaurant.

Her protestations became more feeble each time, and finally her companion led her in by the arm and seated her at the table. Several persons say they heard her beg Bunker for her money.

Policeman Fantry, who had been watching the couple for some time, finally followed them over to the Long Island Railroad depot. Here he overheard the woman ask Bunker for her money. In reply to the policeman's question she said she did not know Bunker, and thereupon they were both arrested.

She also lost her watch during her wanderings. It was not found. She has been seen in Miller's restaurant frequently since the opening of the racing season at Sheepshead Bay.

ENTERED AS MAMIE REILLY.

Her Child is Dead and She is in Bellevue Hospital Critically Ill.

About 8:45 o'clock last night a coach drove hurriedly into the yard of Bellevue Hospital and stopped at the reception office.

A man and two women alighted. The younger woman carried a bundle in her arms. The man said he was Charles Smith of 71 Broadway, Newburgh, and his wife, Mary, was one of the women.

He said that he and his wife were in the neighborhood of the dock at the foot of West Twenty-seventh street when they heard some one moaning.

They found that a young woman, who said she was Mamie Reilly, 18 years old, single and a domestic, living at 237 West Twenty-seventh street, had given birth to a male child.

The child was dead. Mr. Smith called a coach, and he and his wife brought the young woman with her dead baby in her arms to the hospital.

The woman cried piteously as the child was taken from her and sent to the Morgue. She was assigned to Ward 90. Her condition is critical.

She is a good-looking young woman and was poorly dressed. She refused to give the name of the child's father. It is thought that the name Reilly is fictitious. The police say she does not live at the address given.

WITH ALL SAILS SET.

A Schooner's Little Voyage Without Crew or Captain.

BOSTON, June 28.—The schooner F. Closson of Boston, Capt. Tracy, from Bangor via Gloucester, with 50,000 feet of lumber, struck on Devil's Ledge at 11 o'clock on Saturday night and remained there some time, pounding heavily and leaking badly. The crew, finding that the vessel was filling rapidly, left in a boat and rowed to this city.

The Closson finally drifted off the ledge with all sails set and went ashore on Green Island, where she remained until high water on Sunday afternoon, when she was floated off by the tug C. H. Winch, and was towed to the Boston Towboat Company's wharf at East Boston. The fishermen of Green Island stripped the vessel of all her sails and standing rigging.

The schooner lost both masts and her deck was bursted open. She was built in 1860, and, it is thought, will not be worth repairing. Her cargo is consigned to W. B. Chester.

CIVILIZATION KNOCKED OUT OF HIM.

Effect of Hester Street Whiskey on a Young Choctaw Student.

John Tailor, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, 20 years old, was arraigned at the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance on Forsyth street. Tailor's home is at Wheelock, Indian Territory, where his father is a Methodist minister. Two years ago he was sent to the Indian school at Salem, Va. He came to Jersey City about a week ago to spend his vacation with friends. On Saturday evening he wound up at Charles Mekeon's notorious saloon at Hester and Christie streets. A few of Mekeon's "knock-out" drinks changed the student into a howling savage, and he rushed down Hester street making night hideous with his war whoops. He was very much ashamed of his conduct yesterday, and he declared he would never drink any more New York whiskey. Justice Ryan fined him $5.

EUGENIE ARIGASEI BURIED.

Laid in the Same Grave with her Child, who Died Six Years Ago.

The body of Marie Eugenie Josephine Arigassei, the mysterious "M. E. J." who drowned herself at Croton Landing on June 20, was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The dead woman's sister, Marguerite, and her friend, Mrs. Orelli, who identified the body on Saturday night, went to Tarrytown yesterday morning.

It appears that Eugenie worked for Mrs. Edwin Field near Tarrytown, instead of Cyrus W. Field. Eight years ago she left Mrs. Field, saying that she was going to be married to a man named Eugene Duval. Two years afterward she came back and said her husband was dead. She had with her a bonny boy four months old.

Thomas Acker was Mr. Field's gardener and man of all work. He had just lost a child of about the same age, and he adopted Eugenie's boy. Two months afterward the baby died. It was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. A stone at its grave bears the inscription, "Eugene Duval, July 31, 1885, aged 6 months."

Yesterday morning Marguerite and Mrs. Orelli went to the child's grave. Around the stone was a chain made of wire links strung with white beads. It was one of these links which was found on Eugenie's finger when her body was recovered.

When the funeral procession reached the grave it was found that Undertaker Vanderbilt had no burial permit, and Walter Sackett, assistant superintendent of the cemetery, refused to allow the body to be buried without a permit. Mr. Vanderbilt said that Coroner Sutton had agreed to have a permit in Tarrytown on the 3:50 train, but that it had not come.

Mr. Vanderbilt went back to Tarrytown, and Register Barnard issued the proper permit on Mr. Vanderbilt's guarantee. Many people had gathered at the grave. They waited about an hour, when Mr. Vanderbilt reappeared and the body was buried. The body of the child had been exhumed, and was reinterred in the same grave with its mother.

Marguerite became hysterical at the last and made desperate efforts to cast herself into the grave.

When Mrs. Orelli and Marguerite were at the inquest Saturday night they read the letter which Marguerite had received from Mrs. Marie Henriette of Irvington, whom she had supposed her sister had gone to visit.

I made believe last Saturday I wrote to Marie that I was going to spend a few days in her house for to take care of myself. Nothing passed good for you to believe all. Mrs. Henrietta as well as my aunt. There is nothing left more for me to tell you. My trunks are in your house. This letter will never come to you till after my death. I sent it to Irvington so that she will never send it to you until after 8 days. Poor girl she does not know she is going to hear from me. I am going away. The bundle I take is my clothes for me. You see I am doing everything so that you will not be bothered after my death. I don't want you to wear any mourning for me. The cry won't make the dead come back. I will go to-morrow to the grave of Eugene and if nothing a one me I will kill myself. Good by for the last time. I am sick of my life. I live one day sick and one day well and I prefer death. I have lived this long to pay all my little debts. I only regret to say good by to those who are dear to me. For you I hope good luck. If you go back to France don't do like I did and come back. EUGENIE.

HIS WIFE WAITS FOR HIM.

But the Rev. Dr. Ballard of Ocean Grove Will Not Enter Her Door.

ASBURY PARK, June 28.—The gossips of this place and Ocean Grove are interested in the differences existing between the Rev. Aaron E. Ballard, the Vice-President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and his wife, which have resulted in their occupying separate houses.

Dr. Ballard and his wife lived at the house of his son, Frank T. Ballard, 138 Broadway, Ocean Grove, with their pretty little daughter.

Now Mrs. Ballard and the child are living in their cottage at Main street and New York avenue, while Dr. Ballard continues to live with his son.

Mrs. Ballard said to-day that her unhappiness had been caused by Dr. Ballard's forcing her to live with his son Frank. Her husband promised her when they were married three years ago that he would keep house.

She had no other complaint to make against her husband. On June 17 she rented the cottage in which she is now living. It is owned by her uncle, J. D. McKee of Philadelphia. Acting on the advise of her lawyer, Ten Broeck Stout, she moved to the cottage last Wednesday, taking her furniture from Frank Ballard's and all her husband's effects except some of his clothing. Then she sent word to her husband that they had moved and told him his effects were at their new home.

The first and only visit Dr. Ballard made to the cottage was shortly after daylight on Friday morning. Mrs. Ballard was then in bed. The front door was unlocked, but Dr. Ballard made no effort to enter.

The neighbors saw him sitting on the front stoop, and they say he stayed there about an hour. When Mrs. Ballard heard of this she went to her husband's office with her baby girl, and was informed that her husband had gone out of town. She has not seen him since. Mrs. Ballard says she has left the front door unlocked every night and has kept a lamp burning.

The Rev. Mr. Stokes, President of the Camp Meeting Association, said the whole affair was extremely unfortunate. He had talked with Dr. Ballard, who had told him that if his wife would not live with him at Frank's house he would not support her, but he thought Dr. Ballard would reconsider his determination. He said Mrs. Ballard had come to him for advice, but he did not give her any beyond telling her to try to come to a friendly settlement. "Dr. Ballard has a very determined will," he said.

Dr. Ballard became a member of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844.

He is 70 years old. In addition to being the Vice-President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, he is the Postmaster of Ocean Grove, the temperance agent of the New Jersey Annual Conference, the President of the Pitman Grove Camp Meeting Association, and the President of the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance. His son Frank is Assistant Postmaster under him.

Mrs. Ballard is thirty years younger than her husband. She was Mrs. Annie Miller when she married Dr. Ballard. Her friends were opposed to the match.

GOING BACK ON HARRISON.

The Colored Voters of Indiana have no Further Use for Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—The colored wing of the Republican party of Indianapolis is in open revolt against Harrison. It is powerful because it holds the balance of political power.

The organization, it was discovered to-day, extends throughout the State, and is unusually powerful in Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Richmond, Evansville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville.

The movement embraces nearly all the negro leaders of the State, including several who hold Federal offices under the Civil Service act. They want to beat Harrison at all hazards, and with Greenam if possible.

A high official of the central organization here to-night said: "We are about ready to notify the President that if he wants the Indiana delegation at the Republican Convention he must get it without our assistance, for we are for another man. Under no circumstances can he have our support. This is not done to break away from the party, but to put men in control who will recognize and appreciate our services."

Imprisoned for Talking About the Emperor.

BERLIN, June 28.—Society is talking of the disgrace that has fallen upon the Baroness Bodenthal, whose family is one of the very highest in west Prussia. She has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for high treason. The offence consisted in vulgar and insulting language in reference to the Emperor, when during a discussion with a servant, which degenerated into a quarrel. The servant seized the opportunity to obtain revenge by reporting the occurrence to the authorities, and the prosecution of the Baroness followed.

A Famous Bandit Killed.

HAVANA, June 28.—The famous bandit, Arturo Garcia, has been found dead near Artemisa. Numerous bullet and stab wounds were found on the body, but it has not yet been ascertained who killed him.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY aims by careful selection, economy, and prudence to reduce the actual cost of insurance to the lowest practicable point, and has never been surpassed in this respect.

Ratio of expenses of management to receipts since organization, 8.51 per cent.

The percentage of divinends to premiums received in 1890 was 25.98 per cent.

It has a surplus of assets, over and above all liabilities (by the highest legal standard), of over six millions of dollars.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent
for New York City, Long Island, and New Jersey.
1 Wall st., New York City.

Oft in the stilly night,
When Cholera Morbus found me,
"Pain Killer" fixed me right,
Nor wakened those around me.

Most OLD PEOPLE are friends of
Perry Davis'
PAIN KILLER
and often its very best friends, because for many years they have found it a friend in need. Accidents generally occur in the daytime, while Cholera Morbus and such troubles usually culminate at night. To get rid of any such pain before it becomes an ache, use **PAIN KILLER.**
Buy it right now. Keep it near you. Use it promptly.
For sale everywhere. IT KILLS PAIN.

OBITUARY.

Benjamin Flint, the head of the shipping firm of Flint & Co., 142 Pearl street, died yesterday morning at his home, Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, of apoplexy. He was born at Damariscotta, Me., in 1813. At an early age he entered the shipbuilding industry. In 1834 he formed a partnership with Isaac F. Chapman, and built ships at Damariscotta and afterward at Thomaston. The firm removed to Bath in 1865. Mr. Flint came to Brooklyn in 1858 and established a shipping and commission office in this city. The firm of Flint & Co. was founded by him, with his sons Charles B. and Wallace B. Flint, in 1885. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral will be held on Wednesday morning at Bath.

Alabama's oldest citizen died at his home near Talladega on Saturday. He was William McPherson, and he was 106 years old. He was born in Albany, and claimed to have seen Fulton's steamboat. He was noted for his temperate habits and perfect health. He had lived where he died for 70 years, and now leaves his aged wife, five children, seventeen grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. Mr. McPherson was a Democrat. On the same day one of his neighbors, Mrs. William Thompson, died at the age of 93.

Major Solomon J. Halcott, a distinguished citizen of Sullivan county, died last week at his home near Monticello, aged 78. In his earlier career he was a tanner and later a farmer. In the old State militiadays, before the civil war, he was a conspicuous line or field officer of the Brigade of State Artillery, commanded by the late Gen. Archibald C. Niven, and his commissions bore the signatures of Govs. Seward, Seward, and Bouck. He was for forty years a devoted Methodist. He leaves a son and two married daughters.

Mrs. Hannah T. Farmer, wife of Prof. Moses G. Farmer, died at Eliot, Me., on Saturday aged 68 years. Several years ago Mrs. Farmer erected a spacious edifice in Eliot as a memorial for her infant child, and transferred the institution to the care of the Boston City Missionary Society, naming it "Rosemary Cottage." It was designed especially as a summer resting place for worn-out mothers and their children.

Uriah T. Brownell, an old-time resident of Roxbury, Mass., died on Sunday, aged 77. When Roxbury