"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

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HILL ON PERSONAL LIBERTY.

THE SENATOR'S ADDRESS AT THE HOP GROWERS' PICNIC.

He Defines Personal Liberty as the Largest Measure of Liberty Which it is Possible to Confer Upon the Individual, Not Injurious to the Real or Substantial Interests of the Community at Large.

ROME, N. Y., July 29.—At the picnic of the Hop Growers' Association at Sylvan Beach to-day, Senator David B. Hill made an eloquent address, his subject being "Personal Liberty." Senator Hill spoke, in part, as follows:

Personal liberty, as it is generally understood, especially in its best, if not its broadest, sense, means the largest measure of liberty which it is possible to confer upon the individual citizen not injurious to the real or substantial interests of the whole community.

It may be safely asserted, as a general rule, that a citizen may eat, drink, and wear whatever he pleases, and that he may sow and reap in his fields whatever they will grow, and that he may manufacture in his shop whatever his skill may invent. These are natural rights which he possessed before governments were founded or constitutions framed, rights which he never surrendered, and rights which constitutions and laws cannot justly take away.

The abuse of personal liberty by the citizen is always made the plausible pretext for its prohibition or restriction. You are familiar with the old, threadbare argument, "Men indulge their appetites to excess; therefore, the good of the community requires that the manufacture and sale of what they eat and drink must be prevented or repressed by stringent and offensive laws."

The fallacy, to a large extent, of this argument is apparent when it is reflected that the abuse of any right furnishes no adequate reason for its destruction. How many absolute rights would be permitted to remain if the reasonable and just exercise thereof at all times was the imperative condition of their existence?

Who will assert that the freedom of the press is not frequently abused, and yet who is prepared to declare that it, therefore, should be abridged?

The air is filled with the noise of disgraceful religious dissensions upon abstract questions of orthodox doctrine, and persecutions or trials for alleged heresy among most respectable denominations are becoming so frequent that it is impossible for we poor miserable sinners to determine what is heresy and what is not, yet a total denial of the liberty of conscience would scarcely be tolerated in this land of boasted religious freedom.

How often is the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus invoked in trivial cases and in cases without merit, and for the purpose of delaying justice or at the instance of unscrupulous legal advocates for unjustifiable ends or upon insufficient grounds. Yet these conceded abuses are hardly sufficient to warrant the destruction of that most valuable writ, which has always justly been regarded as the sheet anchor of our liberties, and the denial of which would be the very essence of tyranny itself.

The guaranty of the right of trial by jury has always been most sacredly guarded, yet how many miscarriages of justice are believed to occur through such trials, how susceptible are jurymen to the influence of popular passion, how many wrong verdicts are rendered, how many decisions reached through ignorance, prejudice, partiality, and sometimes even through corruption, and how many verdicts of juries are set aside by higher courts composed of learned Judges, yet notwithstanding the existing defects and infirmities in the administration of justice, serious though they are, it is extremely doubtful whether the substitution of any other method of trial would prove as acceptable.

We may well conclude that no personal rights of the citizen should be abolished or abridged simply because it is liable to abuse. A contrary doctrine destroys the free moral agency of men, diminishes personal responsibility, invests governments with arbitrary power; it is opposed to the spirit power of our free institutions.

There are those whose views are so extreme that they would oppose the raising of hops because such production facilitates the manufacture of beer. They seem deaf to the fact that hops must be deemed to be a participant in whatever evils pertain to the inordinate use of any article into whose manufacture they largely enter. They forget the further fact that hop raising is an honorable occupation and a vast industry, which furnishes employment to thousands of people, and absorbs much capital in the transaction of its business in the markets of the world.

It may be suggested that, to be consistent in their inconsistency, they should go further and insist upon some restrictions on the raising or sale of rye and corn, because they constitute some of the ingredients which enter into the manufacture of liquor and are necessarily tarnished with or in some degree responsible for the evils which pertain to the intemperate use of such liquors. They would prohibit or restrict the manufacture of tobacco, because foolish men and silly boys sometimes smoke too much. They would curtail numerous innocent amusements, because they are oftentimes carried to excess. They would prevent athletic exercises in our schools, because they might develop a tendency toward professional pugilism. They would prevent the manufacture of firearms in time of peace, because they are usually the instruments of murder, and must be deemed to share as accessories in the odium pertaining to the crime committed by their aid.

The people of the State of New York are to be congratulated on the fact that fanaticism and illiberality have lately found little encouragement in the legislation of our State. The laws which have been actually enacted have largely reflected the conservative public sentiment which has generally prevailed.

The present Excise law, after a remarkable contest of many years' duration, was finally enacted, and, although not a perfect measure, as it is the work of human hands, yet it is safe, moderate, and practical, and reasonably satisfactory to all interests.

In the realm of labor and in the domain of industry, the principle involved in personal liberty cannot bee too frequently asserted. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that every man's labor is his own, and that he can do with it as he pleases. He has a personal right to name his own wages, his own hours, his own duties, and all the other terms under which he is willing to be employed, and if they are satisfactory to the one that hires, an agreement is reached and there is an end of controversy between them. The contract is a personal matter with which no other workman or employer has any right to interfere. It is a bargain between two competent contracting parties, and is nobody's business but their own. They are free from the restrictions of any other employer or employee, and are not subject to the control or dictation of any association or organization to which they do not belong, and to which they do not owe any allegiance. In the performance of such labor in a peaceful and orderly manner, the workman, whoever he may be, is entitled to the protection of the law, which guarantees equal privileges to all its citizens. These considerations of the relative rights of individuals engaged in labor pursuits, about which there ought not to be any dispute among well-informed men, do not conflict with the obligations which workmen assume when they voluntarily join labor organizations, except in the matter of personal honor which may be involved, and which may require submission to the conclusions of the majority.

The legal rights of such individuals unquestionably remain the same, irrespective of the question of such membership. They always must be deemed to reserve the abstract legal right of repudiating such membership whenever they so prefer, their withdrawal only occasioning such minor forfeitures or penalties as reasonable by-laws might inflict. They cannot be compelled to act against their will. Their personal right cannot be put in jeopardy.

In that view I fail to appreciate the anxiety of a certain learned jurist of another State, who, in a recent address, seemed to apprehend serious danger to the peace and welfare of our free institutions, occasioned by the manifestations of power and alleged defiance of authority on the part of certain labor organizations in the Western States. Such organizations, having vast power for good, must necessarily have great opportunities for evil. Capital having the power to combine by being incorporated, labor must have the same privilege of combining through the means of organization.

It does not follow that the membership of labor organizations cannot easily be kept within the law. Of course, they must not violate contracts or disobey the orders of the court or conspire to do unlawful acts, or intimidate other workmen who desire to work, but who do not belong to their body. They must be held to a strict accountability to the law, the same as all others. As a rule, their membership is composed of law-abiding citizens, who are as much attached to the true principles of our Government as is the learned jurist who went out on his way to criticise them, and I cannot perceive that the cause of personal liberty has suffered any detriment from their alleged attacks upon it. It is true that those of their membership who labor for railroad corporations occupy a peculiar relation to the public, possibly of a quasi-public character, and may owe certain obligations to such corporations, the public, or the State, which interferes at times with their entire freedom of action, but such a construction is not by any means clear, nor has it yet received the sanction of the highest judicial tribunal of any State or that of the United States.

These obligations, however, if they exist, must be reciprocal. The right to discharge and the right to quit must go hand in hand. One cannot well exist without the other, or else the parties are not upon an equality before the law. In my opinion the citadel of personal liberty in this country is more in danger of being undermined by the ill-considered opinions of some of its Judges, straining doubtful points and invoking quibbles in favor of corporate power, and creating legal fictions to cripple the efforts of honest labor struggling against great odds to assert its dignity, than from all the arbitrary demonstrations that were ever made by workingmen.

The wages of labor, as a general rule, should not be fixed by statute, but should be left free to be determined by negotiation or market rates. It is a safe argument that governments should do nothing that can as well be done by individuals.

The mercantile exchanges in our great cities are clamoring for relief from laws which restrict their business in accordance with old-fashioned plans and notions. The whole country is at last awakening to the impropriety of making our money metals a matter of merchandise by the Government itself, and are hoping that a patriotic Congress, soon to convene, will faithfully respond with promptitude to the demands of public sentiment in that regard. It is not to be inferred that all the efforts to which I refer to relieve business from existing legal and other restraints are to be regarded as commendable or can be accepted without serious question. Those who demand that money shall be free, that usury laws shall be abolished, and the charge for the use of money shall be a matter of contract between the borrower and the lender, can hardly expect a ready acquiescence in their proposition. Usury laws have existed from the earliest ages, and while they are confessedly in restraint of trade, and their utility has frequently been doubted, public sentiment has heretofore usually sustained them. Their beneficial influence may be felt in times of great financial depression, when the cupidity of men induces them to drive hard bargains, regardless of all other considerations. Experience has shown that municipal governments, as well as individuals, generally require the restraint and prudent care of law. The indebtedness which our municipalities are permitted to incur has been wisely limited and regulated. In that respect the principle of home rule has its exceptions as well as its advantages. Freedom from unjust and unnecessary taxation is what the people really demand, not relief from restrictions which retard imposition, prevent oppression, protect the weak, restrain the avaricious, and compel fair dealing.

A DOUBLE CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

Young Mr. McKeon and Mrs. Condon Elope Twice, the Second Time for Good.

Mrs. Alida Miller McKeon has begun suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for divorce from her husband, John William McKeon, on the grounds of abandonment. Mrs. McKeon is the daughter of wealthy George H. Hooper of 575 Greene avenue, and her husband's father is a millionaire wholesale clothier, John S. McKeon, also of Brooklyn's Eastern District. The plaintiff is now 23 years old. She married the defendant in 1888, when she was but eighteen years of age and he was twenty. Her complaint accuses her husband of having eloped with Mrs. Maria Condon, who is described as young, pretty, and lively. Mrs. Condon's husband is a plumber in Williamsburgh.

According to the story circulating in Williamsburgh, and which is admitted to be true by both lawyers in the case, C. F. Kinsley of Williamsburgh for the defendant and Mortimer S. Brown of 55 Liberty street for the plaintiff, young Mr. McKeon and young Mrs. Condon have devoted a great deal of time and energy in eloping with each other.

The elopement mentioned in the complaint is the second one in the case. More than two years ago McKeon, then a clerk in his father's store, met Mrs. Condon. Mr. Condon did not know of this meeting until he happened to go home one noon unexpectedly and found McKeon and Mrs. Condon lunching together. His animated inquiries led to an explanation from his wife that Mr. McKeon was the husband of one of her old friends who had happened to call. Mr. McKeon evidently called the next day, for Mrs. Condon and her child disappeared from Williamsburgh, and Mr. McKeon also disappeared the same day.

Eighteen months passed before the plumber found his wife, and then she was living with McKeon in Second avenue, near Ninety-second street. Condon took his child away with him and soon after condoned his wife's offence; McKeon at the same time receiving forgiveness from his wife, to whom he returned. He also returned to his duties in his father's store, where he received $25 a week salary. Of this he gave, he says, all but $2 a week to his wife, reserving that sum for cigarettes and car fare.

But existence in Williamsburgh with an allowance of only $2 a week was not all that a young man with sporting tendencies longed for. Again, on March 2 of this year, McKeon and Mrs. Condon eloped, the woman this time leaving her child, but taking all of the furniture with her to 1,083 Third avenue, this city.

For this offence McKeon is being sued for divorce and has been disowned by his father. But he finds life endurable, because his mother makes him an allowance, presumably of more than $2 a week, and Mrs. Condon aids in his support by sewing.

McKeon has answered the suit of his wife by a general denial, but his lawyer admits the principal facts, and says that in an amended answer he will make the defence of "recrimination." Just what that means in Williamsburgh Mr. McKeon's lawyer would not explain.

ABSCONDER BENECKE CAUGHT.

He Stole $22,000 in New York Last Year and Has Just Been Arrested in Toronto.

Richard Brandt, a member of the firm of H. H. Salmon & Co., importers of drugs and chemicals at 135 Front street, reported to Inspector McLaughlin, on Oct. 10, 1892, that Herman H. Benecke, his bookkeeper, had absconded with $22,000. Benecke obtained the money by means of forged endorsements on checks. He was married and about 35 years old.

An accurate description of Benecke was sent out from Police Headquarters. Inspector McLaughlin received a telegram on Friday from Chief Constable H. J. Grasett of Toronto, Canada, saying that he had arrested Benecke. Detectives Heidelberg and Sheridan started for Toronto with the necessary extradition papers, and Mr. Brandt accompanied them. Inspector McLaughlin received another despatch yesterday saying that Benecke had been remanded in Toronto until Tuesday.

DROVE A BOLT THROUGH HER BODY.

The Robbers Also Murdered the Woman's Wealthy Husband.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 29.—Freighters brought in word last night of the murder of a wealthy Italian sheep raiser, Maurice Gomez, and wife on a ranch east of here. An iron bolt was driven through the woman's body, pinning it to the floor. Robbery was the motive, and the robbers made it appear as if the crime was committed by Indians. The two children of the murdered parents cannot be found, and their fate is unknown.

Accused of Defrauding the Westminster.

Richard Cuyler Gordon, who says he is a commission merchant of Savannah, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with attempting to defraud the Westminster Hotel of a board bill of $112.65. Gordon, who is a good-looking, broad-shouldered man, six feet tall, said his wife had been doing a good deal of shopping, and that he had simply run out of money.

On Thursday he fell in with some friends and went on a "cruise." That took more money. He declared that he had no intention to defraud the hotel and would pay his bill as soon as he could communicate with his friends.

The clerk at the St. James Hotel says Gordon paid his first fortnightly bill there promptly. When the second was taken to his room, he and his wife were gone. They left behind them two large trunks. Gordon was unable to furnish $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow, and was locked up in the Yorkville prison.

Le Boutillier Brothers,

14th Street.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE SALE

Of Superior Summer Dry Goods.

Summer Silks.

Great Sacrifice of 3,000 yards 22-inch Figured India Silks, polka dots, stripes, and figures, on colored and black grounds. Actual value of this quality, 40c.; all at

25c.

Men's Outing Shirts.

Continuation of Extraordinary Sacrifice of men's fancy colored, laundried Shirts, Collar and Cuffs attached, in all sizes, great variety of choice designs, fine material, best manufacture, actual value $1.00.

50c.

Fourteenth Street.

Ladies' Outing Suits.

Extraordinary offering of Ladies' Outing Serge Suits, Skirt Jacket, in sizes 32 to 44 inch; actual value $6.50; will be closed out at

$1.98.

Dress Goods.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods, in neat stripes and checks, light weight, suitable for summer wear; two cases will be sold at

19c.

Fourteenth Street.

THE COMET THROUGH THE LICK LENS.

How the Mysterious Stranger Looks and What the Experts Think of It.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

Through the courtesy of Director Holden of the Lick Observatory the *Examiner* is enabled to place before its readers an exact reproduction of a photograph, made Thursday, July 13, by Prof. W. J. Hussey, of the comet now attracting attention in the northwestern sky.

In this may be seen what was doubtless the earliest apparition of the "secondary" comet. In the tail of the great comet is to be plainly discerned the nucleus of an "auxiliary" comet forming, just as the Holmes comet was seen to divide into separate components when Barnard photographed that very interesting object last November. Usually comets have been supposed to divide at the nucleus through some force not thoroughly understood, as in the case of the celebrated comet of Biela, or again when Sawerthal's comet of 1888 exhibited no less than three distinct nuclei. But with the Holmes comet, and that now under observation, the separation seems to be effected in the tail of the comet.

It would certainly seem from these photographs that the tail of a comet must be composed of solid particles, else how could a secondary comet be formed from it? The subsequent behavior of this latest formation will be observed with the greatest interest, and apparently all information on the subject will necessarily be derived from the photographic plate, since the Lick despatches state that the companion is not visually apparent through the telescope.

The plate herewith reproduced shows a curious appearance. The numerous stars on the plate are not shown as points, but as long and narrow streaks of light. When a photographic chart of any region of the sky is to be taken the telescope is made to exactly follow the stars throughout the diurnal motion by means of a clockwork attachment to the equatorial, thus carrying the camera westward with precisely the angular velocity of the earth in an easterly direction. If a successful picture is taken the stars will all show on the plate as perfectly round disks of light, the size of each disk depending entirely upon the magnitude of the star.

But when a comet is to be photographed it is necessary to make a long exposure with the camera always pointed at the nucleus of the comet. Now the comet is moving among the stars, and in the course of a lengthy exposure will have changed its position quite perceptibly. But all this time the camera has been kept carefully pointed on the comet's nucleus, therefore each star in the field leaves a distinct trail on the plate, and is not photographed as a point. The movement of the comet is plainly indicated by the length of each one of these trails. If the scale of the photograph be known it is possible to tell the exact movement of the comet by measuring the length of the stellar lines.

The plate taken by Prof. Hussey was exposed one hour and ten minutes, from 9:10 P. M. to 10:20 P. M., last Thursday evening. A great many stars are shown, as may be seen in the reproduction, but the plate was not large enough to include the full length of the comet's tail. Much more is shown, however, than was visible to the naked eye at this time.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The astronomers ardently desired to find out more about the companion comet, and by proper manipulation of the telescope it could undoubtedly have been seen through the great glass had not the inopportune approach of the comet to the moon prevented it. As it is, the astronomers can only wait, more or less patiently, for the comet to pass the moon a sufficient distance to allow of accurate observation. It will be some time before this occurs. In the mean time, the astronomers can talk over the wonderful discovery made and speculate on the cause and effect of a comet within the tail of another, an instance similar to which has never before occurred as far as history goes. They can speculate, however, and form theories, and this they are doing.

It is thought that it is not at all improbable now that there may be a material difference between the rates of speed of the two comets. The time since the discovery of the second comet has not been sufficient to allow this to be determined definitely, nor can it now be on account of the difficulty previously alluded to—the light of the moon. The method of ascertaining this, when the conditions become favorable, will be to take successive pictures of the wanderers in space and through delicate measurements find if the relative positions of the comets to each other are changed, or the positions in reference to the fixed stars in that portion of the firmament. Not only are these changes among the possibilities and even probabilities, but it may be that the comets are entirely separate, and in no way dependent upon or affected by each other. Though the second one appears to be in the tail of the first, this may be only apparent and caused by the relative positions of the bodies. The new one may be far out in space beyond the original, and on that account show but dimly. Its dimness may be due to its distance and not to a lack of size or brightness.

Still another explanation is that the second visitant was born of the first after much convulsion and display of heavenly fireworks. Some explosion in the main body, caused by the fierceness of its own internal fires, or, perhaps, by its meeting with some other vagrant like itself, may have formed the new body from a portion of its own mass. The dissolution of comets has been known, but never before have parts occupied relative positions such as are displayed this time, and this is the puzzling part of the business. Just how and why and wherefore the present phenomenon exists is a question the correct solution of which might be a discovery that would knock down some theories, revolutionize others, and in general upset many things accepted as scientific facts.

THE COMET AS SEEN AT THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

POST OFFICES IN BAD CONDITION.

Health Inspectors Condemn the Quarters of Eleven Branch Stations.

When Mr. Dayton visited the different branch Post Offices soon after becoming Postmaster he found the majority of them in bad sanitary condition. He accordingly wrote to President Wilson of the Health Department asking him to have the stations inspected.

The Health Inspectors who visited the stations discovered that Stations C, at Bank and Hudson streets; D, at Ninth and Stuyvesant streets; E, at Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street; G, in West 125th street; K, in Eighty-sixth street, near Third avenue; L, in East 125th street; M, in Amsterdam avenue, near 157th street; O, in West Thirteenth street; R, in Third avenue, near 150th street; S, in Kingsbridge, and T, in Tremont, were in a condition "dangerous to life and detrimental to health," because of defective plumbing, lack of ventilation, &c. The owners of the buildings were ordered yesterday to put them in good condition. This cannot be effectivly done, so far as the plumbing is concerned, with stations S and T, as there are no sewers near them. The remaining stations, A, B, F, G, H, P, and W, were found to be all right.

At the request of Postmaster Dayton the General Post Office will be inspected this week. The clerks employed in it are ready to make affidavits that its condition calls for heroic treatment.

A Fibre Company's Plant Burned.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 29.—The plant of the United Indurated Fibre Company was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning, only the pulp mill used in connection with the works being saved. The whole plant was valued at $200,000, and is the loss more than $100,000; insurance, $172,000.

The fire was caused by the explosion of gas from an overheated oven, and resulted from carelessness of Night Watchman Frederick O'Donnell, who was burned to death. The company manufactured indurated fire pails, tubs, &c., and had a branch establishment at Portland, Me., besides a branch office at New York, Chicago, and elsewhere.

BAD WEATHER FOR A RECORD.

High Head Seas and Swells Slowed Up the Campania.

The failure of the Cunarder Campania to break the record is attributed properly to the high head seas and swells she met on most of her voyage. The shore experts were only a minute out of the way in estimating her time as 5 days 15 hours and 10 minutes. She covered a short northerly course of 2,786 knots, which is four knots longer than the record course of the Paris. Her time was 5 days 15 hours and 9 minutes, and her average hourly speed was 20.61 knots. She was 45 minutes behind the record. Her daily runs were 491, 513, 514, 511, 512, and 245 knots. The average hourly speed of the Paris on her record trip, through quiet seas, was 20.70 knots. On her previous run to this port the Campania's average hourly speed was 21.11 knots, which is about two-fifths of a knot better than the best average hourly speed of the Paris.

Fun for Politicians and Their Friends.

To-morrow the John F. Ahearn Association will give its annual free excursion to the men, women, and children of the district, who will be taken up to Washington Park on the Hudson. On Tuesday Timothy D. Sullivan holds his annual barbecue at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. On Wednesday comes the great double event in the shape of Congressman Campbell's outing to Witzel's High View Park and the excursion of Police Commissioner Sheehan's crack club, the Pequod, to Donelly's Point View Grove on the Sound.

Mildest Kind of Shipwreck.

Fifteen passengers of the Ward line steamer Santiago, which, while on her way from Nassau to Santiago, stranded on Eleuthera Bank, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Cienfuegos. They say that when the Santiago struck there was hardly any shock. It was broad daylight, and the sea was smooth. They were transferred to the Cienfuegos, which came along two hours later, in the Santiago's boats. The Cienfuegos's skipper says the Santiago will be saved.

Deutsch & Co

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 22 St.

Clearing Sale of Dresses,

Travelling, Street, and Dinner Gowns.

$10, $15, 25;

Worth from $50 to $100.

TRIMMED HATS, $5;

Reduced from $15.

Capes and Jackets,

$5, $10, $15;

Worth from $20 to $35.

NICHES FOR 3,000 URNS.

Every Facility Is Provided, Yet the Mount Olivet Columbarium Is Almost Empty.

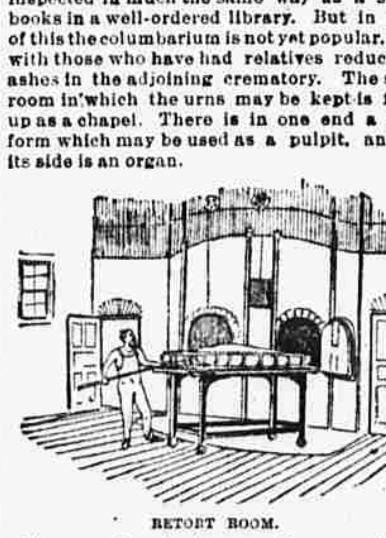
Any lingering prejudice against cremation as a manner of treating the body after death is likely to be removed by an examination of the latest improvements. One may now die with the assurance that a proper and picturesque place for funeral services, a scientifically arranged crematory, and a highly artistic columbarium are all provided under one roof—a tiled roof.

These are the advantages by which the Mount Olivet Crematory seeks to combat prejudice and create favorable impression in the minds of those who are not unalterably committed in favor of the old-fashioned burial, which was good enough for their fathers.

THE CREMATORY.

The company which has charge of this crematory recently remodelled its building on Mount Olivet, near the village of Fresh Pond, adding thereto a columbarium, with a capacity, as arranged at present, for 3,000 urns. The columbarium is built in Romanesque style, the tower story of white marble, the upper of yellow brick, surmounted by a red-tiled roof. Although the company since it began business, in December, 1885, has cremated 1,010 bodies, only six of them are represented in the 3,000 niches prepared for the urns in the columbarium.

Why this is so puzzles the officials, who think much of the arrangement of the building with its gallery running around the beautiful interior, whose urns may be placed or inspected in much the same way as a set of books in a well-ordered library. But in spite of this the columbarium is not yet popular, even with those who have had relatives reduced to ashes in the adjoining crematory. The same room in which the urns may be kept is fitted up as a chapel. There is in one end a platform which may be used as a pulpit, and by its side is an organ.



RETORT ROOM.

The crematory is, however, the most interesting part of the building. As the picture shows, it is back of the columbarium and the intervening room, where the bodies are prepared for the furnace. When a funeral train arrives at the crematory the body is taken to the columbarium, if religious ceremonies are desired, and if not, to the preparation room. In the latter place it is wrapped in a sheet wet with alum water. It is then put into a crate, which in turn is placed on a movable platform. This platform is run up in front of one of the furnace doors, and from there the crate is pushed into the furnace.

The alumized sheet conceals the body during the process of cremation; the only change which an observer can notice is the gradual shrinkage of the bulk within the sheet until nothing remains of a body of average weight but four or five pounds of gray ashes. This process takes three or four hours, and it is several hours later before the ashes can be removed from the retort to the receptacle, which may be placed in the columbarium, but which is usually taken away.

THE COLUMBARIUM.

If one decides to deposit an urn in the columbarium it would be well to leave the task to the company's men. When a SUN reporter visited the crematory he was accompanied by an officer of the company from the Houston street office, and a man who was carrying an urn containing the ashes of his wife. The officer wanted to carry the ashes, being accustomed to such burdens, but the husband insisted upon being the bearer. This was all right until, in taking a short cut from the village, a steep and slippery hill was climbed.

At a particularly steep spot some misstep resulted in officer, widower and urn starting on an unexpected race down hill, rolling most of the way. The urn first lost two silver handles, then two nickel legs, and finally was brought up sharp against a stone at the bottom of the hill, where it burst, scattering the ashes to the winds, except such of the heavier particles as settled in the long grass.

The Federation's Home Rule Fund.

The National Federation of America has received the following subscriptions to the home rule fund since its last report:

Timothy J. Lautalun, Treasurer Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, St. John, N. B.	$82 00
The Rev. H. F. Parke, Treasurer Branch I., Wheeling, W. Va.	124 00
John Darrah, President Division 3, A. O. H., Rahway, N. J.	52 00
The Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, Treasurer State of Massachusetts	2,000 00
Amount since last report	$2,258 00
Amount already acknowledged	36,777 86
Total to date	$39,035 86

$1,000,000

WORTH OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS

To be sold at 50 cts. on the dollar!

Our business has increased to such tremendous proportions that we have been compelled to increase our facilities for the prompt transaction of it. We have done so by obtaining possession of the three lower floors of No. 26 East 14th st., which gives us additional floor space to the amount of 6,000 square feet. When alterations are completed our store capacity will involve the whole of the immense structure, 22, 24, and 26 East 14th st., giving us the largest area devoted to FURNITURE AND CARPETS in the world.

But to complete these alterations—to make the changes necessary—involves a lot of work, moving and changing stock, and great expense. We propose to be compelled to do as little of this as possible, hence our determination to get rid of our stock as quickly as possible.

50c. ON THE DOLLAR should move it rapidly. The greatest bargains in New York are offered. There are over 350 styles of Chamber Suits on view in our store. On the second floor there are 2,000 samples of Upholstered Furniture for use in parlors. And there is no end of the styles in FANCY TABLES, CABINETS, &c.

A GREAT CARPET SPECIAL.

A new weave of Wilton Velvet Carpets, in very rich, mellow colorings, which, for the purpose of this sale, we offer at

97 cts. PER YARD—MADE AND LAID.
THIS IS A PRICE NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE.

There are many special bargains in all grades of Carpets and Mattings.

Baumann Bros.,

22, 24 and 26 East 14th St.,

NEAR UNION SQUARE.

MRS. GARDNER INDIGNANT.

She Wanted Her Husband Sent to an Asylum and Compelled to Support Her, Too.

William Gardner, a carpenter, of 165 West Twenty-fifth street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market yesterday and charged by his wife Josephine with being crazy.

"This is nonsense," Gardner said to Justice Hogan. "I'm not crazy at all."

"Yes he is," put in Mrs. Gardner. "He has fits of it. Sometimes he is as nice to me as he ever was. Then, all of a sudden, he will get angry and beat me until I am black and blue."

"When did he beat you last?" asked the Court.

"Last night, Judge, he beat me horribly."

Mrs. Gardner showed no evidences of ill treatment and Justice Hogan smiled.

"Well, is that all?" he said.

"Oh, my no!" exclaimed the woman. "He's just crazy jealous of me."

"You're right I am," said the prisoner. "And mighty good cause I've got to be."

"Well, did you ever!" exclaimed Mrs. Gardner.

"Judge," said the prisoner, "she goes out with other men, and only a short time ago I saw her riding in a street car with two men I didn't know. She wants me out of the way and this is the way she's doing it."

"Well," said Justice Hogan, "the Bellevue physician will have to determine whether you're crazy or not," and he committed the man for examination.

"Now, Judge," said Mrs. Gardner, "please bind him over to support me."

Justice Hogan looked at the woman in amazement.

"Madam," he said when he had recovered himself, "you can't make him support you while he's crazy."

Mrs. Gardner was very indignant, and left the court room mumbling to herself about the injustice of police courts.

THE SCRIPTURES NOT IN HARMONY.

Mrs. Scripture Will Have a Chance to Prove Her Husband Not Entitled to a Divorce.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge Alonzo Kellogg in granting a decree of divorce to Jeremie Scripture, a wealthy lumber dealer of Glens Falls, from his wife, Fanny E. Scripture, and has ordered the default opened.

The Scriptures were married in Kingsbury, N. Y., on July 4, 1864, and have a son. In 1880 Mrs. Scripture left her husband and came to this city. She alleged at the time that she was ill treated by him. In October, 1891, Mr. Scripture brought an action for divorce. Mrs. Scripture denied the charges, and made counter charges of cruelty. In May, 1892, Lawyer Leavitt of this city was notified that the case was coming up for trial. He applied for an adjournment, but it was denied by Judge Kellogg. On June 18 of the same year the decree of divorce was entered by default.

Mr. Scripture married again some time ago despite Lawyer Leavitt's notification that an application for the opening of the default was about to be made. Judge Kellogg refused to open the default, and an appeal was made to the General Term.

The Brooklyn Trolley's Last Victim Dies.

James Pettigrew died yesterday at the Brooklyn Hospital from injuries received by being struck by a De Kalb avenue trolley car on Friday morning. He was about to cross the street at De Kalb avenue when the car, which was going down the steep hill at a high rate of speed, struck him in the side and knocked him headlong a distance of ten or twelve feet. His skull was fractured, and he did not recover consciousness. He was born in Scotland seventy-seven years ago, and had been employed in the Assay office nearly half his life.

Suicide of a Septuagenarian.

Robert McKennett, aged 72 years, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself from a beam in the cellar of his house at 672 Bergen street, Brooklyn, after he had hacked his throat with a dull razor. He had been in ill health for some time.

EDWARD AUBARY'S DEATH.

There Is Some Suspicion as to Its Cause and the Brooklyn Coroner May Investigate.

The death of Edward Aubary, a brother of A. L. Aubary, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which occurred on Friday at the Brooklyn Hospital from a supposed attack of apoplexy, will probably be investigated by Coroner Kene. Mr. Aubary was 60 years old and eccentric and lived alone in a lodging at 126 Livingston street. Although he had no occupation his checks were never refused by the saloonkeepers in his neighborhood.

He was apparently in good health on Monday night, but early on Tuesday morning he was found partly unconscious in the gutter near his home, with a cut on the left side of his head. He was taken to his lodgings, and was, to all appearances, perfectly conscious when removed a few hours later to the hospital in an ambulance. There is some suspicion that he may have been assaulted during a dispute about some money which was owing him, and which, it is said, he was anxious to collect.

Practised Sparring on His Young Sister.

The attention of the Gerry society was called to the case of Gertie Nagengast, aged 14 years, of 554 West 126th street. Neighbors said the child was ill-treated by her mother and her brother John. John is 16 years old, and Gertie says he is taking sparring lessons, and likes to display his prowess in practising upon her. Her mother, she said, did not interfere with John's amusement. Gertie was taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

Her father said he would see that his daughter was not abused in the future. The case was adjourned a month, and the child was surrendered to her father.

An Excursion to Visit Dr. Burtsell.

Some of the friends of the Rev. Dr. Burtsell of Rondout are arranging a big demonstration for him. They hope that he will be restored to the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, in the fall, and they propose to visit him at his home on Sunday, Aug. 13. Mr. Berry of 453 Second avenue, who has charge of the arrangements, says that it will be the biggest excursion that ever went to Rondout. All of Dr. Burtsell's friends are invited to join, and a special train on the West Shore Railroad has been engaged to transport them.

Picked Up by a Naval Reserve Cutter.

John McCabe, 8 years old, fell overboard yesterday afternoon while playing at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street. William Sweeny of 440 West Fifty-ninth street, who was working on a brick scow, jumped for the boy and caught him by the arm as he was about to sink for the second time. A squad of the naval reserve, who were out practising in a cutter under command of Lieut. Renwick, picked up the man and boy. Neither was much the worse for the ducking.

A Father Sues His Son.

Joseph Muser has begun a suit in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn against W. G. Muser, his son, for an accounting and general relief. He alleges that his son has overreached him to the extent of $10,000, and the suit is for the recovery of that amount. Among other acts complained of, he charges his son with having received money from him to purchase a piece of property and with having it put in his own name. The plaintiff denies all the allegations.

Killed in a Powder Mill Explosion.

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., July 29.—No. 2 Corning mill of the American Powder Company blew up at 8:20 o'clock this morning. One man, William Clegg of Uxbridge, Mass., aged about 27, unmarried, was instantly killed. He had been working for the company two years. There were about 2,500 pounds of powder in the mill. The cause of the accident is a mystery. Last year the company lost two mills in the same way.

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