EDUCATIONAL FOUNDRIES

TO IMPRESS POLITICAL TENETS ON THE POPULAR MIND.

By Interviewing Every Representative Visitor, the Managers of Both Great Parties Gain Information to Guide Them in Disseminating Political Matter by Means of Pamphlets and Newspapers.

The big political leaders say that this is a campaign of education, and they have established foundries and are turning out education in great hunks and wads—by the yard, mile, or ton, in any quantity that may be desired. They call these foundries literary bureaus, and they have put in the brightest men they can find to work for them for superintendents. Mr. William C. Whitney conceived the general outlines of the work for the Democratic foundry, and Mr. Clarkson for the Republican. Mr. Whitney turned his conception over to Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, and Mr. Quincy figures as the founder of the Democratic public opinion moulder or education foundry. Mr. Quincy is a young man. He appointed Col. John Tracy, Mr. L. H. Weeks, Mr. William Dreher, Dr. Grimm, Mr. W. S. McAllister, and several other gentlemen teachers. Col. Tracy is the man who has all to do with the newspaper men and with the educational news. The Colonel is a man of much experience. He has been running political education foundries for some time. He ran the one in Chicago that helped to nominate Mr. Cleveland. There is a great deal about a campaign education foundry that resembles a newspaper office. It is only the favored few who know anything about its workings or what matter it turns out. The purpose of this story is to smash the monopoly of the favored few.

To begin with, Mr. Quincy's teachers actually furnish two-thirds of the Democratic political reading matter that is printed in the United States. Of course, they don't furnish two-thirds of the matter printed in THE SUN or in any of the other very great newspapers, but they furnish some, and in a majority of the papers in the small cities and in the towns and villages they furnish all that is printed, so the average of two-thirds is made. To gather together all this educational matter Col. Tracy has young men who make a business of travelling about and looking at hotel registers. When they see the name of a Democrat of prominence they send their card to him and then they invite him in the most disinterested sort of way to come down and visit the national Democratic headquarters. That's the beginning of the end. The man, of course, accepts the invitation. Col. Tracy is waiting. If the man happens to have business at headquarters, he is permitted to transact it first. But if he only wants to look about the place of particular interest, that is pointed out to him in Col. Tracy's room. The Colonel greets him with a smile, and in two minutes' time that man is seated at a desk with a stenographer by his side and is telling about the prospect of victory in his part of the country, of local fights that may affect the vote, of how the people stand on the tariff question, of how they hate the Force bill, and the like. The interview is most complete, and then the man may go. The stenographer listens over to a typewriter, and probably before the man is out of the building a dozen or more copies of the interview are neatly laid out on a table, and the newspaper men who come in help themselves.

But it isn't only the men who are brought to headquarters by the Colonel's young men who are interviewed. No man who is competent to speak on politics and who may tell something of interest ever escapes from the building without seeing Col. Tracy, and no man who sees Col. Tracy is sorry for it afterward. Or interviews collected in this way the Colonel gathers about three columns a day, and every newspaper man who visits headquarters is welcome to take the w olor only part. Tables are provided for him and he may sort out what he wants. To the offices of the newspapers who don't send representatives to national headquarters Col. Tracy sends copies of the interviews. Besides being the superintendent of interviewers the Colonel is the official mouthpiece of the National Committee, and when it has anything to say to the public the Colonel provides typewritten copies. This in brief is the local service of education. Besides this, interviews and documents are sent North, East, South, and West to the greater newspapers, so that they reach them before the New York papers get to town. A column a day of these are sent. Chief teacher next to Col. Tracy is William Dreher. He furnishes electrotyped plates of political education to 900 newspapers in various parts of the country, chiefly, however, in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The papers pay $1.20 a yard for it. Mr. Dreher doesn't go much on interviews. He collects facts with political bearing, stories of strikes, reductions in wages, letters from prominent Republicans who are going to vote the Democratic ticket, great speeches by great men like Senator Hill, and reviews of the situation everywhere by Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Dreher furnishes six columns a week.

Next in importance is Mr. McAllister, who is responsible for the education of the south. He devoted his attention to the Force bill and Gen. Weaver, and Georgia gave 70,000 Democratic majority. Every barn and every fence and every store in the South is to-day covered with cartoons of political significance. Every paper in the South has cartoons and is filled with political education sent them by Col. Tracy, by mail or by express. The leaders believe that the result in Georgia was largely due to the continued applications of this education. Aside from the newspaper work done by these educators they have sent broadcast many millions of pamphlets, and between now and election they they will send many millions more. Among the documents are these: A Tariff for Revenue; A Member of Liberty; Analysis of the Force Bill; Blaine's Sophistries; Tin Plate Speeches; Cleveland's Tariff Message in Five Languages; Cold Facts; Senator Hill's Speech; The Arch Enemy of Labor; What the Force Bill Means. There are more than twenty others, and more are being issued every day. Greater than all these, though, is the campaign text book, for which everybody wrote something. It contains more facts to the square inch than any other book of its size in the world. Col. Tracy said when asked about the work of supplying education:

"The central theory of the press and publication part of the document campaign of 1892 on the Democratic side is that it is a continuation of the campaign of education of 1888, as carried on to a victorious result in 1890; consequently, so far as regards the older issues, the documents got out by the Democratic National Committee this year are based upon, to a certain extent, presupposed acquaintance with the Congressional campaign of 1888, the Cleveland message of 1887, and the various publications of the campaign of 1888. The new issues of the Force bill from its fundamental character, however, assumed a leading place from first, and some of the publications both at Washington and New York were devoted to it; although not so much space is needed to be devoted to it on account of its fundamental and simple character."

The Republican education foundry is run with the same economy, but not in the same way, as the Democratic foundry. Mr. L. E. Quigg is the chief educator there. He hasn't had the same experience that Col. Tracy has had, but he has had the same sort of practical newspaper training. Mr. Clarkson is the superintendent of the foundry, and Mr. John Mumford does the interviewing. The first week of the campaign, which they fix at about the middle of August, letters were sent to every newspaper in the United States requesting that a copy of each issue be sent to the National Committee. Naturally there were a thousand or so Democratic papers that didn't see what claim the Republican National Committee had to a free subscription, and they refused to put the committee on the list of these latter were papers of prominence, and the committee subscribed for them. There are on the list now more than 4,000 papers, dailies and weeklies. Up on the top floor of the headquarters is a force of clerks. They read every paper in a perfectory way for items of every item referring even remotely to politics. The clippings are passed over to A. Stewart, who reads them and makes notes from them. Then the clippings are pasted in scrap books and indexed. From his readings Mr. Stewart makes a report every day to Mr. Quigg, and upon this report Mr. Quigg forms a judgment of the situation of affairs in every county in every State, and decides exactly what kind of education material will do the most good. There are 1,300 Republican and independent papers with Republican leanings on the news supply list of the foundry that are served with electrotype plates. They get twelve million pages a week, all disguised as new matter. The plate business is in charge of J. B. Marshall, who used to be President of the American Press Association. The plates are supplied from six different electrotyping foundries, but the matter all comes from the education foundry.

These Republican educators are pretty foxy. They supply a different kind of news to the independent papers than they do to the Republican papers.

The system of interviewing prominent men is different. When a prominent man comes in, Mr. Mumford runs him up against Mr. Quigg, and he tells Mr. Quigg what he is there for. Mr. Quigg, from his table, knows Republican things politically to which the visitor refers, and his newspaper reports knows what the visitor can talk about that will be interesting and valuable and not dangerous. He tells Mr. Mumford, who goes down stairs, confers his man, and then questions at him. The usual answer to the question "How is the situation in your State?" is, "The situation is Very favorable to Republican interests. The Republicans are very enthusiastic, and there are no desertions, while I have heard of many Democrats—"

Right here Mr. Mumford interrupts with a "Look here, Mr. ——, talk sense. How about the effect of the tariff on the wool or the tin plate or the iron or some other industry which predominates in the main locality," or some other question of more or less interest.

The visitor stops, thinks, and then begins to talk about something he knows something about.

As they work the independent papers, so do the educators try to work the city papers. They keep the run of the news, and days when there is a good deal of general news they send out little matter; when there is little news and there is a prospect of space to fill in the papers they send out a great deal. The Republicans have also a telegraphic educational service, and they send Republican news by telegraph to the papers in some of the large cities. Besides the news service the Republican educators have issued 138 pamphlets, each with a circulation of about 2,000,000, and a campaign text book. They run an educational storehouse at 32 West Thirteenth street, and send out their literature from there. Their pamphlets are issued in several languages. Tom Nast's cartoons are spread about by the Republican educators in the same way that the Democrats spread about De Grimm's.

CARTER'S SURPLUS CASH.

Creating Harrison and Reid Clubs in Democratic Centres.

A noticeable feature of the present campaign has been the great number of Republican campaign banners and transparencies to be seen in all quarters of the city. Portraits of Harrison and Reid stare from banners and canvas in localities where Republican voters were not before supposed to be abundant or wealthy enough to make such display, and on the same nets and frames appear the names of queer clubs and associations equally without fame, which have evidently been created solely for the purposes of the campaign.

The great number of these ephemeral clubs, with their hastily improvised club rooms and Harrison and Reid banners in this big Democratic city, are all evidence of the fact that Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss of the Republican National Committee has not been bothered for lack of fun is, for there is little doubt that most of the Republican campaign clubs are created and supported from the National campaign fund.

On the other hand, most of the Cleveland and Stevenson banners and transparencies have been put out by Tammany clubs and associations, which have defrayed the expense from their own resources. Here and there may be seen a dilapidated transparency advertising the candidacy of Cleveland and Stevenson bearing such inscriptions as "Long Live the Syracuse Convention!" Some of these transparencies have blank spaces where the names of local candidates may be filled in when the anti-snappers shall have decided to nominate a local ticket. There is a noticeable lack of Democratic banners bearing the names of queer and crank organizations such as the Republicans have put up all over town. This is taken as evidence of the fact that the Democratic National Committee's coffers are low and that there is no money for strikers.

The German-American Cleveland Union has been adding to the number of Democratic banners recently.

SPENDING OF POLITICAL MONEY.

What the National Chairmen Say to a Request for a Peep at the Books.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The national committees of the four political parties have replied to the letters sent them by the Cincinnati *Post*, asking permission to examine their campaign fund books for publication from time to time.

Chairman Harrity of the National Democratic Executive Committee says: "We are perfectly willing that any disinterested and fair parties examine our accounts and see for themselves the distribution of our funds, after the election. Before the election we would not, for, no matter how legitimately the fund would be used, we would be giving away our plan of campaign to the enemy. A good general never does that."

Chairman Carter of the Republican committee says: "The high character of Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of this committee, is a sufficient guarantee to the people of this country that all funds received by him will be correctly accounted for, and disbursed only for legitimate election expenses."

Chairman Taubeneck of the People's party replies: "Send on your committee, but tell them to bring a microscope with them, or they will be unable to see the small amount of money that we have to run the campaign on, providing they should examine the expenses of some other party before they come here."

The response of the Prohibition committee was to the effect that the books were open to inspection to any and all persons who wished to see how the funds were disbursed.

Indiana Officeholders Desert Their Posts to Work for Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Indiana officeholders in Washington will be well represented in the campaign from now until the close. Treasurer Nebeker leaves a week from to-day, and Paul Liebhardt, Chief of the Dead Letter Office, and Capt. Wilhite, a chief in the Pension Office, depart next Saturday. Commissioner of Immigration Owen will leave on Monday. Third Auditor Hart will go week after next, while Judge Chaney of the Department of Justice is already on the ground, having started day before yesterday. United States Marshal Kimball has been in Indiana for some time, and as soon as he returns next week his deputy, John Leonard, will go. The list is completed by Deputy Comptroller Nixon, who starts next week, and all of these gentlemen will remain until after the fight is over. Beside these, Mr. L. T. Michener, who conducted the campaign in Minneapolis, resulting in the President's renomination, will spend the intervening time between now and election in Indiana and the Northwestern States.

Invitation to Missouri Officeholders to Step Up to the Captain's Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Government employees from Missouri have received copies of the following circular, which is a clever evasion of the law against levying contributions upon a person in public service:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have been selected as Financial Secretary of the Missouri Republican Association of this city. Believing that you have an interest in the contest now going on in the state, I would ask that, if you have any suggestions to make which would be beneficial to the cause of Republicanism in the State, you will call at my office. I will be at my office during Wednesdays and Fridays of this month, and on Saturday, the 15th inst., and Monday, the 31st inst., from 4 to 7 P. M., when I will be pleased to see all Missourians and talk over the conduct of this canvass in our State and receive any suggestions which may be offered. Very respectfully,

JAMES T. HUNTER, Financial Secretary.

No Important Appointments Until After Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Presidential election occurs one month from to-day, and the statement is made at the Executive Mansion that the President will not in the interim make any appointment not absolutely essential to the smooth running of the Government. Quite a number of important vacancies are to be filled, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a Judgeship on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia being among them, besides others of less importance.

Senator Mills on Southern Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Senator Roger Q. Mills arrived here from Texas yesterday. His health is improving rapidly. He said the split in Texas on the State ticket would in no way affect the vote for Cleveland, which would be larger than ever. He does not believe that either the Republicans or the People's party will carry a Southern State.

Senator Hiscock Looking After Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—United States Senator Hiscock arrived in this city this morning, and will remain until to-morrow or Monday. He will confer with the Republican leaders of the West. To a reporter Mr. Hiscock said he was here to take a look at the situation in this state and in Indiana.

Stricken with Heart Failure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Harry H. Smith, Assistant Register of the Treasury, fell in a faint from his seat at his desk about noon, and for several hours was in a serious condition. He suffered from heart failure, caused by over exertion. Mr. Smith has been working very hard this summer, and has had several similar attacks previously, but none so violent. In the course of the afternoon he was able to be removed to his home. Mr. Smith is better known as the former Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, a post in which he achieved a national reputation as authority on parliamentary law.

The Missouri Pacific Gives Notice.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company this afternoon gave official notice of withdrawal from the Transcontinental Association, to take effect at the close of the year. The notice carries with it the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.

The Pennsylvania Railroad

is the scenic route to the West. The autumn scenery of the mountains is superb.—*Adv.*

SIGNED BY MAYOR GRANT.

ALL THE SYNDICATE'S APPLICATIONS EXCEPT ONE.

The Resolution for the Extension of the Ninth Avenue Line Goes Back to the Aldermen for Anti-Trolley Amendment.

Mayor Grant signed yesterday all the applications of the Metropolitan Traction Company for permission to extend and connect its roads, which were approved by the Board of Aldermen, except the one for permission to extend the Ninth Avenue road northward through Columbus avenue. This last is the route on which, it was alleged, it was intended to use the trolley system. The resolution approving this application will be recalled by the Aldermen, and will be amended and acted upon at a special meeting of the Board at noon tomorrow.

President Arnold and Aldermen Noonan, Meade, and Flynn, and other members of the Board who took an active part in the passage of the resolution approving the franchises, called on the Mayor early in the day and had an informal talk on the matter. By direction of President Arnold, Chief Clerk Michael Blake issued a call for the meeting to-morrow, at which the Mayor's wishes, as expressed in the following message, will be considered:

"OCT. 8, 1892.

"*To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:*

"The resolutions adopted by the Common Council on the 29th of September, and now before me for approval, are intended to effect a much needed improvement of the surface railroad facilities of the city. The property owners affected in the important cases (the extensions on Ninth and Lexington avenues) have consented to the construction of a branch railroad, and at the public hearing before the Board of Aldermen but one property owner appeared to oppose, while numbers of property owners demanded that the roads be authorized.

"The cable railroad now built through the centre of the island to Fifty-ninth street should be extended northerly on both the east and west sides, to give the public a full benefit of the present franchise on Broadway. These resolutions will, if faithfully executed, enable the travelling public, for one fare of five cents, to obtain the benefit of a continuous ride for a much greater distance and more speedily than is possible at the present time. Property interests in the upper portions of the city are at present languishing because of the lack of such facilities. The provisions of the Cantor act, now, in substance, embodied in the General Railroad law, provide for the sale at auction of all franchises granted by the local authorities, the bidders to compete upon the basis of percentages to be paid upon gross receipts. The law has in one respect operated unfavorably. Irresponsible bidders have been enabled to compete at the sale and to purchase franchises on roads which have not been built, but have, nevertheless, held the streets against needed railroad improvements. These grants provide for a deposit of money at the time of the sale. This money is to be held by the city and to be forfeited to it if the roads are not built; but it is to be returned to the depositors as the work of construction goes on.

"With regard to the motive power to be used upon these extensions there is but one case requiring the consideration. The short connections between existing roads cannot be used as independent railroads and must have the same motive power as the present roads which they unite. The other grants cover extensions in Lexington avenue and Ninth avenue. In the matter of the Lexington avenue extension the resolutions of the Common Council provide, as one of the conditions of the sale, as follows:

"Third, that the bidder to whom the aforesaid sale shall be made shall construct and put in operation a double track cable railroad upon said branch or extension, &c.

"The character of the road, the time in which it is to be built, and other necessary conditions are so definitely provided for as to leave no doubt that if the sale is made a capable railroad will be built. I have therefore approved the resolution of the Board regarding Lexington avenue.

"In the matter of the extension authorized in Ninth avenue I have concluded to request the Board to recall the resolution and insert in it conditions similar to those contained in the Lexington avenue branch. The assurances given by the Houston, West street and Pavonia Ferry Railway Company would be quite sufficient but for the possibility that the franchises might be bought at the sale by some other bidder. To provide against this contingency I think the safest course would be to have it inserted as one of the conditions of the sale that a cable railroad shall be built in Ninth avenue.

"The legal effect of restrictions imposed by the Common Council as to the motive power to be used is not, to be sure, controlling. In the Third Avenue Railroad case it was held that restrictions of this sort imposed by the Common Council could be set aside by the joint action of the Railroad Commissioners and the property owners on the line of the road.

"The responsibility regarding the power to be used is not with the Board of Aldermen, but, if a condition of the sale of a railroad franchise were that a cable railroad should be built, there would doubtless have a controlling influence on the Railroad Commissioners, as against any other form of traction, at least for some years.

"Since writing the passage above, stating it to be my purpose to request your honorable body to recall the resolution permitting the railroad company to extend its Ninth avenue so as to amend it, I have been visited by the Railroad Committee of the Board and have learned that they have determined to make such a request of their own motion. I am exceedingly gratified that our minds should meet in the matter.

"HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor."

At the meeting of the Board to-morrow Alderman Morgan will move to amend the resolution relating to the Ninth avenue extension by adding the following or a similar clause:

And this consent is given upon the further and absolute condition that nothing therein shall be construed as a consent, grant, or permission to the Ninth avenue power known and designated as Trolley system, and that no motive power operated by means of electricity, through an overhead wire, shall be used.

The route, the resolution relating to which Mayor Grant refused to sign until the resolution is amended, is as follows:

Commencing in Columbus avenue, at or near Sixty-fourth street, there connect with the existing double track of said company in said avenue, thence run up across the surface of the Boulevard, and upon, along, and over Columbus avenue (formerly named Ninth avenue), with double tracks to 110th street, also from Columbus avenue with double tracks through and along 106th street to Amsterdam avenue, or to such point on said 106th street and Amsterdam avenue as may be designated by the Board of Aldermen, with such switches, crossings, proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such turn outs, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad tracks of said the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, its lessees or assigns.

The resolutions signed by the Mayor cover the following routes or parts thereof:

The joining of the Chambers street and Grand Street Ferry road through Avenues C and Fifth street, connecting the branches between the Sixth and Third avenue lines through Fifty-third street, several branches or spurs between the Metropolitan cross town, Sixth avenue, and seventh avenue roads and the proposed line which is intended to give the Broadway and Seventh avenue road a route through East Twenty-third street to Lexington avenue and the Harlem River, with spurs to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, Grand Central Station, and Morningside Park, at 116th street.

Friends, Lovers, and Betrothed.

Miss Selina Fetter is to be married next Sunday to Edwin M. Royle. Miss Fetter and Mr. Royle met about two years ago, when they supported Alexander Salvini in his Eastern trip. At the close of this engagement Miss Fetter took the leading rôle in Mr. Royle's play, "Friends," at its production at the Standard Theatre last spring, and Mr. Royle, being at the last moment deprived of the services of his leading man, was forced to play the lover's rôle himself. Miss Fetter has played often in New York, making her hit as the *Widow Onslow* in "The Henrietta." Mr. Royle, who is a graduate of Princeton and Edinburgh universities, was formerly in the Booth-Barrett company.

Dore's Paintings on Exhibition.

The pictures of Gustave Doré, exhibited for many years in the Bond Street Gallery in London, are now on view in the Recital Room of the Carnegie Music Hall. The collection consists of thirty-eight paintings. In addition to these are exhibited a large number of carbotypes, illustrations, and miscellaneous examples of the artist's work. The owners of the collection began twenty years ago to buy Doré's pictures. In the collection are "Christ Bearing the Pretorium," "The Entry into Jerusalem," "Ecce Homo," "The Vale of Tears," and "The Ascension." The pictures will be on view until next spring.

Jones Sworn In as Governor of the Choctaw Nation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a telegram from Agent Bennett at the Choctaw Nation, in which he says:

"I left Tuskahoma last night, and all was quiet there. Votes fairly counted in my presence and with my assistance. Jones had a majority and was sworn in as Governor. By invitation I spoke yesterday addressed a council and members of both factions. I believe the troops of cavalry now present ample, and the moral effect of their presence sufficient to prevent further outbreak."

Statue of Liberty, Bedlow's Island,

Will be the ideal place to view the Naval Parade Tuesday next. Take boat at Battery Park to Island from 9 A. M. to 12 M., bound trip 25c.—*Adv.*

TRAITTEUR'S TURN WITH MADAME.

Her Pictures, Not Her Affections, He Was After—One Letter a Forgery, He Says.

Treasury Inspector Traitteur, who is accused by Mrs. Cacace, the woman charged with smuggling valuable pictures into this country, of making love to her in vain and seizing her pictures in revenge, was back in town yesterday, and had a few things to say about the woman's statements.

It has been stated in THE SUN that the customs officials took no stock in the woman's allegations, saying that all that Inspector Traitteur did he was justified in doing, and that he did it all simply to corner the woman in her smuggling transactions.

Mr. Traitteur said yesterday that the woman's talk about his being in love with her was all pure nonsense. The whole thing was, the woman had been outwitted, and as it was probably the first time, she was naturally very much nettled.

"I am handicapped in making any statement," said Mr. Traitteur, "as you can very well understand. My report is in and my course is entirely understood. I never had a case in which my evidence was better and stronger. But I am not going to give my case away and show all my evidence while the case is incomplete. One of those letters she gave out, the long one, contains something about her 'brutal note' and what occurred at her house is an entire fraud, a forgery pure and simple. I never wrote that letter or anything like it. The copy shown to the reporters, they say, was not signed, and for a good reason—I never wrote it. But, mind this, I would have written such a letter, or one more emphatic in the same line, if it had been necessary.

"She says that I knew her and was in love with her before the pictures came to this country. That is another lie, pure and simple. The last pictures of the lot came in on Jan. 2, 1892, and I met Mrs. Cacace for the first time on about March 10 following. I met her socially and at my solicitation. I did not disguise my identity. I could not. But she was badly fooled—that is all there is to it. She says I knew Mr. S. W. Parker, who had nine of the smuggled pictures, before he had the pictures. I met Mr. Parker for the first time three months after she gave him the pictures for the horse. She introduced us. She always said she had paid cash for the horse, and I knew nothing about the nine pictures until Mr. Parker told me about them, and said they were at his stock farm, Aldenwood, Westchester county, and at the disposal of the Treasury Department. The pictures were seized at his place Oct. 3. As to calling her 'Dear Lou,' everybody calls her that, and she calls every man by his first name the second time she meets him. This was purely a piece of detective work, entered upon deliberately for a distinct purpose, after other means had been tried and had failed. I expected something of this kind, and of course it has put me in a position that is not pleasant for the moment, but I can't help that.

"Her claim about the picture being her husband's property, and so hers, will not hold good. I have evidence that she lived in two rooms in Naples not half large enough to hold the pictures alone. Further, I know that Dr. Cacace bought these pictures a few weeks before they were sent here, bought them for sale, and his wife was to sell them on commission."

CUT HER THROAT AND WRISTS.

Mrs. McRobbie's Long Illness Supposed to Have Unhinged Her Mind.

John McRobbie, who is employed by Arnold, Constable & Co., lives in the Voorhis flats, 210 West Fourth street. His wife Hattie, 48 years old, has been an invalid for several years. The couple took their meals with a Mrs. Mallilian, who occupies adjoining apartments. About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. McRobbie came home to dinner, and not finding his wife with Mrs. Mallilian, went to their rooms to call her. He found her lying on the floor inside the hall door. A razor lay close by, and her clothing was covered with blood.

Dr. R. C. McIntyre was hastily summoned. Mrs. McRobbie had hacked her throat, severing the windpipe, and had also tried to cut the arteries of her wrists. As much of the blood upon her dress had dried it was evident that she had inflicted the injuries soon after Mr. McRobbie went to his business in the morning. It is supposed that her illness had affected her mind. She is in St. Vincent's Hospital a prisoner.

IT'S A CASE OF MUST.

Green Has Got to be Buried if the Push Cart Business Has Gone to the Dogs.

William McDonald, who, in the rampant days of the Hon. Jeremiah Hartigan was owner of all the push carts that littered Park row, Ann street, and the Bowery, was on Park row yesterday collecting money to pay the funeral expenses of Thomas Green, who has lain for some days up in Undertaker and Justice John J. Ryan's place, East Broadway, awaiting interment in Calvary Cemetery. Mr. McDonald said he found it very difficult to collect money for Green's funeral expenses.

"Every one of the fellows is short or dead broke," McDonald went on. "I do not know what's the cause, unless it is the McKinley bill. Italians and Greeks handle the push carts now. Nobody else could make a penny from them. But Green can't be left at Ryan's, and I think we will have to fall back on our standby, Pete Delacy, the only one of the old crowd who is in cash."

A Court Martial Ordered for Nine Mutinous Newark Militiamen.

The mutinous members of Companies I and M of the old Fifth Regiment were beginning to believe that nothing was to be done in the way of punishing them until they heard yesterday that the first batch of nine men had been selected for court martial. Their refusal to parade on July 4 at Paterson with the reorganized regiment is the charge against them. The nine men selected are called upon to appear before the regimental court on Oct. 19, and it is said that others will be called up afterward. The punishment may be a fine, a reprimand, or a dishonorable discharge, which will disqualify them for political office thereafter. The men selected are Sergeants Theodore L. Duryea, William H. Clark, William Simpson, and James A. Easley, Corporals Joseph Lang and Charles Winget, and Privates Thomas Howard, Roger Fort, and Charles Lacey, all of Company I.

A Man With a History.

A man who is believed to be James Daly of Martinsburg, W. Va., was found lying on the sidewalk in front of the Keystone lodging house, on Common street, Newark, early yesterday morning and sent to the City Hospital. He appeared to be suffering from a fracture of the skull, and an examination showed that there was an old fracture upon which an abscess had formed. Opening it relieved him somewhat, but did not restore him to his senses. On the man's right arm were tattooed the letters J. D., and on the left "Forgive and Forget." In his pocketbook was a card of Undertaker A. W. Roberts of Martinsburg, and upon the back of the card was written:

This was the first undertaker who came to see me after I was shot by Frank Evans, nigger.

The man is believed to be dying, and queries about him have been sent to Martinsburg.

They Don't Suspect Murder.

The story printed in several papers yesterday morning that the police of the patrol boat suspected that murder had been committed on a sloop, now lying in the harbor 200 yards southeast of Governor's Island is untrue. The sloop has been in the harbor, three days. Her sails are reefed and her hold is locked up. Sergeant Wells of the Patrol said yesterday that there was nothing in the appearance of the boat that indicated anything other than that the crew had gone ashore for a few days, leaving the sloop anchored and locked up.

Father Turner's Funeral.

The funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Jeremiah F. Turner, the Dominican Father, were held yesterday at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. M. D. Lilly, O. P., with the Very Rev. W. E. Lindham as deacon, and the Rev. P. H. Goggin as subdeacon. Many priests assisted in the ceremonies in the sanctuary. A large gathering of parishioners attended the services. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

To Boston by Water In a Dry Goods Box.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—At 11 o'clock this forenoon Prof. Tobie of New York and Capt. Albert of Rockaway Beach Life Saving Station arrived at Brenton's Reef Life Station in their dry goods box. They are twenty-six days out from Rockaway Beach, and are bound for Boston on a wager of $500 to do it in forty days. They are in good condition, though encountering several rough experiences, and have frequently been swamped. Two days were lost at Point Judith because of rough weather. They report the seas off Point Judith and Brenton's Reef as terrible to contend with in their improvised boat, which is seven feet long, three feet wide, and thirteen inches deep. They will take a short rest here and then proceed.

A gorgeous panorama of many hued autumn foliage is one of the delightful incidents of an October trip up the Hudson by the New York Central.—*Adv.*

MR. BENJAMIN SUMMERS.

A MARTYR, IF EVER MAN WAS

BENJAMIN SUMMERS SUFFERED TORTURES FOR YEARS.

He Spent a Small Fortune Trying to Get Rid of that Dread Disease, Catarrh—At Last He Went to Doctors McCoy and Wildman, and Faith, Patience, Skill, and Good Medicine Cured Him—Just Read What He Went Through for Ten Years.

If ever man was a martyr, Benjamin Summers has been for ten years. Mr. Summers is a clothing cutter, and he lives at 250 East 54th street. He has a happy little home, and a happy little wife, and a bouncing baby girl that is the joy of his life. A reporter interviewed him the other evening, and this is what he said:

"A person who suffered the way I suffered would do anything to get well. Of all the people I met at the offices of Doctors McCoy and Wildman, I never met a patient there who had suffered as much as I did. For ten years I had catarrh. I couldn't breathe through my nose at all. I used to sneeze three hundred times a day. I would have five or six sneezing spells an hour. Pains shot from the back of my head to the bridge of my nose. The pains were so severe that I used to press my hands to my eyes and the water would run out of them. My throat was always choked up. There was a buzzing in my ears, and for six months I couldn't hear out of one ear at all.

"I wish I had the money I spent before I went to Doctors McCoy and Wildman. Before I went to them I had been to five or six doctors, and I had spent a small fortune with them and on patent medicines, but I got no relief. On the other hand Doctors McCoy and Wildman charged me very little and furnished me with all medicines free, and they have made a new man of me. My throat is clear, my nose is free, I can hear all right, and I don't sneeze any more. I had patience and Doctors McCoy and Wildman had patience, I had faith and they had skill, and they have cured me."

Doctors McCoy and Wildman make a specialty of the treatment of all chronic diseases, including catarrh. They furnish all medicines free, and their charges for treatment are so moderate that they are within the reach of all.

DOCTORS McCOY AND WILDMAN,
Offices, 5 East 42d Street, New York.

Where all curable cases are treated with success. If you live at a distance write for a symptom blank. Consultation at office or by mail free of charge. Address all mail to 5 East 42d street, New York city. Office hours—9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.

THE KEROSENE STOVE WAS UPSET,

And Mrs. Levine and Two of Her Children Were Badly Burned.

The upsetting of a kerosene stove on the fourth floor of the five-story tenement at 100 Suffolk street at 3½ A. M. yesterday caused a fire in which a mother and her two children were burned, one child perhaps fatally. The stove was kept alight to keep hot a decoction of herbs which had been prescribed for the croup afflicting the baby of Moritz Fineman, a cloak maker. What overturned it is not known. When it was overturned, the oil it contained igniting from the flame set fire to Fineman's kitchen and the flames quickly spreading, burned out the fourth floor and the one above.

Mr. and Mrs. Fineman, their sick baby Abraham, and the single boarder, Betsy Rodinski, escaped without harm from the fire, as did all, practically, but three of the ninety or a hundred people in the tenement. These were Rachel Levine, the wife of a tailor, and two of their five children, Esther a baby, and Sarah, aged 3. Mrs. Levine, carrying the baby and dragging the older child, set out for the roof, and made her way through smoke and flames, the garments and hair of herself and her children catching fire in the process, up the scuttle stairs until she reached the top step, where her strength gave out. She and the children were dragged to the roof just in time to escape a volume of flame which had followed them. They were rescued, perhaps too late to save little Sarah, who was burned even more than her mother and the baby, both of whom barely escaped fatal injuries. All three are now in the Gouverneur Hospital. The three other Levine children escaped entirely.

The damage caused by the fire was about $4,000.

DETAINED IMMIGRANTS LANDED.

Ten-year-old Carl Hoenig the Only Member Left of a Family of Six.

The last of the immigrants who had been detained down the bay were landed yesterday at Ellis Island. There were 146 from the Polaria and 627 from the Bohemia. There was some friction between the Federal and State authorities over the landing of the Bohemia's passengers from Hoffman's Island. Dr. Jenkins ordered the passengers taken to Ellis Island. Gen. O'Beirne, who was in authority during Col. Weber's absence, would not at first receive them. After much telegraphing between here and Washington, he got an order from Washington to allow the passengers to land.

Among the passengers was Carl Hoenig, 10 years old, whose father, mother, and two brothers died on the Bohemia of cholera. When the vessel arrived here only Carl and his sister Frieda remained of the family of six. Frieda was taken sick in port and was transferred to Swinburne Island, where she died. Gen. O'Beirne received a letter yesterday from Chicago asking if Frieda, who was reported lost while on the way between this city and Chicago, had been found. It was not known until yesterday that any member of the Hoenig family was alive. Gen. O'Beirne sent on to Chicago the story of the family.

Contract Labor Inspectors detained yesterday at Ellis Island nineteen Armenian immigrants landed from the steamer Massilia, from Marseilles, as contract laborers. They were going to Malden, Mass., to work in the Boston Rubber Shoe Company's factory for $8 a week.

Notes Payable on the Columbus Holidays.

A circular has been issued by the New York Clearing House, notifying the banks in the association that the Clearing House will be closed on Wednesday, Oct. 12, and Friday, Oct. 21, those days being legal holidays. The counsel of the Clearing House Association, Mr. A. R. Dyett, has given this advice:

All paper payable in this state on Oct. 12, 1892, that is dated before Oct. 12, 1892, is payable and protestable Oct. 12, 1892, the day it falls due by its terms. All paper payable in this State dated on or after April 14, 1892, which by its terms is payable Oct. 12, 1892, is payable and protestable on the succeeding business day, Oct. 13, 1892, and that all paper that is payable by its terms on Oct. 21, 1892, in this state, is payable on the succeeding business day, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1892, by 12 M., and if not then paid demand of payment thereof may be made, and notice of protest or dishonor thereof may be given on the next succeeding secular or business day, which is Oct. 24.

Jersey Justice Awaits Him!

Antonio Del Vecchio, 21 years old, who says he is a barber living at 72 Forsyth street, but who, the police say, is one of the sharpest confidence men in the country, was turned over yesterday to Detective McNally of Jersey City by Justice Ryan in the Tombs Court on requisition papers. Del Vecchio is charged with swindling an Italian shoemaker of Jersey City out of $1,500. He was arrested in this city last month by Central Office detectives as he was about to sail for Italy.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

(European Plan,)

Fifth Avenue, New York.

This popular house, having been greatly enlarged by the addition of the 5th Ave. of

An Absolutely Fire-Proof Building,

is now open for the reception of guests, permanent or transient.

The hotel has been beautifully decorated. The newest and most approved plumbing has been added, with perfect ventilation, and all the appointments of a first-class house.

The cuisine has a world reputation for its excellence. Music Wednesday and Saturday evenings in the Grand Dining Room.

Tariff.—Single rooms, $1 to $1.50 per day. Double rooms, with bath attached, $2 and upward. Magnificent suites, parlor, large, airy bedroom, with bath and dressing room attached, $6 and upward, according to size and location.

WETHERBEE & FULLER, Proprietors.

DELAY IN BUILDING THE CRUISERS.

Men Out of Work Because the Carnegie Company Is Behind in Its Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The proposed suspension from work of a large number of the men at work on the cruiser Raleigh and the Monitor Amphitrite at the Norfolk Navy Yard, on account of the failure of the Carnegie Steel Company to deliver material, has brought to the attention of the Navy Department the tardiness of the company in complying with its contracts, and an effort will be made to stir up the firm to increased activity. The delay is traceable to the lockout in the Homestead works. No complaint has been made to the department by the Government steel inspectors in the various Carnegie mills concerning the failure of the company to comply with its contrac