AMERICA'S PLAN SUBMITTED.

COLDLY RECEIVED BY THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Delegates of Other Nations Refuse to Consider This Scheme of Bimetallism Until They Have Consulted Their Governments.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.—At the meeting of the International Monetary Conference to-day, Senator William B. Allison and Senator John P. Jones set forth the American proposals, and reviewed the monetary situation in the United States and other countries represented in the conference. The proposals follow:

"It is generally admitted that the very large depreciation of silver, as compared with gold, in the last twenty years, and the frequent and violent fluctuations of silver incidental thereto, have been injurious to the commercial and other economic interests of all civilized countries, and have caused and are causing serious evils and inconveniences to trade, the full extent of which cannot yet be measured. It is the opinion of the people of the United States, with singular unanimity, that the reëstablishment of some fixity of value between gold and silver, and the full use of silver as a coin metal upon a ratio to gold, to be fixed by agreement between the great commercial nations of the world, would very greatly promote the prosperity of all classes of the people. They are not unaware, however, of the fact that public opinion in some other countries, whose coöperation in a successful movement for such an agreement is most desirable, may not fully accord with the views entertained in the United States as to the practicability of such an agreement. They believe, however, that the sentiment for the larger use of silver as a money metal has been steadily growing throughout the world, and that the present time is propitious for holding an international conference to consider the subject.

"The Government of the United States, while frankly disclosing its own views as to the remedy to be applied, has not wished to impose any conditions that would embarrass any Government that might be willing to confer upon the most advantageous relation of silver to the coinage of the world. For these reasons the Government of the United States proposed a convention of the powers for the purpose of conferring upon what measures, if any, can be taken to increase the use of silver as money. In conformity with the purpose of this conference, the delegates of the United States offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this conference, it is desirable that some measures should be found for increasing the use of silver in the currency system of the nations.

"In presenting, as requested, a further programme to be laid before the Conference, the delegates of the United States consider it due to other nations represented that opportunity be afforded to them to consider plans for the enlarged use of silver as money other than the one favored by the United States. It is our desire and expectation that the powers here represented, or their delegates, will submit proposals to this end, and we desire these to have precedence in the discussions. In addition to any plans of the kind which may be presented, we submit for discussion the following, which have been suggested by recognized authorities. At the same time we submit the general plan of bimetallism which is favored by the United States:

"Firstly, the plan of Mr. Moritz Levy, proposed to the Monetary Conference of 1881.

"Secondly, the plan of the late Adolph Soetbeer (see Vienna *New Free Presse*, Sept. 30, 1892; *Hamburgische Boersenhalle*, Aug. 23, 1892; *Pioneer Mail*, Allahabad, Oct. 13, 1892).

"Lastly, we present the plan proposed by ourselves as delegates of the United States: The reëstablishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver, and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power, would be productive of important benefit to the world. These ends will be accomplished by the removal of the legal restrictions now existing and the coinage of silver into full legal-tender money, restoring by international agreement the parity that existed between the metals which existed prior to 1871 at such a ratio as the Conference may decide upon. The essentials of such an international arrangement should be: The unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power; fixing a ratio in the coinage between the metals, and the establishment of a uniform charge, if any, to the public for minting gold and silver coins."

The proposals were coldly received. M. Tirard of the French delegation, who speaks with authority as a former Minister of Finance, declared that he could not consider proposals without first consulting the French Government, and in this position M. Tirard was sustained by most of the other delegates, who also declined to give consideration to the American proposals without consulting their respective Governments. Thereupon the American delegates decided to withdraw their proposals provisionally. The general attitude of the Conference leaves little doubt that the American plan will be rejected. The German and Austrian delegates are strongly against any measure which would necessitate any change of money in their existing legislation on the money question.

Alfred de Rothschild of the British delegation announced that he would propose tomorrow to create an international syndicate to purchase silver, with the view of effecting an appreciation in the value of the metal.

English business circles are evidently busy in opposition to the American plans. The English delegates hardly make any concealment of the fact that they mean, if possible, to make the Conference abortive. They privately hint that the object of England's representation in the Conference is to enable the British Government to tell the Government of India that they have done all that is possible, and that if no agreement can be arrived at it is because the problem is an insoluble one.

Sir C. Rivers Wilson, one of Great Britain's delegates, started for London to-night, presumably to get additional instructions from his Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The proceedings of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels are being watched with much interest from Washington. The reported attitude of England's representatives, that of active effort to defeat any agreement, has been received with some surprise in official circles, as previous despatches had caused the impression that the British Commissioners would aid in bringing about some practical result by the conference. The proposals offered yesterday by the American Commissioners were not set out in detail in the instructions given to the Commissioners by the President. Much was left to their judgment and to the developments of the Conference itself. The Commissioners were informed that the main purpose which the Government sought to accomplish was the establishment of stable relations between gold and silver. It was the opinion of the President, and he believed of the people of the United States, that a full use of silver as a coined metal, at a ratio to be fixed by an agreement between the great commercial nations of the world, would very highly promote the prosperity of all the people of all the countries of the world. For this reason, the instructions continued, the duty of the Commissioners would be to secure, if possible, an agreement looking to international bimetallism—that is, the unlimited coinage of gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power at a fixed ratio in coinage common to all the agreeing powers. The Commissioners were further instructed that no arrangement would be acceptable to the people or satisfactory to the Government of the United States which would by any possibility place this country on a silver basis while European countries maintained the single gold standard.

The plan of Adolph Soetbeer, proposed by the United States delegates for discussion at the Conference, was printed by the Vienna *New Free Presse* about Aug. 1, and was merely recommended again in his article of Sept. 30, above referred to. As the Soetbeer plan has received the most consideration from statesmen and economists of the Continental powers now represented at Brussels, it undoubtedly will be discussed more earnestly by the delegates than any other, and, with the central European delegates, will be probably the only one having any chance of their approval. The plan may be summarized thus:

The universal and fundamental unit of value to be one gram of fine gold. The coinage of gold coins containing less than 5.8065 grams of fine gold to cease. The circulation of foreign gold coins of inferior value to be prohibited within the countries signatory to the agreement. Gold coins of inferior value in circulation at the time of the conclusion of the agreement to be withdrawn within five years. The free coinage of legal gold coins to be permitted to private individuals on payment of a coinage fee of two per thousand. The issue of gold certificates to be permitted against a gold reserve. Bank notes and treasury certificates of less value than 5.8065 grams of fine gold not to be issued.

As a complement to the gold coinage, Prof. Soetbeer recommends the coinage of silver money in the proportion of twenty value units of silver to one of gold, the chief coins to be pieces of one, two, and five shillings, marks, or francs, respectively. Silver to be a legal tender for payments up to three pounds sterling, sixty marks, seventy-five francs, or twenty dollars. All silver coins below a certain fixed standard of purity to be withdrawn. The coinage of silver not to be permitted to private individuals, but to be under the sole control of the State. Silver certificates might be issued by money offices and provincial banks in exchange for deposits of legal silver coin; no certificate, however, to represent less than ten shillings, ten marks, ten francs, or two dollars, as the case might be. Each of the States adhering to such international agreement to give notice to the rest within two months of the termination of each calendar year of all changes made during the year in its coinage system.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

How New York Fared Under the Cleveland and Harrison Administrations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—There is a large army of American patriots who do not favor the proposition of ex-Congressman McAdoo of New Jersey to abolish the United States diplomatic and consular service. Some have a national pride in the service, and others have a personal interest in its maintenance. The fact that the diplomatic service is, in a measure, free from the clutches of the Civil Service law is especially gratifying to that class of citizens who desire to take a trip abroad with the credentials of the United States Government in their inside pocket. New York has heretofore secured a fair proportion of the diplomatic plums, and she naturally will put forth a reasonable number of applicants for the consideration of Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State when the new Administration comes into power. The records of the Department of State show that New York fared as well under the Cleveland Administration, as far as foreign appointments are concerned, as it has since the Republicans have been in power. Twelve New Yorkers were in the service under Cleveland, and their annual salaries aggregated about $50,000.

Henry C. Hall, who was born in Connecticut and appointed from New York, was Minister for the group of Central American States, embracing Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, at $10,000. Under the present Administration that mission is divided, so that Richard C. Shannon of New York presides over Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Salvador, for $10,000 a year, and ex-Congressman Romualdo Pacheco of California has jurisdiction over Guatemala and Honduras at a similar annual compensation. Here is one instance where the Republicans increased the public expenditures 100 per cent. William R. Roberts, born in Ireland, but appointed from New York, was Minister to Chili under Mr. Cleveland at $10,000. Patrick Egan is the present Minister to Chili. These were the only $10,000 missions New York secured under Mr. Cleveland. Oscar S. Straus, a native of Germany, was appointed Minister to Turkey, from New York, at $7,500. E. W. Thompson of New York was Minister Resident and Consul-General at Hayti and Chargé d'Affaires at San Domingo at an annual compensation of $5,000. Under the present Administration John S. Durham of Pennsylvania, who succeeded Fred Douglass, took the same office at the same salary. The other New Yorkers in the diplomatic service under Cleveland were secretaries and clerks at legations at salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,000.

Under the present Administration New York holds eleven diplomatic places, according to the register corrected up to Sept. 1, 1892, but the salaries aggregate nearly $80,000. Andrew D. White, whose birthplace is not given, but who was appointed from New York, has the Russian mission, at $17,500; Fred Grant, the Austrian mission, at $12,000, and Rowland B. Mahany is Minister to Ecuador, at $5,000. The Portugal mission, paying $5,000, was recently relinquished by George S. Batchellor of New York.

During the Cleveland Administration there were seventy-one persons in the consular service, appointees of the President, credited to New York, while there are but sixty-seven now in the service. There are a number of consular officers who have been in the service under several Administrations. This is due to the fact that at certain points it is necessary to have capable business men as Consuls. When a good man is found he is retained as long as he can be prevailed upon to serve. There are many places where the Consul is more ornamental than useful, and but little executive ability is expected of him. Such appointments usually go to social favorites of the Administration in power. It is among the latter class that the greatest number of changes may be expected after March 4.

PREMIER ABBOTT RESIGNS,

And Sir John Thompson Undertakes the Formation of a New Canadian Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—Sir John Abbott's resignation as Premier of Canada has at last been accepted by Lord Stanley, and to-day the Governor-General called on Sir John Thompson to form a Cabinet. For several hours Sir John was closeted with the Governor-General, after which it was announced that he had accepted Lord Stanley's offer and would at once enter upon the task of forming a Ministry.

It is generally understood that of the old Cabinet, Bowell, Haggart, Patterson, Tupper, Foster, Daly, and Ouimet will remain, while Carling, Chapleau, Caron, and Costigan will be sent adrift. It is believed that Chapleau will take the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec and Costigan the Governorship of New Brunswick, while for the other two there appear no places in which to shelve them. It is understood that Curran of Montreal, Ives of the eastern townships, and Angers of Quebec and Tasse or Girouard of Montreal will enter the new Cabinet.

It is probable that in view of the prospective changes in the United States tariff the new Canadian Government will considerably modify the customs laws during the coming session of Parliament. It is generally believed that a more liberal measure of reciprocity will be offered to the United States than any proposal yet made. It will probably be two or three days before the personnel of the new Cabinet is definitely known.

LOST IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

A Whaling Bark Crushed in the Ice and Forty of Her Crew Perish.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear, under date of St. George Island, Alaska, Oct. 26, reports as follows:

"The whaling barks Freeman and Osca of San Francisco stopped at the island and reported that on Oct. 6 the whaling bark Helen Mar of San Francisco, Capt. Baxter, master had been caught in the ice in the Arctic Ocean, about 1,000 miles north of the island of St. George, and crushed in. On Oct. 8 the Osca picked up from a cake of floating ice the fifth mate and four men of the Helen Mar, all badly frozen. The Freeman the day after picked up in an open boat one of the crew of the Helen Mar, who, after three days, died of exposure. The remainder of the crew of the Helen Mar, numbering forty men, and including Capt. Baxter, perished. Capt. Healy reports that he believes all vessels have now left the Arctic, the Freeman and Osca being the last to depart. The whaling season has been most successful, the capture being reported at 200 whales, valued at $1,500,000."

Accused of Beating His Son Milo to Death

HENDERSON, N. Y., Nov. 25.—William Franklin is under arrest here and is having his preliminary examination on a charge of having kicked and beaten his son Milo, aged 12 years, in such a manner as to cause his death. The father came home drunk and found his boy playing with other lads in the hay mow. Becoming enraged he maltreated Milo. The other boys ran home and told nothing of what had occurred. The son died, and the cause of death was ascribed to spinal meningitis. Soon afterward the boys began to tell about the beating given to Milo by his father. The attention of the police was called to the case, and the body was exhumed and a post mortem examination made, which showed that death resulted from bruises caused by kicks and blows. The father will probably be held for the Grand Jury, charged with manslaughter.

May Not Indict Lizzie Borden.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—The impression prevails that the Grand Jury will not indict Lizzie Borden for the murder of her father. It is quite certain, however, that no new evidence of any importance has been given before the jury, and the proceedings are delayed because the evidence is not considered sufficient to warrant the finding of an indictment. If she is indicted, and a jury fails to convict, it would be difficult to try her for killing her stepmother, even in case new evidence should be discovered. If the Grand Jury sets her free, it means that she may be rearrested at any time.

Where Is O'Connor and His Wheelbarrow?

UTICA, Nov. 25.—There is much speculation regarding the whereabouts of the Hon. James K. O'Connor, the ex-Assemblyman who started to wheel a barrel of apples to New York city. He started on Wednesday, Nov. 16, and went as far as Fink's Basin, thirty miles east of here. On Saturday, the 19th, he returned to Utica, his father being dangerously ill. He said he would continue his trip on Monday, but he has not been seen since. His family will not talk. It is said that he is in New York, and that he intends to locate there. He will probably give up his task with the wheelbarrow.

Mr. Carnegie Helps to Endow a Maine Library.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 25.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give $9,000 of the $18,000 needed to complete the Lithgow Library fund, and I. P. Randall of this city gives $1,000 of the remaining $9,000. Among other donors are James G. Blaine, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and G. W. Bradbury. The whole fund amounts to $44,000.

Laura Jean Libbey.

"Only a Mechanic's Daughter," by Laura Jean Libbey, is the title of the new book published to-day. Price 25 cents. All news stands.—*Adv.*

HE SIDED WITH DR. BRIGGS.

THE REV. W. F. FABER LEAVES THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

He Resigns His Pastorate in Westfield, N. Y., and Announces His Intention of Entering the Ministry of the Episcopal Church.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Rev. W. F. Faber created a decided sensation on Sunday in the First Presbyterian Church by reading his resignation to the congregation, and also announcing his intention of leaving the Presbyterian Church and entering the Episcopal ministry. His intentions have been known to Bishop Coxe of Buffalo and a few of his most intimate friends for several weeks, but a majority of the large congregation that habitually attend his services were totally unprepared to hear his resignation. The elders of the church had only been notified by letter the Thursday before. His congregation was simply dumfounded. In the nine years of his pastorate here there has never been a clash between him and his people, and he had never been held in higher esteem and his influence was never greater than at this time. His influence was particularly strong among the young people, and his reputation as an eloquent preacher and an earnest, conscientious Christian worker extended far beyond the county.

The First Presbyterian Church is the oldest church in Chautauqua county, having been established in 1803 as a Congregational church. In 1817 it was reorganized as a Presbyterian church. Of the thirteen pastors who have presided over it since 1817, none of them has stayed as long as Mr. Faber except one, and he stayed no longer. Under Mr. Faber's charge the church has prospered as it never had prospered before. He has added 213 members, until it outnumbers all the other four churches combined, and its material prosperity has been as great. At the last renting of pews, which occurred only a week ago, nearly $500 more was realized than on any previous year. Under such circumstances his action was calculated to create surprise.

As a preacher Mr. Faber has always been very liberal, and in the controversies now going on in the Presbyterian Church he has sided with the Briggs people, and has freely expressed himself, not only from the pulpit, but in public print. For that reason his name, with those of four others, sometime ago was "blacklisted" by the ultra orthodox members of the Buffalo Presbytery, and the preliminary proceedings were started for his trial for heresy, but were never pushed.

For the past year he has considered that his work here had been accomplished, and that a change was desirable, both for himself and the Church. Here was the dilemma: Where could he go in the Presbyterian Church? With his views there was no place open to him. At the last General Assembly that body had passed a "general deliverance" resolution at its meeting in Oregon, which said, in effect, that time would be allowed all preachers of the Dr. Briggs way of thinking to come into line or they would be dealt with. The resolution also enjoined all officers of churches to see that this provision was carried out. Under the circumstances he found himself nearer the Episcopal faith than any other. In his letter of resignation Mr. Faber says:

"It is due both to myself and to your affectionate personal regard of me, that I should have had so many proofs, that I should say a word in regard to my own plans for the future.

"I have no call to another church. I have had such in the past, but did not accept them. During the last few months, after years of thought, after large reading and study on all sides of the question, after wide observation of the courses of individuals and other repeated resolutions to abide, ecclesiastically, where I was and not to go unless I had to go—after all this the conviction was manifest that I should be the pastor of another Presbyterian Church. Upon my leaving you I shall make my application to be admitted as a candidate for the ministry in the Episcopal Church.

"In regard to the matter of which I have but a short statement to make, and that not of a controversial nature, after making it, I shall expect to say not one syllable more about it in this pulpit.

"First, I have not changed my views in any essential respect during the last few years. Nor had I been all these years at heart an Episcopalian, holding a Presbyterian pulpit for other reasons. For those who have known my work I need not say that I never lacked candor in the expression of my views. I was, in the Providence of God, ministering in the Presbyterian church. To contribute even but a little toward bringing her back to the historic basis, to the basis of the Westminster divines, to the basis of the Reformation, to the church of Christ to the one faith and to the holy catholic Church, to be a churchman here and to labor for restoration and unity—seemed to me a high and sacred calling. That could not be diplomatically to assume primitive Presbyterianism; a little Church history would silence such a charge. As I labored, as you all know, not only speaking, but writing and publishing my views, freely, zealously, as you will bear me witness.

"But now that my work is done here, I am summoned to examine myself anew, and my position is changed. If not my views. My reasons for remaining in the Presbyterian ministry is now, by the deliverance of our General Assembly as well as by the logic of events, quite other than it was. My argument for remaining in the Presbyterian ministry is now, by the deliverance of our General Assembly as well as by the logic of events, quite other than it was. My argument for remaining in the church would be the effort, unless you should well or fear agree with me as to admit sudden as this now seems to you, that such a thing once fully decided should be as quickly as possible announced and then consummated. I request the Elders and Trustees of this congregation, as well as from a necessity which knows no postponement, I request the closing of my pastorate now.

It was a sorrowful meeting of the congregation that gathered in the Presbyterian church on the evening of Thanksgiving Day to act upon the resignation of their pastor. It partook more of a funeral exercise than anything else. Eulogistic remarks were made by the elders and prominent members, very much after the eulogies over the dead; but, while all agreed that it was the best thing for the Elder to do, and left the church, there was no other course than to let him go with their Godspeed. The acceptance of his resignation was unanimous, and resolutions full of love and eulogy were passed.

The Rev. William Frederick Faber is a Buffalonian, of German parentage, rather small of stature, good looking, and has a clear, frank, and smiling countenance. He is 34 years old, but looks to be about 25. He is a graduate of the Buffalo High School and of Rochester University, and was reared in the Lutheran faith. His wife is the daughter of Theodore Leonhardt, formerly Elder of a Reformed German Church in Buffalo, and later was at the head of that church in the United States, residing in Philadelphia. They have two children.

As soon as possible the Rev. Mr. Faber will move to Syracuse, where his wife's mother now lives. His studies for the Episcopal ministry will be under the direction of Bishop Coxe of Buffalo, but he will attend a theological seminary in Syracuse, of which Bishop Huntington is the head.

WHERE IS PATRICK KELLY?

His Brother Thomas of Brooklyn Can Find No Trace of Him.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, contractor and builder of 390 Leonard street, Brooklyn, has been searching the hospitals, asylums, and police courts for two weeks in hope of finding traces of his brother, Patrick H. Kelly, a young man 28 years of age. Patrick was at one time employed as purser on the steamboat Sam Sloan. About a year ago his health failed and he went to Syracuse to live with his mother and his brother Andrew. In September he determined to go to sea as a purser.

He left Syracuse having $40 in money and a gold watch. He did not inform his brother Thomas of his arrival here, and the latter after a few days began to make inquiries. He learned that one man had seen Patrick in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and William Snyder of 379 Douglas street, Brooklyn, says he gave the young man a coat and hat. Kelly said at the time he was going to Boston, and thence would try to sail for Spain.

Snyder received a letter from him about Sept. 20, enclosing another to be forwarded to his brother in Syracuse. Snyder says he mailed the letter, but it has not yet reached its destination. Thomas Kelly sent out an alarm from Police Headquarters two weeks ago.

STOLE FOR HIS FAMILY'S SAKE.

The Petitions Put Forward for Poey Do Not Save Him from Prison.

Simon Poey, charged with defrauding the Ward Steamship line out of $40,000, pleaded guilty before Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions yesterday to forgery in the third degree and grand larceny in the first degree. His plea was supplemented by three petitions for mercy bearing in all about 150 signatures. One contained the names of residents of Whitestone, where he lived, and the other two of business men who had had dealings with him. The petitions all contained this:

Burdened with a wife and ten children, this man, now bordering on old age, was tempted by a desire to enable them to live amid respectable surroundings and to start out in the battle of life with the advantages of education. He was weak, but in his nature there was nothing vicious. Not a dollar was given to gambling, speculation, or riotous living, but all was spent for his wife and helpless children.

Judge Fitzgerald sentenced Poey to five years in the penitentiary for the forgery and one year and six months for the grand larceny.

Caught by the Silver Brick Game.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Jacob Schopp, a wealthy farmer of Dutchess county, lost $2,500 to William Houpt on Wednesday by the old silver brick game. Farmer Schopp advanced the $2,500 on the supposed bullion, which turned out to be solder. He vows vengeance against the sharpers who fleeced him, and has consulted Sheriff Bartlett of Dutchess county with the view of arresting the rogues.

A PEACEFUL QUAKER BURIAL

In the Quiet Little Cemetery of the Friends in the Heart of Prospect Park.

In the heart of Prospect Park there is a quiet Quaker cemetery. When the trees are rich with foliage the modest headstones which dot the green like wind strewn blossoms are hidden from the gaze of the pleasure-seekers. When the trees are bare and stand in clear outline against the sky the graves are plainly visible, but in those seasons the Park is almost deserted. Few even of the oldest residents of Brooklyn are aware such a cemetery exists.

A new grave was opened in this spot yesterday, and a Quaker woman was buried in it. She was Mrs. Eliza Chadwick Bowron, wife of Dr. J. F. Bowron, a wealthy physician of Portchester. Formerly she lived in Brooklyn, where she belonged to the circle of Friends. In Portchester she joined the Episcopal Church and died in that faith, but her last wish was to be buried in the quiet Quaker cemetery in Prospect Park.

A hearse and two carriages entered the park through the Fifteenth street gate at noon. The little funeral procession entered the burial ground and slowly mounted the bare knoll which the cemetery covers. Scattered about without order were the mounds on which the grass had withered. A small, simple headstone, weather-worn and dimmed, stood, half hidden, in dead leaves at the head of each mound. Almost at the top of the knoll was the open grave.

The husband of the dead woman and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Brugler, rector of the Episcopal church in Portchester, stepped from the first carriage, and two men and two women, members of the Quaker circle of Portchester, alighted from the other. They gathered around the open grave, and, while the coffin was lowered, bowed their heads to listen as the clergyman read the burial service. Then the grave was filled and the mourners departed. In a few days a headstone will be placed at the head of the newest mound.

This cemetery was laid out in the woods that skirted the old Coney Island road in 1840, before people dreamed of Prospect Park. When the park scheme was originated the wealthy Quakers petitioned the Legislature to protect the cemetery, and soon afterward an act was passed which prevented the city from encroaching upon this property. So Prospect Park was built and trimmed and beautified all around this spot, but municipal jurisdiction ends at the wire fence which surrounds the cemetery. The burial ground covers about twenty acres. It is now owned by the "Monthly Meeting of New York," as the local Quaker community calls itself.

All Quakers within the jurisdiction of this meeting, which extends to Brooklyn, and all the members of their families, are entitled to interment in this cemetery, subject to these rules:

"There shall be no hireling minister or military or masonic pomp at the funeral.

"No monument or headstone more than four feet inches in height shall be erected.

"Nothing but the name, date of birth and date of death of the deceased shall appear on any monument."

LOST HER HEAD AND HER CLOTHES.

Miss Mansfield's Peculiar Plight After Attending the Great Game.

Blanche Mansfield is a pretty, rosy-cheeked girl, 17 years old. On Thursday afternoon Blanche went to Manhattan Field to see the football game. A diminutive specimen of a pug dog accompanied her, and for safe keeping she carried her pet in the pocket of her jacket. Yesterday morning Blanche's costume created a sensation in the Yorkville Police Court. From the waist up a heavy, fur-trimmed jacket, surmounted by a jaunty cap of the same material, protected her from the chill November blasts. Below the jacket appeared a garment of dazzling whiteness, richly garnished with ruffles and embroidery. This garment barely reached to the tops of a pair of dainty kid boots. The young woman was evidently very much embarrassed at her queer figure she presented. When she crossed the court room she kept her eyes modestly fixed upon the floor, and blushed painfully when brought before Justice Kilbreth.

Blanche explained the cause of her unconventional costume in a hesitating manner. During the football game, she said, she met a young man, whom she had seen once or twice before, but whose name she had forgotten. This young man suggested that she must be hungry, and invited her to join him at supper. He also offered to carry the diminutive pug. They dined at a restaurant near Madison square, and the name less young man provided a bottle of champagne in honor of the great occasion. Blanche enjoyed the supper, but thinks the wine must have gone to her head. She suggested that it may have been drugged. After the wine came a blank until she awoke in the station house the next morning. Then she found herself minus her satin-lined $30 dress, $35 in money her muff, gloves, and the diminutive pug.

Policeman William Crossett of the Thirtieth street squad told the Court that at 1 o'clock yesterday morning he found Blanche in a dazed condition wandering about a lumber yard at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street. The strangeness of the girl's costume attracted his attention, and he promptly took her to the station house. Blanche gave her address as 216 East Seventeenth street.

Justice Kilbreth thought she had lost enough already, and told her to go home and get dressed. The people living at 216 declare that no one by the name of Blanche Mansfield lives there.

ARRESTED RIBBONS AND ALL.

Two Thanksgiving Night Roisterers Come to Grief in the Tenderloin.

Decked out with yards of blue ribbon and surrounded by a circle of howling Yale men, a young girl whirled up and down Sixth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third streets, late on Thanksgiving night. When the crowd became too vociferous Policeman Kemp of the West Thirtieth street station advised the roisterers to go home. Most of them took his advice. One man wearing Princeton colors didn't, however, and, resisting the policeman's attempt to force him away, he was arrested. The girl didn't go home either, because she was in no condition to know where home was. When the crowd scattered she sat down on the curbstone and shouted "Hah for Yale!" three times. Then she fell into a profound and peaceful slumber. The policeman, failing in his efforts to arouse her, took her and the man to the station house.

At Jefferson Market Court yesterday the girl gave her name as Olive Gallet, 22 years old, of 250 West 125th street. She was discharged. The man, who still wore the Princeton colors, gave his name as John Martin, 32 years old, of 311 West Twelfth street. He said that he was not a college man. He was fined $10.

Came to See the Game and was Robbed.

William F. Hart, a Princeton merchant, came to New York on Thursday to see the football game. He took dinner at Mrs. Wilson's, 428 Manhattan avenue, and fell asleep. When he awoke he found that $70 had been stolen from him, and concluded that William Rogers, who boarded with Mrs. Wilson, must have taken the money.

He had Rogers arrested, but there was no proof that the accused had committed the theft and he was discharged.

An Alleged Princeton Man Robbed.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning a man who gave his name as George McClellan, his age as 30, and who said that he was a Princeton student, was charged with intoxication. He was arrested at 153d street on Thursday night. He told the Court that he had been lured to a resort on that street by a woman and robbed of his watch and other valuables by some negroes. He was discharged.

A Pure Norwegian

oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion — Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

Scott's Emulsion

will check Consumption and is indispensable in all *wasting diseases*.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Winter Suits.

If you need one right away—no time to have one made to order, but want one just as good, in all points of fit, style, finish, and quality—and the inside of our goods always equals the outside—let us show you what we can suit you with.

It won't take much time—we're right on your way up-town or down.

HACKETT, CARHART. & CO.,
Broadway and Canal Street.

Open until 9 this evening.

BLACKMAIL, SAYS GANGLOFF.

Stories that Involve a Tombs Policeman and a Park Detective.

Theodore Gangloff, 35 years old, a bookkeeper, who lives at 312 East Thirteenth street, called on Superintendent Byrnes several days ago and complained that he had been blackmailed by a policeman in the Tombs Court on the morning of Sept. 4. Gangloff said he worked for an importing firm in Cedar street. He got a week's vacation on Sept. 3, and received his pay for two weeks. He left the office and walked up Broadway as far as City Hall Park. While crossing the park, on the way to the elevated station, he had occasion to stop for a few moments. He was approached by a stranger, who walked right up to him and put a hand in his pocket. Gangloff looked around for a policeman, thinking the stranger meant to rob him, and a Park policeman appeared in an instant. The policeman grabbed Mr. Gangloff and the stranger and hustled both off to the City Hall station. Gangloff's English is not good, and, although he tried to explain what had occurred, the policeman would have none of it. The Sergeant in the City Hall station took the policeman's charge of disorderly conduct against Gangloff and the other, and sent them over to the Oak street station to be locked up. Gangloff was so excited by this time that he could hardly talk at all, and there was nobody around to help him out of his predicament.

On the following morning he was taken to the Tombs. While in the prison pen he says he found a policeman who listened to his complaints, sympathized with him, and got $25 out of him to hire a lawyer with. When he was arraigned no lawyer appeared, and the Justice not having any time to waste on him fined him $10.

The man who arrested Gangloff was Park Detective Livingston. The man who was arrested with Gangloff said he was Anton Homuth, a clerk, of 184 Allen street.

Superintendent Byrnes began an investigation of Gangloff's story. He sent Sergeant Jack Manning to the Tombs with the complainant on Sunday morning to identify the policeman who had taken his $25. Gangloff scrutinized all the policemen in court, but could not find the man. The Superintendent learned that a policeman answering the description given by Gangloff was detailed to special duty that morning.

Yesterday Gangloff visited the Tombs again and picked out Policeman Thomas Clarke, who has been on the force nearly thirty years. Clarke was ordered to report at the Superintendent's office. There Gangloff went over the story he had told in the police court. Clarke positively denied Gangloff's story, and said he had never seen him before. Superintendent Byrnes said it was a question of veracity, and ordered charges preferred against Clarke.

Homuth, the real criminal in the case, was held in $500 bail. He induced his landlady, Mrs. Lapple, to go on his bond. She says she had to pay $1 to the messenger whom Homuth sent to her from the Old slip station house, and then gave the doorman $5. She is under the impression that the doorman gave the sergeant at the desk $5 of this. Homuth jumped his bail, and Mrs. Lapple received notice that her bond had been forfeited. Some time afterward, she said, Park Detective Livingston called at her house and talked over the affair. She says that he said she might be able to fix it for $150 or $200. She says he gave her his card, with the name, "Finnegan, Tol Centre street," on it, and said Finnegan was the man to arrange it. They could get another man to personate Homuth, and her bond would be discharged. Mrs. Lapple says she refused to enter into any such arrangement.

Park Detective Livingston made two more arrests in Battery Park yesterday afternoon, and took his prisoners, who were well-dressed elderly men, to the Old slip police station, where he made a charge of disorderly conduct against them. The elder, who was 62 years old, gave his name as Alexander Anderson, of Baltimore, Md., and the other said he was Patrick Matthews of Brooklyn. Both names, it is believed, are fictitious, and one of the men is said to be a physician formerly of the Immigration Bureau. A physician who gave the name of Sweeney failed to bail Alexander out in the police court, but the sergeant refused to accept him as a bondsman.

Livingston spends his time in the city parks in plain clothes on the lookout for suspicious characters. He generally is in Battery Park.

A Call for the Paper Chasers.

The Police Board received yesterday a letter from the City Improvement Society saying that a good many of the streets were littered with waste paper and other articles of refuse thrown out without regard to the law. The letter asked that the Board enforce the law. The letter was sent to Superintendent Byrnes.

John B. Duffy was appointed a special policeman for duty at the Calvary Parish Mission in East Twenty-third street, near First avenue.

Policeman Craig, who was recently acquitted of stealing $350 from Peddler Mulhearn, was sent back to active duty.

Transfers—Policemen James Wright, Oak street to West Thirty-third street; Andrew Armstrong, Oak street to East Fifty-first street; Francis Donnelly, Steamboat Squad to Yorkville Court; Patrick Roiger, East Fifth street to Steamboat squad; Peter Neily, West Thirtieth street to City Hall; Edward Welling, City Hall to West Thirtieth street.

Did They Chloroform Bruno?

Anthony Rausch owns a saloon at 251 Gold street, Brooklyn, and he is also the owner of a big mastiff named Bruno. When he closed up his saloon on Thanksgiving night he unchained Bruno, giving him the liberty of the store, and went to bed with absolute confidence that there would be no burglarious invasion of the premises during the night. Mr. Rausch was the most astonished man in Brooklyn yesterday morning when he opened his store and found that the safe had been blown open and rifled of $55, a diamond pin, and a gold watch. There was no dead burglar around, and mastiff Bruno showed no signs of having had a battle during the night. Mr. Rausch thinks the dog was chloroformed, but no trace of the drug could be discovered. It is just possible that the burglars may have been on terms of familiarity with the mastiff.

A Vindictive Italian.

Frank Pannichi, 27 years old, of 75 Mulberry street; Michael Palmero, 24 years old, of 210 Mott street, and several other Italians were drinking together in a saloon in Mulberry street on Thursday night. Pannichi and Palmero had some words and the latter drew a revolver, but was prevented from using it. Then the party, excepting Palmero, went to the rooms of John Rocco, who lives at 75 Mulberry street. Palmero followed soon after, and, standing in the doorway of the room, fired two shots at Pannichi, one of which pierced his left arm. Palmero was arrested, and was held in $2,500 bail in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

A Conscience Contribution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A conscience contribution of $100 in an envelope postmarked Washington, D. C., has been received by Treasurer Nebeker. The sensitive gentleman whose conscience impelled him to make this contribution to the Treasury was unwilling to expose Mr. Nebeker to like temptation to that under which he himself fell, so he took the precaution of cutting out the Treasurer's name from each of the five $20 notes enclosed, lest they should be used again.

WANTS GRACE TO SQUARE IT.

THIS BANK HELD A COUPLE OF GRANT & WARD'S NOTES.

Bought Them from the Ex-Mayor and Declares that He Knew the Firm Was in Straits and Had Been Lending Them Money at Very High Rates of Interest.

The American National Bank of Providence has sued William R. Grace in the Supreme Court here to recover $10,000 on two notes of Grant & Ward alleged to have been unloaded on the bank through misrepresentations made by Mr. Grace of the financial condition of the firm. Justice Truax reserved decision yesterday on a motion to have the complaint made more definite.

The complaint of the bank declares that on April 4, 1884, when the notes were purchased to the knowledge of Grace, who was intimately associated with Grant & Ward, the firm was in desperate straits and was incurring increasing losses. It was borrowing hundreds of thousands of dollars without collateral, and had therefore to pay large usurious interest, ranging from 100 to 300 per cent. a year. James D. Fish, who was a member of the firm, it is alleged, was then insolvent.

It is charged that Grace, knowing the financial condition of the firm, had taken advantage of it to his own interest and had "exacted and received from them repeatedly usurious interest aggregating more than $160,000 at rates ranging from 100 to 300 per cent. a a year upon loans of money made by him to them."

Grant & Ward, it is further declared, made on April 1, 1884, five notes to the order of James D. Fish. They were dated March 29, 1884, and were payable July 2, 1884, without grace. They were for $10,000 each. Then follows these allegations:

"Fish endorsed said notes in blank, and said firm of Grant & Ward, being then in the financial condition aforesaid and known by the defendant to be in such condition, as the plaintiff is informed and verily believes, for and in consideration of the sum of $49,000 to them loaned and in hand paid by the defendant, or by his cashier, E. H. Tobey, for and in his behalf delivered the said promissory notes to the defendant, or to the said Tobey, for and in his behalf, as the plaintiff is informed and verily believes, and at the same