THE FREE SILVER FIGHT.

PROPOSED ORDER PROVIDING FOR A DIRECT VOTE ON THE BILL.

Tuesday Will Be Fixed as the Date, and the Order May Provide That No Dilatory Motions Shall Be Entertained—Another and Still More Stubborn Fight Likely to Ensue—Telegrams Sent to Absentees.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House Committee on Rules will meet on Monday morning and take action on a special order providing for a vote on the passage of the Free Coinage bill. The special order will fix the date for the vote and the hour of the day at which it shall be taken up. A clue to the provisions of this special order is furnished by the resolution introduced in the House yesterday providing that the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the engrossment, third reading, and final passage of the bill and pending amendments, and also that no dilatory motions shall be entertained. The date set by the order will be Tuesday, March 29, and its adoption will result in the immediate placing of the bill upon its passage. If the Committee on Rules agrees to adopt this resolution or its intent as a special order, the battle royal will be upon the special order itself more than upon the amendment and the bill, and the anti-silver men feel that their salvation lies in preventing a direct vote on the bill, because many members who will vote for its passage will vote against motions aimed to secure action on it, opposition to which could not technically be considered as direct antagonism to the main question.

The antis know that the remarkable strength they developed on Thursday will fade away on a direct motion for the passage of the bill, and the main hope lies in the attempt to prevent this by filibustering on the special order.

A telegram was received this morning from Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, the absent member of the Committee on Rules, stating that he had left Vicksburg last night and would be in Washington to-morrow. On Monday morning a meeting of the committee will be held, and the free-silver men claim, and the antis practically admit, that a special order providing for a direct vote on the bill, probably that day or as soon as the special order is adopted, will be agreed to by a strict party vote, Messrs. Crisp, Catchings, and McMillin, Democrats, voting for it against Messrs Reed and Burrows, Republicans.

The doubt surrounding the probable action of Mr. McMillin on this special order is rapidly being removed, and the free silver men make the confident assertion that he will not dare vote against his party colleagues on the committee.

The main difficulty that will confront the Committee on Rules, on its probable attempt to secure consideration of the special order, will be on a question of the approval of the journal, and a fight such as was waged when the first special order setting apart time for the consideration of the Bland bill was reported, will again ensue, but this time with increased bitterness. It will be remembered that on that occasion Speaker Crisp decided that the reading of the journal was not necessary, and he will probably decide on Monday. This will open up the field for filibustering, and a repetition of the exciting scenes of Thursday afternoon and night will take place. Telegrams urging their presence in Washington have been sent to absent members by both factions on the silver question. The free coinage men claim that the eighteen supporters of the bill who were absent and unpaired Wednesday have been heard from, and that nearly all of them will be present in the House Monday.

When the financial reformers appear before the Committee on Rules respecting the proposed order they will ask that the order embrace provisions for votes upon the following motions:

First—That the bill and substitute be recommitted, with instructions to report back a bill as a substitute to provide for an international congress to consider the matters referred to in the bill reported by the majority of the committee.

Second—If the above is decided in the negative that a motion simply to recommit the whole subject shall be permitted.

Third—If the above is decided in the negative that a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject to a given day in December next shall be permitted.

Fourth—If the above is decided in the negative the previous question may be moved by the friends of the bill, and the vote had first upon the substitute offered by the minority for an international monetary congress, and if that fails, then upon the pending amendments of the bill. If desired by the friends of the bill, one session of the House may be given to the consideration of such amendments. At the next session of the House, at 1 o'clock that day, the Speaker shall put the question upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time. If decided in the affirmative, he shall immediately put the question: "Shall the bill pass?"

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Great Northern Railway Gives Up Dabbling in Politics.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—W. P. Clough, representing the legal department of the Great Northern Railway, said to-day that his company had decided on an important departure in their methods of business. It has determined to abandon the arena of politics. The Great Northern is practically a transcontinental line, and its interests in the Northwest are extensive and rapidly growing. Nevertheless, Mr. J. J. Hill, the President of the company, and his associates believe that they can afford to leave politics alone. Mr. Hill has always kept a strong lobby at the different State capitals of the Northwest, and sometimes in Washington. The growth of the Granger sentiment and the seeming hostility toward railroads of a large element in Congress and the various Legislatures, necessitated the utmost vigilance on the part of corporations to prevent the enactment of unfavorable laws. The expense to all the great railroads has grown to enormous proportions. Mr. Hill has for many years believed that this kind of service cost more than it was worth, to say nothing of the moral question involved. From simply protecting their interests, many of the companies have come to dictating in politics. Railroad interference in legislation and official appointments, Mr. Clough says, has become the source of a great deal of corruption, and is at this time the cause of much unreasonable prejudice against corporations. He says that in the future the Great Northern will not attempt to control elections or to influence legislative enactments. Its influence will be no more than that of any other heavy property owner. It will express to its representatives, whenever the occasion arises, its approval of just measures, and its disapproval of unjust ones, but beyond this it will not participate in movements in behalf of railroad lobbying, electioneering, and supporting candidates for Congress and the bench are things of the past so far as the Great Northern Company is concerned. Mr. Clough says that this step is dictated by ordinary common sense and business prudence. He did not discuss the position of other railroad corporations in the Northwest, and it is not known that there is any concerted movement among the various corporations. Politicians in Washington relate amazing stories of the enormous sums of money spent by Western railroads at the State capitals, and even in local elections. It is said that it cost the Northern Pacific $70,000 to defeat Senator Pierce, one circumstance changing the company's relationship toward him from friendship to hostility. The railroad management wanted a certain attorney on the United States bench, and Pierce would not consent to the appointment. This is only one incident of a thousand and one large items of expense incurred by dabbling in politics. The new departure of the Great Northern is likely to create a stir in railroad and political circles.

The National Association of Democratic Clubs advises all Democratic societies in the United States to celebrate, each in its own way, the approaching birthday of Thomas Jefferson. This request has been annually issued by the association ever since its formation, and the celebration has crystallized into a custom which is almost universal among the Democratic clubs. Advices at headquarters are to the effect that it will be generally observed this year. Many large clubs have already begun their preparations, and public men, especially Democratic leaders in Congress, are being sought for speeches. The National Association advises that where not inconvenient the 13th of April be observed, because it is best to observe one day instead of two, and because the 13th was chosen by Mr. Jefferson's contemporaries for the first event of the kind in 1809, at which President Jackson gave the historic toast, "The Federal Union: it must be preserved."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been informed of the killing of Lays-on-His-Mother-in-Law, a young Sioux Indian, by Jack Whipple, a white man, in South Dakota. The homicide occurred on the north side of White River, opposite the mouth of Black Pine Creek. Dr. N. T. McGillicuddy of Rapid City, S. D., referred the matter for investigation to United States Commissioner Bruns at Deadwood, who replied that he had no jurisdiction. On the latter's suggestion Mr. McGillicuddy called the attention of the State Attorney to the homicide. He refused to interfere or take any steps to prosecute Whipple on the ground that "you cannot convict a white man for killing an Indian." Mr. McGillicuddy, in his letter to the Commissioner, said: "There is evidently something wrong with our so-called justice where an Indian is concerned." On his suggestion the Commissioner has brought the matter to the attention of Secretary Noble, who has written to the Governor of South Dakota, asking that he take steps to introduce proceedings against Whipple in order to determine whether he was justified in killing the Indian.

About two years ago an enterprising man in Baltimore succeeded in extracting various sums of money and valuable articles of silver and gold from more than a score of United States Senators, by means of a cleverly worded letter announcing that a bouncing boy had been born to his wife and named in honor of the Senator. Wm. Maxwell Evarts Duvall received the first present in the shape of a silver cup, which was followed a fortnight later by a ten-dollar note, the eminent New York Senator having inadvertently responded twice to the appeal of Papa Duvall. The fraud leaked out as soon as the Senators had an opportunity to compare notes, and the male parent of John Sherman Duvall, Justin Morrill Duvall, Arthur Pue Gorman Duvall, George F. Edmunds Duvall, and many other Duvalls, soon found himself in the clutches of the law. His successor has appeared, however, and a second bunco game has been put in operation against the unsuspecting Senators. There is nobody in the case this time. The fraud was revealed by Senator Palmer yesterday. While at lunch with several colleagues he announced that he had received a most extraordinary letter that morning, "and I think," he added, "that if I were not a poor man I would have done what this young man wanted, although I don't see why he should have written to me. I just want to read it to you." The Senator got his glasses out, and, with a tremor in his voice which betrayed his deep sympathy, read the following:

216 NORTH TWELFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1892.

DEAR SENATOR: I would take it as a great favor if you would let me have the sum of $200 for three months. You are an old friend of my father's. Will you kindly help me along in this point. Hoping to hear from you soon. Please send to 8 notes. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES G. BLAINE, JR.

"Now, I think," Senator Palmer went on to say, "it is too bad that the young man——"

"Here's another letter, Senator, if you want it," said Senator Pryce.

"I will give you mine, too," said Senator Proctor. And every Senator present said that if Senator Palmer was really anxious he might have their letters also. Senator Palmer took his part in the joke, and the tremor in his voice quickly disappeared when he found that he had not been the only victim. Then he told a story. Some time ago, he said, he had been induced to introduce an old bill in a new form, and a smile spread over the faces of many of the Senators. He said that he was like the new doctor who had just come to town—all the chronics came to him.

Congressman Cummings received the following letter from the Commissioner of Pensions to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1892.

The Hon. Amos J. Cummings, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have your inquiry in the case of the claim of Warren Caldwell, of 73 West 102d st., New York city. Mr. Caldwell has written to the President, nearly every member of the Cabinet, and about twenty five Senators and members, and all the letters have centred here in the office and been answered. His claim was rejected for the reason that two medals in New York have examined him and found no disability, and he has been so informed. Very respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

Mr. Cummings has had several experiences of this kind, and has determined that he will not hereafter attend to any pension claim from outside his district. Those seeking pensions should write to their own Congressmen and to them alone. Work in the departments would thus be facilitated and every one would have fair play.

The March dinner of the Gridiron Club was given at the Arlington to-night. A solid gold gridiron, studded with precious stones, to be worn by the President of the club, was received from Jesse Metcalf of Providence, R. I., and its formal presentation was made a prominent feature of the entertainment. Among the guests were: Mr. A. B. Atkins, Brooklyn *Eagle*; Mr. E. B. Wheed, Montana; Master George B. Davis, Washington; the Hon. James B. Montgomery, Oregon; Gen. Felix Agnus, Baltimore *American*; Judge James Kilbreth, New York; the Hon. Redfield Proctor, Vermont; the Hon. R. Q. Mills, Texas; Col. James H. Lambert, Philadelphia; the Hon. Michael D. Harter, Ohio; the Hon. Louis Sperry, Connecticut; Mr. F. F. Schrader, St. Louis; the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, Commissioner-General Land Office; Gen. George O. Eaton, Montana, and the Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Oregon.

A delegation from Rochester, N. Y., headed by Congressman Greenleaf and ex-Congressman Baker, called on the President to-day and presented him a handsomely bound invitation to be present at the ceremonies in Rochester, May 30 (Decoration Day), attending the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument. The President said he would attend if possible, and the delegation left much encouraged. Subsequently the delegation called on all of the members of the Cabinet and extended to each an invitation to be present on the interesting occasion.

Eulogies on the late Mr. Spinola were delivered in the House to-day by Messrs. Cockran, Curtis, Cummings, Wheeler, Bolten, Campbell, Geisenheimer, Hooker of Mississippi, and Cooper. Mr. Cummings referred to his dead colleague's unswerving devotion to his party. He said: "Entire devotion to the party organization was his rule of political life. The Mugwump he regarded as an unclean bird, a harpy that revelled at the feast uninvited and contaminated every dish that it touched." At the conclusion of the memorial services the House adjourned at 3:45 P. M.

Mr. Covert of New York introduced in the House to-day the bill introduced in the Senate to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York city and New Jersey. The bill is amended so as to provide for the location of the bridge between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-second streets, and to provide for its completion in ten years instead of four as provided by the Senate measure.

WAS JUST SAILING FOR ENGLAND.

Fred A. Thomson Caught Here on Charges of Swindling in New Haven.

Early in February last Chief of Police Smith of New Haven asked Inspector Byrnes to help him catch Fred A. Thomson, who had been operating successfully in New Haven with worthless checks and forged notes, and had fleeced business men there of more than $20,000. Thomson's method of raising money was to represent himself as one of the Thomson firm of safe makers, and to exchange his checks for those of reputable business men. Inspector Byrnes has not received a full record of Thomson's work, but these four losses quoted in Chief Smith's letter indicate the magnitude of his operations: Edward Phipps, $1,400; Howeshield Carriage Manufacturing Company, $1,000; H. C. Lumm, Dwight street, $5,000, and W. O. Hotchkiss, $2,000.

Detective Sergeants Vallely and O'Brien looked for Thomson more than a month before they learned that he was living at 261 West Twenty-fourth street. They found him in bed on Friday night and arrested him. At Police Headquarters the prisoner admitted that he was the man wanted, but denied that he had been guilty of any crime. He was committed at Jefferson Market to await the arrival of a Connecticut Sheriff with requisition papers.

Inspector Byrnes says that only a small sum of money was found on Thomson, but his clothes were packed and that he had intended leaving New York for England yesterday, so that probably the money had been sent to await him on the other side of the ocean.

NEW HAVEN, March 26.—Thomson is charged with forging the name of A. E. Crosby of Springfield on a note for $850, payable to himself, and endorsed by his uncle, F. C. Lum of this city. The endorsement is also a forgery. Thomson is also accused of forging the signature of L. S. Stone & Co. of Springfield and that of Mr. Lum on a note for $1,250. He is also wanted for check forgery in Bridgeport and Stratford. His brother, Henry Thomson, was graduated with honor in the class of '83, Yale, and is well connected by marriage.

Something Entirely New in Folding Beds.

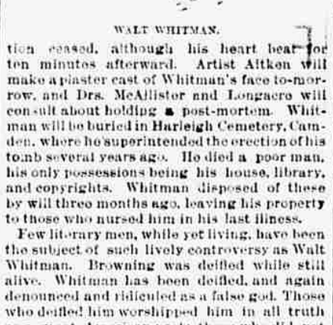
Business is booming over at Ludwig Baumann's big furniture store on 8th av., near 36th st. Just at this season begins the harvest time of all furniture dealers, and, it would seem, especially of this popular firm. The unusual influx of trade, however, is not due altogether to the ordinary demand for household belongings, an added attraction in the way of a folding bed patented by the firm and known to the trade as the "F. F." bed proving a wonderful drawing card. The bed fills a long felt want. It is surprisingly simple in construction, with little more framework than a cot, built on the "upright" plan, with a pole and rings to support a curtain. The bed is entirely of iron, but for the pole and a bar of wood at either end, between which is stretched the woven-wire spring. Easy of adjustment, with nothing to get out of order, procurable in different colors, such as pale blue, pink, white, and for the sum of $12, it is little wonder that since the time of its introduction, about one month ago, 1,000 of these beds have been sold. Another taking feature this spring included in stock—a feature especially attractive to mothers—is cradles and cribs of iron painted in a variety of pretty colors, embellished with touches of gilt. These too are constructed on the folding plan, and on occasion can be made as easily portable as a camp chair. This firm is sole agent for the crib, in many other departments the increased space awarded them some few months ago, through the annexation of an extra building to the main one, is again taxed, and it may be said in brief, and in place of detailed description, that the assortment of household furniture has never before been so varied, nor representative of such a diversity of prices.

Of course the credit system, as operated at this house, has much to do with its great success, the minimum rate of interest charged enabling any one to secure goods on time payments at little more than cash prices. —Adv.

OBITUARY.

Death of Walt Whitman.

Walt Whitman, the "good, gray poet," died at his home in Camden at 6:43 last evening. His end was peaceful, and he was conscious until the last. The aged bard had been struggling with death since Dec. 17, when he was taken down with pneumonia. His death was looked for daily. His vitality was so great that he rallied from the attack, although his physicians said he was very weak and liable to expire at any time. Five days ago a change was noticed in Whitman's condition, and for the last three days he took no nourishment at all. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon his attendants noticed he was growing worse, and Dr. Alexander McAllister was sent for. He saw the poet was dying and remained until the end. The other persons by his bedside were Mrs. Mary Davis, his housekeeper; Warren Fritzinger, his nurse; and Thomas B. Harned and Horace Traubel, two warm friends. Dr. McAllister asked Whitman if he was in pain, and the dying poet answered: "No." Whitman's last words were a request to his nurse to shift him in bed. Then, reaching for his handkerchief, respiration ceased, although his heart beat for ten minutes afterward. Artist Aitken will make a plaster cast of Whitman's face to-morrow, and Drs. McAllister and Longacre will consult about holding a post-mortem. Whitman will be buried in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, where he superintended the erection of his tomb several years ago. He died a poor man, his only possessions being his house, library, and copyrights. Whitman disposed of these by will three months ago, leaving his property to those who nursed him in his last illness.



WALT WHITMAN.

Few literary men, while yet living, have been the subject of such lively controversy as Walt Whitman. Browning was deified while still alive. Whitman has been deified, and again denounced and ridiculed as a false god. Those who deified him worshipped him in all truth as a great American poet; those who did not yield to him looked on him honestly as a charlatan. Admirers and contemners alike were sincere.

Walter, or Walt, Whitman, was born at West Hills, Long Island, May 31, 1819. His father, whose name he bore, was a farmer; and the boy, the eldest of the family, was brought up with slight knowledge of even the few refinements obtainable in the country sixty years ago. He was strong and sturdy, a good rider and swimmer, fond of out-door exercise, and impatient of all the amenities of life. What book education he had he received in the public schools of this city and Brooklyn. It was not much, for when only 16 he was back in the country, teaching others and learning from them rather than from books.

After a year or so of teaching he became a carpenter for a time; then he learned printing, working at the case in this city and Brooklyn, and editing papers in New Orleans and in Huntington, Long Island. In 1847-8, with his brother, Jefferson Whitman, he went on a long pedestrian tour of the country, working his way along by doing carpenter's jobs, tramping it, one might almost say. For years the brothers wandered about, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in Louisiana and Texas during the Mexican war, along the lakes, into Canada, and down the Hudson back to Long Island, where Walt Whitman betook himself once more to the printer's case.

Up to 1855 he had been known, so far as he was known, simply as a carpenter-printer of no especial steadiness. In 1855, however, appeared his first and most famous book, "Leaves of Grass," a volume of unsystematized poems, always without rhyme, generally without rhythm, dealing especially with the interests involved in American life and progress of the time. The book called forth a great amount of praise and a still greater amount of blame. Its subject was too small for Whitman; nothing, however secret conventionalism made it, but was revealed. Those who did not object to the nudity of the poems were offended at the unconventional form in which they were cast; and some were shocked honestly at the poems themselves. The first edition of this book Whitman set up and printed himself, and for thirty years he has been revising and adding to the book.

At the beginning of the war Whitman was living in this city, but his brother George was wounded at Fredericksburg in 1862, and the poet went to the front to nurse him. He remained with the army until the close of the war, afterward giving his experiences in two volumes, "Drum Taps" (1865), and "Memranda During the War" (1867). His most conventional poem is in "Drum Taps"—"Captain, My Captain," in memory of Lincoln.

In 1864 he had been compelled to give up for a time his work as nurse, because of a fever caught in the hospital camps among the sick. On his return, the fever followed him, never recovered fully, though he returned to his nursing as soon as he was able to be about.

At the close of the war he obtained a clerkship in the Interior Department, from which he was dismissed when his superior officer learned that he was the author of "Leaves of Grass." He obtained a clerkship in the Attorney-General's office, however, which he kept until 1874. In February, 1873, he had a stroke of paralysis, resulting from his fever of 1864 and the exposures of his army life, and went to Camden, N. J. He was recovering rapidly when in May his mother died suddenly in his presence. The shock caused a relapse, and he was incapacitated for any work for many months. On his recovery he resigned his clerkship and settled in Camden, where he remained the rest of his life.

Before this, while in Washington, he published "Passage to India" (1870), "After All, Not to Create Only" (1871), "As a Strong Bird on Pinions Free" (1872), and a volume of prose essays, "Democratic Vistas" (1870, republished in 1873 and 1888). In 1881 a new edition of "Leaves of Grass" was published in Boston, to the sale of which the Massachusetts authorities objected, on the ground of immorality. In 1882 Whitman published "Specimen Days and Collect," and "November Boughs," and in 1888 "Sands at Seventy."

In the latter year he had another stroke of paralysis. It crippled him almost entirely, and on his 70th birthday his friends gave to him a pony carriage and pony, and the "good gray poet" drove himself about Camden enjoying the outdoor life he had always loved. He did not enjoy his carriage long, however, for his increasing infirmity made it unsuitable to him, and for two years he took his outdoor exercise in a wheeled chair. His infirmity was physical not mental, however, and within a few months he has published a farewell volume of poems, "Good-By, My Fancy," wherein he mentioned with pathetic bitterness that magazine writers had refused his poems, and confessed that his life was barren almost from the admission of novelty.

Of late years the bitter attacks on Whitman have ceased, and he has been admitted to be indeed a poet. Emerson in 1855 found beauties in "Leaves of Grass," even though he disapproved of the book, and since then, especially from Europe, came commendation. William Rossetti published a selection of the poems in 1868, and Walter Scott has published two further selections, while Edward Dowden has made still a fourth selection. Tennyson and George Eliot have ranked Whitman high among American poets, and the poet has spoken gratefully of the "friendly mouth'd, just-opportune English action" which comforted him in his troubles.

Whitman was dependent entirely on the sale of his books, and while never rich, of late years he has been absolutely poor. He steadily refused to accept charity, however.

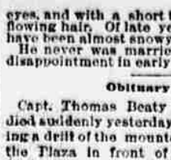
He was attacked with diphtheria about Dec. 15, and was too feeble to write even a few words to Whittier on the 84th birthday of the latter. On Dec. 26 the disease took a turn for the worse, and though after that there was a decided improvement in his condition, it was but temporary, and the death of the aged poet was expected at any time.

Whitman was described by the admirer, who gave the pen sketch by which he is most widely known, that of "the good gray poet," as tall and stalwart, his face rosy, and seamed with kindly wrinkles; with heavy-lidded, firm blue eyes, and with a short thick beard, and thinly flowing hair. Of late years his hair and beard have been almost snowy white.

He never was married. It was said that a disappointment in early life was the cause.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. Thomas Beaty of the Park Police died suddenly yesterday morning while watching a drift of the mounted park policemen on the Plaza in front of the Casino. Captain Beaty drove from the Arsenal to the Plaza in his light buggy, and seemed to be in his usual health. Suddenly he fell from the seat over into the waggon box in what seemed to be a fainting fit. Several of the policemen ran to his assistance, and Roundsman McKenna jumped into the buggy and drove to the Presbyterian Hospital. When a physician examined the body he said that Capt. Beaty was dead. Heart disease was the cause of death, and he had probably died on his way to the hospital. The body was removed to the Arsenal, and Sergeant England went to notify Capt. Beaty's wife, who lives with a son and daughter at 110 East Eightieth street. Later in the day the body was removed to the house. Capt. Beaty had for many years been a familiar figure in the Park. All the children knew him and liked him. He was born in Ireland in 1824, and came to New York forty years ago. For several years he was employed as a night watchman at the Custom House. He joined the old Municipal Police, and became a Lieutenant in that organization. He was appointed a Park policeman in October, 1873, and in October, 1875, he was made a Sergeant. For two years, during the illness of Capt. Corcoran Sergeant Beaty acted as Captain. When Capt. Corcoran died in August, 1879, Sergeant Beaty was made Captain. The senior Sergeant of the Park Police now is Louis Flock, who becomes acting Captain.



CAPT. THOMAS BEATY.

George Shepard Page, a millionaire investor in gas interests, died early yesterday morning in the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains, N. J. The direct cause of his death was exhaustion, the result of acute melancholia. Three months ago Mr. Page had grip. He recovered sufficiently to return to work, but was never strong. About three weeks ago he began acting queerly at his home and soon developed insanity. He became violent at times and he refused to eat. Last Monday he was taken to the asylum where Dr. Spalding pronounced his case hopeless. Friday night an attack of heart failure left him so weak that he never recovered. His wife and two of his sons were with him at death. Mr. Page was born in Redfield, Me., in 1838. He started his business career in Chelsea, Mass., with his father in the coal tar trade. In 1862 he transferred his business to New York. He lived at Stanley, N. J., where he owned 300 acres. He founded the Quassas Sportsman Club at the Rangeley Lakes, Me., and was President of the Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association. He once stocked a pond on the estates of the Duke of Sutherland with American black bass. In a quarrel with Congressman Thomas Dunn English, Mr. Page supplied himself with a stenographer, who took verbatim all of the Congressman's remarks, which were rather strong, and had them printed and circulated in the district. He was a strong Prohibitionist. He leaves a widow and five children, one of whom is now in Harvard College.

Dr. David Close Comstock died on Thursday at his home, 83 Lexington avenue. He was born in Reading, Conn., Dec. 22, 1840, and was the son of the Rev. Theodore C. Comstock, then pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. He went to school in Stamford, and studied medicine under Dr. Chauncey Ayres. He served in the war as a member of the Seventeenth Connecticut. He was a hospital steward in the hospitals about Washington, and at the close of the war was sent to New Mexico, where he served at Fort Cummings and elsewhere, part of the time as Assistant Surgeon. On leaving the army he took a course in the medical school of Ann Arbor. The following year he finished his studies at Bellevue Hospital and was graduated from there. For twelve years he was professor of comparative anatomy at the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. He was a member of the Grand Army and the Masonic fraternity. His widow, one son, and three daughters survive him.

William Henry Harrison died suddenly at his home, 163 East Thirty-eighth street, on Friday evening, from heart disease, aggravated by a severe attack of the grip. Mr. Harrison was a native New Yorker, being born here fifty-five years ago. He went to Shanghai, China, when 24 years old and engaged in a general merchandise business. He remained in China three years and took an active interest in improving the coast towns of that country. Upon Mr. Harrison's return to New York he became engaged in a number of manufacturing enterprises, principally that of linseed oil. During the past five years he devoted his entire attention to the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, and the law book publishing house of Baker, Voorhis & Co., of which institutions he was President; and the Metropolitan Savings Bank, of which he was a trustee. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

Patrick Malone died yesterday at his residence, 320 West Forty-sixth street. Mr. Malone was born in county Clare, Ireland, about sixty-three years ago. Thirty years ago he began the manufacture of lime from oyster shells, and at the time of his death was the owner of a large factory in West Twelfth street. He was a member of the famous Blossom Club, of which Tweed was once President, and was also a member of the Hoboken Turtle Club. He leaves one son and four daughters.

John F. Quinn, a new York lawyer and the stenographer of the Board of Excise of this city, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at the residence of his wife's father, Patrick Reilly, in Shrewsbury avenue, Red Bank. He was 34 years old, and he leaves a widow and one child. The body was brought to New York to-day.

William E. Bulmer, the keeper of the town poorhouse at Hempstead, L. I., died in the institution on Friday last of bronchitis. He was a brother of ex-Assemblyman George Bulmer. He was 37 years of age, and he leaves a widow.

Francis G. Sessions, aged 72, President of the Commercial National Bank of Columbus, O., and brother of ex-State Senator Sessions of New York, died yesterday of heart failure in Hot Springs, N. C. He leaves a wife but no children.

James Bingham died yesterday at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn in his 60th year. He had been in the naval service for more than forty years, and for the past ten years he had charge of the Canteen at the Cobb Dock in the yard.

Col. J. H. Lockwood of Wheeling, W. Va., died on Saturday, being more than 90 years old. He commanded the Seventh West Virginia Volunteers Infantry throughout the civil war.

Gurney Betts, one of the best known pilots on the Hudson River, died in Kingston yesterday, aged 61. He was engaged for many years on the steamboats Mary Powell and James W. Baldwin.

MILHOLLAND CAMPAIGNING.

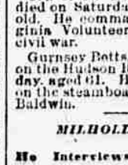
He Interviews President Harrison and Three Secretaries, All in a Day.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Chief Immigration Inspector Milholland, who is fighting with Col. George Bliss for control of the Republican machine in the Eleventh Assembly district, New York city, put in a very busy day in Washington to-day. He secured interviews with President Harrison and Secretaries Foster, Blaine, and Elkins. He did not have the pleasure of joking with Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, because that enthusiastic public official was out of town. Wherever the Inspector went Col. Bliss went, attempting to neutralize the effect of his campaigning. As the result of his day's work Mr. Milholland feels that he is not only secure in his present Federal place, but that he may yet be called up higher. Col. Bliss is making the fight of his life, and with the help of Col. Cruger he hopes to win. The Colonel had quite a long talk with Secretary Foster. He was getting along swimmingly with the Secretary, with the aid of Senator Hiscock, when the latter took a sudden journey to Virginia Beach on receipt of a mysterious telegram from New York.

Mr. Milholland is so confident of his ability to down the combination that is after him that he had the temerity yesterday to cut Col. Cruger, who bowed to him as they met in the Arlington Hotel lobby.

Mr. Milholland's chief object in coming to Washington at this time was to try to convince the party leaders here that Col. Bliss's friends had misrepresented the case as regards opposition to Milholland in the Union League. They had asserted that the active men, who are supposed to dole out the boodle, were for Col. Bliss and dead set against Milholland. The latter exhibited a batch of letters to Secretary Foster to prove the contrary.

"I am in dead earnest in this fight," said Mr. Milholland to-night, "and the active workers of the district are with me to a man. I would throw up my office a dozen times rather than submit without fighting it out."



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of Fremont, Mich.

Swellings in the Neck

Or Goitre, Permanently Cured.

One of the most stubborn forms of Scrofula is that of goitre, which is not only a very distressing disfigurement of the face and neck, but causes great anxiety, because it is liable to develop into the painful and sickening running sore. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been

Wonderfully Successful

in cases of this kind. Acting promptly upon the blood, it eliminates all impurity, and the swelling, thus deprived of its cause and support, soon disappears. Read this:

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I suffered terribly with swellings in my neck, or goitre, and spent an enormous amount of money for medicines, but to no purpose. I became completely discouraged. I read about Mrs. Anna Sutherland of Kalamazoo, Mich., who had goitre, and who was greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I wrote to her to learn additional facts, and received an answer fully confirming the printed testimonial. I then commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla myself, and when I had taken two bottles found that my neck had been reduced in size two inches. I was so anxious to know the effect of the medicine that I used a tape measure every day. In a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I could **Breathe with Perfect Ease**, which I had not done for years. I continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am now **Permanently Cured** of Goitre." MRS. JENNIE BIGELOW.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

MILBANK AND THE DUKE.

Was This the Supposed Statement of Facts About Drayton and Borrowe?

Interest in the Drayton-Borrowe affair for the time being has shifted almost entirely from the two principal figures to Mr. Harry Vane Milbank, Mr. Borrowe's spirited second, and the complications with the Duc de Morny and Edward Fox growing out of the publication of the correspondence of the unfought duel. Mr. Milbank has the reputation of settling little misunderstandings in a rather summary manner, and, according to his own statement, there are very serious misunderstandings between him and Edward Fox and the Duc de Morny.

The cablegram from Mr. Fox on Friday announcing that it was he who had given out the correspondence for publication provoked Mr. Milbank's condemnation, and his grievance against the Duc de Morny is that the latter made public the terms of the hypothetical case submitted by Mr. Milbank, on which the Duke decided that Mr. Drayton could not demand a duel from Mr. Borrowe.

This letter, as it was originally printed in the papers here, Mr. Milbank said, was a garbled misrepresentation of what he wrote. Since then the Duc de Morny is reported to have given out in Paris a copy of the letter in his own handwriting, exactly as Mr. Milbank wrote it. This reads as follows:

"Case submitted to me Feb. 16, 1892:

"Mr. and Mrs. A resided in the country some six or seven years ago, and Mr. B lived on an adjoining property. Mr. B paid a good deal of attention to Mrs. A, but it was not until five years ago that Mr. A became possessed of some incriminating correspondence, and, meeting Mrs. A and Mr. B in the drawing room of his town house, charged them with having passed the previous night together. From that date Mr. A and Mr. B did not speak.

"Last September Mr. A procured by threats a written confession from his wife. Armed with that document and under plea of saving his wife and children from scandal, he succeeded in obtaining an agreement by which his wife, out of her income of £7,000 per annum, agreed to pay him £1,000 per annum for personal expenses, £2,500 for maintenance of children, and with the remainder to keep up an establishment for himself, children, and herself. She also agreed, under force of pressure, that if she should see or write to B again to pay to A £2,500 per annum and give him charge of the children.

"About a month ago A and two detectives discovered Mrs. A and B at luncheon in a private parlor of the hotel, where she had made an appointment to meet her solicitor, and after pointing out Mrs. A and B to detectives for identification, said he should take possession of the children and exact payment of £2,500 per annum.

"When solicitors of Mr. and Mrs. A examined the marriage settlement they discovered that Mrs. A had no power whatever to make any such settlement of her revenue, and it was after this discovery that A invited B to come to Paris for consultation as to a passage at arms. B came to Paris and put himself in the hands of his seconds, C and D. Those gentlemen, after careful examination of the situation, came to the conclusion that A had forfeited all rights to a hostile meeting, as such action would have been taken on his first proof of intimacy between Mrs. A and B, and not after there was strong probability that the income for which he had condoned the offence he claimed had been committed would cease to be paid. C and D finally offered to have the decision of a jury of honor, and after waiting forty-eight hours for a reply from A sent another letter requesting an answer by noon of the following day. The answer came that evening declining to lay the matter before a jury of honor and ended by making insulting remarks about B and threatening to publish that he had refused to meet him."

Efforts were made yesterday afternoon and last night to find Mr. Milbank in order to submit this letter to him for verification, but he was not at Mr. Borrowe's house and could not be found.

At the house late last night it was said that Mr. Milbank and Mr. Borrowe had gone to "parts unknown" and would not be back before Monday.

Concert of the Princeton Glee.

The Princeton Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs gave an excellent concert last night at the Madison Square Garden Assembly Rooms. The audience was a brilliant one, and a host of pretty girls was there.

The mandolin club carried off the honors of the evening.

Mr. James Barnes created much laughter by his comic songs and impersonations, and received a handsome basket of flowers. The hall was profusely decorated with the college colors, yellow and black. The glee club this year is particularly strong in bass voices, but the tenor parts are weak.

West Side Travel Delayed.

Traffic on the Ninth and Sixth avenue elevated railroads was stopped for half an hour about 9 o'clock yesterday morning by the breaking down of an engine at the Ninety-third street station. Traffic was begun before the removal of the blockade by means of switching off the trains to the middle track.

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IF YOU ARE PREJUDICED

Against folding beds because of the experience you or your friends have had with them, you are just the person we want to see. The "STANDARD" is sold on its merits. Write for Catalogue.

MRS. LAMADRID ATTACHED.

WON'T REPORT RECEIPTS TO THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Secretary Kellogg Thinks the St. Andrew's Coffee Stands are a Business Enterprise—Mrs. Frank Leslie Defends Them.

The Charity Organization Society does not want the concert to be given at Music Hall on April 5 for the benefit of the New York and Brooklyn St. Andrew's one-cent coffee stands to succeed. Charles D. Kellogg, the General Secretary of the Society, said to a SUN reporter yesterday:

"The St. Andrew's one cent coffee stands are a kind of charity that New York does not want. They are in the interest of lazy people. They encourage idleness and make industry unnecessary. They draw into the city crowds of tramps and beggars. You see, a man may beg a five-cent piece and can get all the food he needs for a day or more with it. He buys a lodging or he sleeps in the station house, and thus he manages to live without work. The charity of it may be called indiscriminate.

"Besides, we claim that the scheme is a pure business venture, a speculation for private gain, and that there have been large returns from it and a very large profit. It was started by Mrs. Lamadrid. She professed that its expenses were paid from her private purse. This society investigated and failed to find that she had any private purse. We think