THE MASSACHUSETTS VOTE.

MR. HAILE BEGINNING TO THINK HE OUGHT TO BE GOVERNOR.

A Table Which Goes to Show that Only About 5,000 Double Votes for Governor Were Cast—The Number of Blanks Smaller for Governor Than for Other Offices.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—If the Republicans can find any way to prevent Gov. Russell from becoming Governor again next January they will undoubtedly do so, because they believe now that Haile was the choice of the people. Before and after registration the party leaders sent up shouts that the Australian ballot was all right, and that if any voters became entwined in the meshes that surround it they would be Democrats.

They said that an increase in registration would work in their favor, but it seems that it didn't. Mr. Haile is back from Springfield, and is prepared to enter into the fight with vigor. His friends are planning to give him the nomination for Governor next year.

The interview with Gov. Russell, in which the Governor said that there were no more blank ballots cast than usual, and that the stir the Republicans were creating was to have the ballots recounted, has raised the ire of Mr. Haile. He is taking counsel with the party leaders as to whether it is best to have the ballots redxamined so as to find out exactly how many were marked twice for Governor.

There are several ways whereby such a reexamination may be made. If Mr. Haile announces that he wishes to contest Gov. Russell's election the ballots will be preserved. This notice he must give within thirty days after the election. The main thing is to have the ballots preserved and to take some measure to accomplish this. Otherwise they will be destroyed after Dec. 8.

Ex-Congressman Greenhalge is in favor of quo warranto proceedings, so as to have the ballots given over to the custody of the Supreme Court to be examined by that body. Some of the Republicans wish to have the Supreme Court do this, and an opinion delivered that, although Gov. Russell has been legally elected, the ballots shhw that the real intent of the voters would have elected Haile.

One way in which the ballots could be put in possession of the Supreme Court is that the recount was incorrect and an entirely new count is necessary. Mr. Haile has received advices from friends in different parts of the State, showing that voting by inadvertence for two candidates for Governor was extensive, and this leaves no doubt in his mind that he was really elected.

The following figures, showing the number of ballots for Governor which were marked for both Mr. Haile and Walcott Hamlin, are obtained from statements in the Boston newspapers:

	Double marked ballot.	Vote or Governor. Republican.
Lawrence	100	2,048
Beverly	50	1,952
Chelsea	200	2,916
Springfield	100	4,571
Rockport	30	363
Fitchburg	50	1,857
Fall River	300	3,952
Brockton	20	2,240
Chicopee	10	710
Newburyport	15	1,193
Worcester	50	7,431
Malden	50	2,257
Totals	1,050	54,362

At this rate Mr. Haile lost only about 4,500 votes. Chairman John H. McDonough of the Democratic Committee of Boston said in an interview yesterday that there were not more than 300 ballots in Boston which were marked for Haile and Hamlin. Since Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock the Executive Council, with a corps of assistants from the Secretary of State's office, have been examining the official returns of the election, and to-night finished the count of the returns.

Following is the official count:

GOVERNOR.

William H. Haile	183,650
Walcott Hamlin	7,058
Squire E. Putney	378
William E. Russell	186,346
Henry Winn	1,977
Blanks	19,166

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

James B. Carroll	170,104
Edward Kendall	9,138
William J. Shields	2,183
Roger Wolcott	180,067
Blanks	32,005

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles S. Hamlin	159,989
Kempton	8,209
Frank A. Nagle	1,680
William N. Olin	177,797
Samuel B. Shapleigh	9,062
Blanks	40,394

TREASURER.

Wilbert D. Farnham	9,791
James S. Grinnell	157,604
George A. Marden	181,660
James E. Nugent	1,471
Thomas A. Watson	8,161
Blanks	39,067

JERSEY CITY'S NEW CITY HALL.

The Commissioners for its Erection Will Award the Contract in a Few Days.

The Commissioners appointed to supervise the erection of a new City Hall for Jersey City intended to award the contracts yesterday, but Corporation Counsel Edwards could not attend the meeting, and the Commissioners deferred action until Monday or Tuesday.

The Commissioners held an informal consultation with Architect Broome with a view to modifying the plans so as to bring the cost safely within the appropriation. Mr. Broome said the proposed wings at the western end of the building could be so reduced in size as to effect a saving of $15,000. These had been projected on the plans sufficiently high to shut out from view a number of rookeries and tenements which were considered unsightly, the Commissioners not being able to purchase the entire block of ground at the east end of which the new City Hall is to stand. These wings, Mr. Broome said, could be shortened twenty feet each without impairing their usefulness, as most of the space in them was to be devoted to store rooms.

C. A. Bouton, the lowest bidder for the whole work, exclusive of piling, said he would reduce his bid $12,250 if the proposed change were made. It was decided, in case Mr. Edwards, the counsel, gives a favorable opinion on the legality of the changes, to make them.

Joseph Warren, who had agreed to become surety for C. A. Bouton & Co., withdrew from the bond. He explained that his action was not prompted by any doubt of Mr. Bouton's ability to do the work; he merely wished to avoid the anxiety incident to the situation. Besides he is in the real estate business, and he might wish to sell some of the property he owns he was afraid that the fact that he was on Mr. Bouton's bond might interfere with the transfer.

Greek Letter Societies in Convention.

The annual convention of the Chi Phi fraternity was begun yesterday at the St. James Hotel. John D. Adams, '82, of Cornell, was reelected President for two years. S. H. Brockunier, '93, of the Boston Institute of Technology was elected Secretary. The convention was brought to a close last night with a banquet at Sherry's. Toasts were responded to by Dr. J. B. Bissell, Yale, and Henry C. Platt, Princeton, of New York; the Rev. Arthur C. Powell and ex-Congressman Henry Stockbridge, Jr., both of Baltimore and graduates of Amherst; William Caryl Ely, Cornell, of Niagara Falls, and Judge Emory Speer of Macon, Ga., a graduate of the University of Georgia. Lloyd McKim Garrison, Harvard, read the poem. The feature of the evening was Judge Speer's response to the toast, "Our Country."

The Delta Phi Fraternity began its sixty-fifth annual convention in the club house, 56 East Forty-ninth street. Nearly a hundred delegates were present. There was a dinner in the evening at the Hotel Marlborough. The following were the speakers: Hunter Robbins, Baltimore, University of Pennsylvania; Philip L. Livingston, Harvard; Browleigh Wharton, Prof. Winfield Monroe of Brown; George Horwitz, University of Pennsylvania, and Gen. George H. Sharpe of Rutgers.

Taken Away from the Police on Habeas Corpus.

Lawyer Henry Wehle secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday requiring the production in court of A. G. Moller, then confined in the East Fifth street police station. The prisoner had been remanded by Justice Duffy on the complaint of George H. Sahm that Moller had passed a worthless check. On hearing the evidence in the case Judge Truax accepted bail in $1,000, which was furnished by Caroline Voltits.

Kuntz Stabbed His Drunken Boarder.

Joseph Kuntz runs the Kingston House at Seaside, Rockaway Beach. On Thanksgiving evening Partick Lyons, one of his boarders, went into the barroom drunk and began to throw things around. Kuntz told him to go to bed, and Lyons tried to break Kuntz's head with a chair. He threw a glass at Kuntz and then turned his attention to Mrs. Kuntz. Kuntz picked up a knife from behind the bar and cut Lyons twice, once just under the heart and the other time in the abdomen. Lyons is in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, and Kuntz is in the Queen's county jail.

TO RESTRICT GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The Kaiser Means to Keep His Subjects at Home to Make Soldiers of Them.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A despatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin says that the new German Emigration bill compels all emigration agents to take out licenses and to submit their books to the Government for inspection. The bill prohibits the emigration of men between the ages of 17 and 25 who are liable to military service. It also prohibits the emigration of Germans whose fares are paid by a foreign company or agent.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The bill restricting emigration is regarded as going with the Army bill and as supplementary to that measure. The authorities expect that there will be a largely increased emigration of the young and robust to escape from military duty, and it is proposed to stop this if possible. The Kaiser has long been known to be opposed to unrestricted emigration, and it is said that he is highly pleased with the restrictions imposed by President Harrison, as tending to prevent a loss to Germany of valuable military material. The bill is to be pushed on to its passage, and will be vigorously enforced, so that those who expect to escape service in the ranks by going to America or the colonies will probably be disappointed. It is calculated that 30 per cent. of the German emigration is of men who would be useful in time of war, while a large proportion of the remainder is composed of comparatively young women in a good state of health.

What has made the Prussian authorities more uneasy lately is the large increase of North German emigration. The North Germans, from the Prussian point of view, are more desirable as soldiers than the natives of other parts of Germany, and it is the desire to retain all who are able bodied within the country. There is no objection to the emigration of Poles, or the crippled, or of criminals, and as the police will, under the proposed law, have full jurisdiction as to who may or may not emigrate, it is not expected that they will stand in the way of those whose emigration is desirable from a German point of view. The proposed law will not affect the emigration of Russian Jews, as these are not Germans, but simply pass through German ports. Unless in times of epidemic the passage of Russian Jews through German territory will be permitted, under such restrictions as circumstances may require.

The announcement of the proposed Emigration law has caused much consternation among the classes from whom emigration is sustained, and they are in a rush to get away at the first opportunity, especially those who already have tickets purchased by themselves or their friends.

It is reported that the subject of restricting emigration has been under consideration for some time by the powers of the Triple Alliance, and also by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and that considerable alarm is felt in Scandinavia as well as in Germany at the increasing departure of the productive and efficient part of the population. It is believed that the example to be given by Germany will be followed in the other nationalities named, and especially in Sweden, where the Government has introduced a measure to reorganize and strengthen the military force. It is said that in Sweden, so great has been the emigration of the young and healthy of both sexes, that it is difficult in some parts of the country to procure servants, and those who are obtained exact wages much higher than in former times. Sweden, it therefore, it is considered, would readily enter into an arrangement to stop a drain which now threatens the life of the nation, and has left some districts almost depopulated.

Advices from Italy state that there is not so much anxiety in that country on the subject of emigration, as the emigrants are mostly from southern Italy, whom the authorities are glad to get rid of, while the superior Italians of the north have not begun to emigrate to any serious extent.

The Kaiser has extended his earnest congratulations to Chancellor Caprivi on his speech in the Reichstag in support of the Army bill.

The Clerical party have decided to force Count Caprivi's hand by introducing in the Reichstag a bill providing for the return to Germany of the Jesuit orders, expelled during the Kulturkampf. Their object is to compel the Government to grant this concession so as to save the Military bill. They control about 110 votes in the Reichstag, and with their aid the Government could pass the Military bill.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The speech of Chancellor Caprivi in advocacy of the Army bill is discussed at length by the French newspapers. All of them agree in regarding the Chancellor's utterances as a tribute to the power of France, and they call attention especially to his admissions that Germany has lost the military supremacy of Europe. The *République Française* regards Caprivi's allegations as to the warlike intentions of France with composure, neither assenting to nor denying anything as to the alleged purposes of the French people. The debate shows, the paper says, either that the Kaiser is uneasy as to the fidelity of Austria and Italy to the bonds of the Triple Alliance or that he has ulterior designs which are not openly acknowledged. "For the sake of European peace," the paper exclaims, "God grant that the latter suspicion is unfounded." The *Figaro* says that evidently the Triple Alliance is less solid than has been supposed.

Public opinion regards the speech as alarming and as indicating a purpose on the part of Germany to provoke war as soon as the German army has been strengthened by the additions provided for in the bill. The subject shares public interest with the Panama Canal prosecutions. Although no *revanche* feeling is manifested, it is evident that there is no inclination in France to avoid taking up a challenge, should the Kaiser offer it, while there is a decided disinclination to initiate war.

BURNED A FAMILY ALIVE.

Then the Mob Surrendered in a Body to the Police.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The farmers of Zastrzki, in Lithuania, had for some time been suffering from the depredations of a horse thief. They traced the crimes to a peasant who, with his family, lived in a hut in a remote district. The farmers assembled at night, and having surrounded the hut, set fire to it. When the inmates rushed out they were driven back into the flames and were burned to death. The mob then surrendered in a body to the police.

TERMS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

Representation at Westminster and an Imperial Veto Over the Dublin Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Parliament is to meet on Jan. 26. Mr. Morley has taken a draft of the Home Rule bill to Dublin to consult with the leaders of the Irish Home Rule party regarding its provisions. The bill provides for an imperial veto on acts of the Irish Parliament, and for retaining all the Irish members at Westminster, with a vote on imperial questions.

Movements of the French in Dahomey.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—An official despatch from Gen. Dodds, the commander of the French forces in Dahomey, says that in consequence of the flight of King Behanzin the chiefs of the country are in a disorganized condition. Gen. Dodds is actively engaged in reinstating the authorities, and is taking measures to occupy the coast territory of Dahomey. Six hundred negroes who live north of Abomey have submitted to the French. The health of the French troops is good. Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, which is now in the possession of the French, is on top of a hill 250 feet high. The sanitation of the place is good.

No Refreshments for Tax Delinquents.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The municipal authorities of Falkenstein, in Voigtland, finding difficulty in collecting taxes, resorted to the novel measure of posting in every tavern in the town a list of the names of the citizens who were in default for taxes, and notified the proprietors of the taverns that the serving of refreshments to any of the delinquents would result in a fine of 100 marks or one week's imprisonment for the tavern keeper. The tavern keepers are busy making themselves acquainted with the appearance of the men on the list, and refuse refreshments to all who are unknown.

More Discontented British Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A mutiny similar to that in Windsor has been reported from Colchester, the post of the Fourth Regiment of the Queen's Own Hussars. This morning it was learned that six saddles and the cart harness had been so badly cut as to be useless. The cause of the mutiny has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to be the same as in other like demonstrations recently. The men have grumbled much about the strictness of the officers and the excessively hard drill. The men who cut the saddles and harness have not been identified. The Commander of the Fourth Hussars is Col. Alexander Low, C. B.

Dervishes Repulsed by the Khedive's Troops.

SUAKIM, Nov. 25.—The troops of the Khedive have had a fight near Tokar with a band of dervishes supposed to be under the command of Osman Digna. The dervishes, about 250 in number, attacked Fort Tamrin, and were repulsed, after a severe struggle, by the Khedive's garrison. The dervishes fought with desperation and lost seventeen killed, besides a large number wounded.

Cholera at Koenigsberg.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Twelve deaths from cholera are reported in Koenigsberg during the last four days.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

Officers of the Company to be Tried in January—The Legislative Inquiry.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps was not present at the beginning of the criminal prosecution to-day of himself and his associates in the Panama Canal enterprise. The court room was thronged by spectators, including many of the better class, anxious to see the defendants and supposing that possibly De Lesseps might be there. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, President; M. Charles de Lesseps, Vice-President; M. Marius Fontane and Baron Cottu, directors, and M. Eiffel, engineer, are included in the prosecution. All except De Lesseps were present. After a formal opening President Perivier fixed the trial of the case for Jan. 10.

M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, who has been a relentless advocate of the prosecution of the Panama Canal officials, caused a sensation to-day at the session of the Legislative Committee of Inquiry by admitting that, although the late Baron Reinach had really been under prosecution at the time of his death, no seals had been placed upon his papers to preserve them as evidence in regard to Panama transactions.

Premier Loubet, who was also present, agreed with M. Ricard in stating that the Government was opposed to the proposition of Deputy Pourquery de Boisserin to bestow special powers upon the Commission. M. Ricard added that the Procureur-General had ordered a supply of all documents intended for use at the trial of the accused.

Deputy Jules Delahaye, who had made the sensational charges which created a scene in the Chamber of Deputies, was examined by the committee. Deputy Pelletan, editor in chief of the newspaper *Justice*, informed the correspondent of the International Telegram Company that Delahaye had utterly falsified to sustain his charges, and that his accusations were utterly lacking in material proof. Delahaye had been asked whether he was able to supply moral proofs of his charges against officials and deputies. He refused to do so, but at the close of his examination tendered the names of several banks, where, he said, proofs could be found. M. Pelletan said that there was a consensus of opinion in the committee that M. Delahaye's evidence was a bad repetition of his speech in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Papillaud, Parliamentary reporter for the newspaper *Libre Parole*, was examined in regard to the accusation that Deputy Proust had been guilty of corruption. M. Papillaud said that M. Drumont, editor of *Libre Parole*, was the only man able to give the facts in regard to Proust. Thereupon M. Proust, who was present at the hearing, insisted that Drumont be made to testify. Proust vehemently asserted his innocence and asked the Commission to telegraph to all the bankers and brokers of Niort, capital of the Department of Deux-Sevres, which Proust represents, to ascertain and prove that he had never received a check through any of them.

The Commission decided, after consultation, to hear what M. Drumont of *Libre Parole* had to say.

A FLOOD FROM CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Rise in the Lower Nile Traced Directly to Victoria Nyanza.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—In September last unusual floods occurred in the lower Nile. One hundred thousand men engaged in preservative works, but the enormous volume of water was wholly unlooked for and inflicted much damage. Capt. Lugard, who has returned to England from Victoria Nyanza, the main head waters of the Nile, has some facts which throw light upon the floods that overwhelmed the farms of Egypt.

He says that usually in the Victoria Nyanza region the lesser rains begin early in October and cease in the middle of December. From that time the heat and drought increase and the grass dries up and is burned. In the early part of March the greater rains set in and a tropical downfall continues with few breaks till the end of May.

In October and November last year the lesser rains were unusually heavy, and continued with little intermission till the time of the regular rains in March. There was a little check in the rainfall, and then the downpour recommenced and was still in progress when he left Uganda in the middle of June last. The rivers, which should have been falling after the season of heavy rain, were all abnormally high. Lake Victoria was six feet above its ordinary level when he left the country, and perhaps rose still higher. He looked forward with interest to ascertaining whether this unprecedented downpour had caused any appreciable change in the height of water in the lower Nile.

He found that unusual floods had occurred in Egypt in September. This was not the time of the usual high Nile, which is due principally to the floods poured down by the Atbara from Abyssinia. He says the water undoubtedly came from Victoria Nyanza, and that it took about the same time to reach Egypt by the Victoria lake region, travelling 2,000 miles, that it took him to reach the east coast, which he gained about Sept. 1. He thinks that if he had been able to telegraph the news of the abnormal rainfall and the great rise in the Victoria lake, steps might have been taken to prepare for the flood, and much of the damage caused would have been averted.

Left the Zanzibar Disabled.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—The steamer Italy (Br.), which arrived to-day from New York, reports that she towed the steamer Zanzibar (Br.), from Galveston for Liverpool, for two days, and left her on the 20th, owing to the strong west gale and fearing she would run short of coal.

A Big Warehouse in London Burned.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—At this hour, 4 A. M., an immense dry-goods warehouse at the London docks is in flames. The fire has burned for two hours, and all the contents of the warehouse have been destroyed. The loss will be very heavy.

Four German Recruits Commit Suicide.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—In the last few days four recruits have committed suicide at Strasburg, with the apparent intention of escaping the severity and cruelty of the drill sergeants.

The Papal Succession.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The low condition of the Pope's health is causing much speculation as to his probable successor. Cardinal Zigliara is believed to be the likeliest candidate.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Count Leo Tolstoi has settled his entire property upon his wife and children.

Spain has concluded commercial treaties with Sweden and Norway, Holland, Denmark, Portugal, and Switzerland.

The British steamer Claymore, from Constantinople for Sharpness, with a cargo of grain, has been wrecked at Nash Point, Glamorganshire. The crew were landed in a tugboat at Cardiff.

Hundreds of emigrants who had planned to sail on the North German Lloyd steamship Werra from Genoa have returned to their homes, as only persons having domiciles in America were accepted by the steamship company.

The correspondent of the London *Chronicle* at St. Petersburg says that the Nihilists are distributing inflammatory pamphlets and letters among the peasantry near the Volga inciting them to revolt against the Government. The police are instructed to seize all such literature.

At the auction sale of Burnay port, in London, on Friday, one parcel of Ferreira brand brought from one hundred and six pounds sterling to one hundred and ten pounds sterling per pipe. Other brands of Ferreira brought seventy-three pounds to eighty-three pounds sterling.

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Moscow says the Czar has withdrawn his consent to the morganatic marriage of his nephew, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, with the daughter of a merchant named Bourenines, because she insisted on the right to be received at court and on having the title of Grand Duchess.

Owing to the drunkenness of his coachman, Kenan Bey and two friends, persons of distinction, were drowned on Thursday in the open draw between Stamboul and Galata. The coachman was warned that the draw was open, but drove headlong into the water. A footman and the coachman, being on the outside of the vehicle, were rescued.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell has submitted a scheme to secure to her creditors twenty shillings in the pound. In connection with a proposition to insure Mrs. Parnell's life for the benefit of her creditors, the official receiver has reported that an eminent doctor who recently examined Mrs. Parnell concluded that her life was very precarious and absolutely uninsurable.

The Yerkes Telescope to Be Built in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—Warner & Swasey of this city have secured the contract for building the tube to the new Yerkes telescope for the University of Chicago. They built the famous Lick telescope and one for the National Observatory at Washington.

The Yerkes instrument will have a 40-inch lens, and is expected to exceed the Lick telescope in magnifying power 25 per cent. The tube will be 75 feet long, and the instrument completed will weigh six tons. Work will be begun at once, with the expectation of finishing it in a year.

NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY.

OTHER TROOPS THAN TROOP A BEING FORMED IN NEW YORK STATE.

The Favor in Which This Branch of Militia is Held Elsewhere—New York Behind Pennsylvania and Some Southern States—Riding Clubs Want Swords.

A great deal of interest is taken in the riding schools and among horsemen in the proposed enlargement of the cavalry of the National Guard. New York is behind many other States in its mounted militia. Pennsylvania has several troops, and some of the Southern States have enough militia cavalry to form a regiment, while the only fully formed troop in the whole State of New York is Troop A, which Capt. Roe commands.

Until Capt. Roe organized Troop A there was not a single trained mounted body of men in the National Guard. There were, in fact, so few skilled horsemen in the Guard that the horsemanship of the officers in parades was frequently a matter of ridicule. Staff officers were seen at times holding on to the pommels of their saddles, and the orderlies were almost always instructed to keep careful watch of the horses of certain of the officers who would much rather have been on foot did not military custom require them to parade mounted. Capt. Roe of Troop A is an old West Pointer and regular army officer, who has had a great deal of practical military experience. He came to New York to live, and he took up the idea of the troop because he found it a pleasant diversion for him, and he became so much interested in it that he has been giving up almost all of his time to it since. He has felt the old fascination of army life and military affairs which clings to so many men who leave the army to go into civil life, who do not feel at home without something martial to occupy their minds.

Mainly as the result of Capt. Roe's individual efforts, Troop A was organized. It became so popular that its ranks were filled, leaving men on the waiting list, as at an exclusive club. The troop also became popular with the citizens, and the Armory Board and Sinking Fund Commissioners have made provision for it in one of the new armories with the proviso that the troop shall furnish its own stables.

The troop, in organization and amount of dues, is comparable to a Fifth avenue club, and the candidates for admission are investigated and passed on much in the same manner as candidates for admission to a club. The State contributes some money for the support of the troop, but so little that it does not make an appreciable difference in the members' expenses. The State might withdraw its financial support altogether, so far as some of the men are concerned, if it would only stop fining them for absence from inspection and drills. The troop is practically a self-supporting body. The men buy their own boots and a part of their uniforms. The boots are the quality known as officers' boots in the regular army, and cost about three times as much as regular army privates' boots. Many of the men wear riding breeches made out of uniform cloth, and in all respects they will compare favorably with any riding club in the city.

The popularity of the troop and the number of applicants for admission to it have inspired the idea of a cavalry regiment and ultimately a cavalry brigade, to be organized out of the various riding clubs and infantry regiments. The idea has proved to be very popular, and additional troops are organizing in New York city, in addition to a troop in Brooklyn, and other troops in Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester. These troops will be sufficient to form a cavalry regiment, and if that branch of the service be extended to the country towns there will soon be material for a cavalry brigade.

The plan combines the attractive features of a riding club with the discipline, training, and drill of the National Guard. At every riding academy in New York there are a number of young men, good riders with horses of their own, a reasonable amount of leisure, and means to pay about what it would be glad to join a troop to which their friends belong. This is the plan on which the other troops are organizing. A man in an infantry regiment may join by getting a transfer, and his time already served will not be lost, but will count on his term of enlistment.

Where men own their own horses their dues might be considerably reduced. A great part of the expense of Troop A is the cost of hiring horses. Few of the members of the troop now put their own horses in troop service for drills. The troop owns some horses of its own, and the members have given them own enough more to mount the whole troop. By arranging for a common stable and hiring stablemen and attendants out of a common fund, levying an assessment to pay the rent and feed bills, the cost of keeping the horses would be reduced below the present rates. The riding schools charge $30 and $35 a month to keep a horse, while a number of men by combining and hiring a stable with their own stablemen and a good man in charge could easily have their horses kept for about half this amount, exclusive of rent. The question of rent is important to the riding schools on account of the amount of ground they cover. The city in its new armory can provide for this space and the different troops could use the same armory for drill by dividing the nights in the week. Then Van Courtlandt Park makes as attractive an out-of-door riding field as can be found near New York. It is convenient of access and within easy riding distance of the central parks of the city. Games could be arranged in which the troops would take part, to the benefit of the troopers and the soldiery spirit of the troops.

It is thought that by thus extending the cavalry branch of the service a most desirable class of young men could be induced to enlist in the National Guard, and that the expense to the State would be little, if any, more than if the same number were enlisted in the infantry regiments. The National Guard of New York has been deficient in the cavalry branch of the service, and this plan of Capt. Roe and other military authorities will, it is thought, make up that deficiency.

In Pennsylvania and some of the Western States, but more particularly in the South, the cavalry is the favorite branch of the service, and it is not so easy to get recruits for the other branches. In the small country towns where the separate companies are organized almost every family has a horse, or every man can hire or borrow one, for drills. The pleasure of the rides and the facilities for transportation make the cavalry popular.

Troops in the interior of Pennsylvania are organized in squads, enlisted in the different villages within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles. The Captain is selected from the principal village, the first lieutenant from another village, the second lieutenant from a third, and the first sergeant from a fourth. Every one of these men has charge of the squad from his immediate neighborhood and on stated occasions all the squads meet and drill as a troop. This adds to the social life as well as making the militia popular. In the South this system is still more extensive. It is the custom of one troop to visit another troop and for the two of them together to visit a third troop. The men have their own horses and spend part of their summer vacation in this enjoyable manner. It brings the different companies of the National Guard in touch and friendly relations with one another, besides making the men familiar with marching and the duties of active military life.

Arrested Because a Fortune Teller Said He Was a Thief.

Arthur Sager, aged 17, was barkeeper for Richard McCormick at the corner of Ferry and Prospect streets, Newark, until election day, when he left. Afterward McCormick missed a coat, a lot of cigars and $204 in cash. He complained to Police Capt. Daly last night, and when asked what proof he had against the boy he told the Captain that he consulted a clairvoyant, and she told him his barkeeper had robbed him. Daley wanted better proof, and McCormick again consulted a clairvoyant, who also accused the barkeeper, and added that the money had been given to a light-haired woman. He was so sure then that he went before a Justice and made a complaint. A warrant was issued, and Sager was arrested. Capt. Daley paroled him.

Brothers Meet After Thirty-two Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—After a separation of thirty-two years two brothers met to-day at the Great Northern Hotel. Marvin Walker's home is in San Francisco. His brother, Edward A. Walker, is a Boston business man. When last they saw each other they were boys living with their parents in New Bedford, Mass.

Marvin ran away from home when 10 years old and went to sea. When he returned his father was dead, and the family being poor, he again, in 1860, shipped to South America. He finally reached San Francisco and went into business there. The brothers arranged to meet here. They will leave to-morrow for their old New England home.

The Casino's Thanksgiving Audience.

The audience that saw the performance of "The Fencing Master" at the Casino on Thanksgiving night was the largest that ever assembled at the theatre. The presence of the collegians sent it numerically above the largest crowd that witnessed "Erminie," the Casino's biggest success. Senator Hill and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan will occupy a box at the theatre to-night.

TOLD OF A DESERT DOG.

He Carried Water to the Perishing Among the Wastes of Nevada.

COLUMBUS, Nev., Nov. 22.—One of the oldest and certainly one of the most highly respected residents of this Nevada desert town is Curly, a shaggy liver-and-white dog, at present the property of Donker Geddis, also an esteemed citizen of the desert, in that he is a very skilful sporting man. Curly first attracted the attention of the people of this community when in a most forlorn condition—he was about as near dead as a dog could be and yet move. It was very early one morning in the month of June, several years ago. The day shift in the old quartz mill were just going to work when one of the men, Samuel Todd, saw what he supposed at first to be a coyote in the sagebrush southeast of the camp. He had half a mind to take a shot at the beast with his revolver when he saw that it had a white face and was making its way toward the nearest house. Then he noticed that its tongue was out and that it was limping on two of its feet. It was a strange dog, and had probably been travelling all night without water. Todd thought of this within a moment after realizing that it was a strange dog.

Nothing appeals to the sympathies of a desert man like the sight of some one or something suffering from thirst, for every desert man has had frightful experiences under the blazing desert sun. Todd made haste to get a pan of water and go to meet the dog coming so painfully along among the sagebrush, but while he was yet a hundred yards away the dog gave up the struggle and stretched out on the sand.

Todd treated the beast as if it had been a man, bathed its mouth, tongue, and face, trickled water down its neck, and soaked the hair about its throat and chest. The treatment quickly revived the animal, and it was soon able to stand up and drink.

Meantime a number of men had gathered about the dog, discussing the incident, and pretty soon one of them said:

"Now we've brought this dog to, don't you think we'd better hunt up his owner?"

There could be but one answer to that question in a desert camp; they were all ready to go, because the dog was not only sure to have an owner, but it was certain he had fallen somewhere out on the desert for want of water, as the dog had done, and was perhaps dying by inches as they talked. The dog, one might say, seemed to understand what they were talking about, for he became uneasy at once and wanted to go back over his own trail. The men got a buckboard with water and food, and having fed the dog meantime, started off with the dog ahead. They had not driven a half mile, however, before the dog became so lame that he could travel no further, and they were about to abandon the search when one of them thought of binding clothes over the dog's feet. This was done. A clean handkerchief was cut into four pieces, which were placed next to the bleeding feet of the dog, and then the lap robe served to make pads to go over those parts. The animal seemed fully to understand the contrivance, and walked off very well content when shod.

For five miles he led the way, and then stopped between two rocks broken from an overhanging cliff by a cloud burst. In the shade there lay the body of a man who had apparently been dead at least two days. There was a part of a prospector's kit beside him, but neither food nor water in the outfit. Geddis says the dog no doubt remained by its dead master long after the dead man came, and only left that it might bring succor.

Naturally the dog became the property of Todd, who called him Curly, and Curly straightway became a favorite in the town. Everybody petted him, but no one seemed to win very much regard from him except the prospector who was doing assessment work on the various claims among the ridges back of the camp. The dog got in the habit of visiting these men at their claims, and because of his rank limping disposition got a chance to distinguish himself before the summer was over.

It was on a scorching hot July day. Everybody in camp who could do so was lying in the shade with cooling drinks close at hand when Curly came down the main street from the direction of Candelaria, and, going to the town pump, helped himself to a liberal drink in the watering trough there. Then he got into the trough, lying in it while his tongue lolled out into the store before which the pump stood. Here he picked up a canteen from a pile for sale on the floor, and, putting his fore feet on the counter, laid the canteen down before the merchant and said, "Wow."

The man at first thought the dog wanted to play, but very soon saw that a canteen of water was wanted. He accordingly got a canteen that had been used, and, filling it with water, gave it to the dog, who started off up the road toward Candelaria. The merchant and some others saw him go up over the mesa for half a mile and then disappear in a gulch. An hour later he came back with the canteen empty and wanted it filled again. This time a couple of men with a buckboard followed him, and found among the hills a man and a woman who had started to walk that morning from Candelaria to Columbus, a distance of eight miles by the road. They had tried to make a short cut through the hills, however, and, getting lost, had wandered around until exhausted. There Curly found them, probably by accident, though his owner avers that it was an instinct, and tells of three other cases in which the dog has carried relief to people perishing with thirst—cases, except one, in which the incidents were very like this one. In the one instance a young man started for the old camp of Marietta, going by the way of Teel's Marsh. He failed to arrive on time, as his friends learned by mail from that camp, and Curly, with a canteen of water on the collar around his neck, was put on the trail, while a couple of men followed with a buckboard. The young fellow had wandered from the trail, but the dog found him and then came back and piloted the buckboard to the spot.

One would suppose that the dog would have valued the dog too highly to sell him and so he did, but one night he sat down at the faro table where Geddis was dealing and after varying luck lost his last coin. Then Geddis offered a hundred-dollar stack of chips for Curly and got him. He also got the stack of chips.

Curly is getting very old now, and the last summer was a burdome for him. It is not likely that he will live through another, but he is not for sale. Geddis says that when he dies he shall have a grave up on the mesa, where the little white picket fences mark the last resting places of all the most respected citizens of the camp who have not lived to strike it rich and go back to God's country.

Daring Robbery in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 25.—A daring robbery occurred at San Marcial, a small town south of this city, yesterday afternoon.

Jasper P. Brailes, who runs a private bank and general store, was waiting on some customers when a tall man, dressed in cowboy fashion and wearing a mask over his face, entered, gun in hand, and compelled the customers to stand up in line in one corner of the store.

The man then forced Mr. Brail to open the safe and hand over what ready money there was, something over $1,000. He then backed out of the door, mounted his horse, which was hitched near by, and escaped into the Magellan Mountains. The Sheriff and a posse are in pursuit.

The Samuel J. Randall Club of St. Louis, which was in its day the strongest political organization in the city, but which went to pieces after Mr. Randall's death, has been reorganized to assist the movement to raise a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Randall.

To protect the public from fraud and imposition, the *genuine* medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce are now sold only through druggists, authorized agents. They are the *cheapest* medicines to use, as well as the best, because in every case, *you pay only for the good you get.* The money is refunded if they fail to benefit or cure.

Being sold on this *peculiar* plan of "value received or no pay," the prices of the *genuine guaranteed* medicines always have been, are, and always will be, as follows:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, $1.00 per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, $1.00 per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, 25c. per vial.

Suspicion naturally and rightfully attaches to any medicines purporting to be Dr. Pierce's, when offered at any other prices than those above given.

Mrs. Sarah Trexler
of Philadelphia.

"Bad Spells" with the Heart

Dizzy, Faint, in Despair

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I have suffered very much during the past few years from

Heart Trouble

Physicians said I might live a number of years, might die any day. I could usually tell when the worst attacks were coming on by feeling a sharp pain in the heart, then violent thumping, shortness of breath, followed by a coldness compelling all over me, then DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, and then, unless I could lie down at once, I would fall wherever I was. I never dared to be left alone, for I had to have help at once, and that applied with vigor. I could not do any work, even to sweeping, and had to be careful of the least excitement. I got very much discouraged at the outlook, and thought

There Was No Hope

of ever finding anything to help me. One day a friend asked, 'Why don't you try Hood's Sarsaparilla?' I thought it over and decided TO TRY IT, and I thank God for it, too. Since I began taking it, three years ago, I have had but one 'bad spell,' and that was due to carelessness on my part, and from that I quickly recovered. I cannot tell you how much better I feel and how thankful I am. I feel as if I would like to tell every person in the world about it. I can and do now do all my housework, even to washing." — Mrs. SARAH TREXLER, 803 Latimer st., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I have known Mrs. Sarah Trexler from having purchased

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for a long time, and have every reason to believe that the above statement is true." — E. E. F. P. SHOCKLEY, Pharmacists