EMMA GOLDMAN ON TRIAL.

DETECTIVE JACOB'S GERMAN CALLED IN QUESTION.

He Translates from His Note Book Parts of the Anarchist Orator's Union Square Speech—A. Oakey Hall Appears for the Defence—Little Trouble in Getting a Jury.

Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, has been described by an hysterical writer in a local paper as a "golden-haired beauty." That might answer if Emma were golden haired or beautiful, but as she is neither, an amendment is in order. Gallantry, if that sentiment alone were consulted, would leave Emma's figure to the imagination of the reader, for it is distinctly pudgy, and there is no other word for it.

Her features are unequal, but the bad overbalance the good. The upper part of her face, her forehead, brows, and eyes, are almost beautiful, and her complexion would attract favorable notice even in a crowd of healthy out-of-door young women. Her nose is vague. It is not quite long enough, is a little too broad, and its angle should have been either more or less acute, and doubtless would have been if its owner had selected it. The fiery little Anarchist's mouth is the feature which suggests her character. It is small and the lips are distinctly defined, but they are thick and hard, and the under lip is forced beyond the perpendicular line of its mate by a square, projecting, defiant under jaw. Miss Goldman's hair is not abundant, and is a common light-brown in color. It is parted on one side in front, and scatters itself over her forehead in a breezy, independent way, and is confined in an unromantic little pug on the back of her head.

When Miss Goldman appeared before Judge Martine in General Sessions yesterday to stand trial on the charge of making an incendiary speech at Union Square, she at once took off her hat and gloves, produced a gilt-edge, leather-bound note book, and sat at her counsel's table in a business-like manner. She gave no evidence of nervousness or anxiety. She wore a black gown and black mannish jacket, the latter ornamented with a yellow rose, and at her neck was a circle of pink ruching.

Long before she arrived the back seats of the court room were occupied by a score of men and women who appeared to be sympathizers, but most of whom seemed to understand none of the proceedings until Detective Jacob, the first witness, read in German the notes of the defendant's Union Square speech, which he had taken at the time of its delivery. At no time was there a crowd in the court room, but there would have been if all who applied for admission had been successful. Men who looked as if they would like to create a disturbance were kept out.

Miss Goldman had for counsel A. Oakey Hall and his two partners, Lawyers Douras and Beyer. The picturesque ex-Mayor sat between his two associates, the defendant sitting back of them, and whenever Mr. Hall desired advice or information from the defendant he communicated his wish to Mr. Beyer, who spoke to Miss Goldman, and the return message reached Mr. Hall by the same route.

It is easier, apparently, to secure twelve good men and true to try an Anarchist than a club man who has given the rein to his angry passions. Possibly offences against society at large are less interesting than offences against a single member of society, for it is certain that the talesmen examined yesterday had fewer and less fixed opinions concerning the guilt or innocence of the prisoner than had the much greater number who were examined in the Ellison trial. Only about as many talesmen were rejected as it took to fill the box, nearly every other man being accepted.

One man was challenged by Mr. Hall because he shook his head seriously when asked if he had any prejudice against Anarchists, and answered: "Yes, sir; I'd cut 'em short, sir, these people who do not believe in the Bible. I'd cut 'em short."

Nearly every juror accepted said he disapproved of anarchy, but that that disapproval would not prevent his giving the defendant a fair trial.

Emma Goldman smiled contemptuously when a talesman said that the fact that the defendant is a woman would be likely to influence his judgment in her favor. This gallant talesman was excused by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who is conducting the case for the people.

The jury box was filled by 3 o'clock, with these twelve citizens:

Rudolph F. Emmerick, machinist, 191 Worth street.
Emanuel Weinberger, marketman, 568 Columbus avenue.
Michael Wachtel, retired merchant, 247 East Fifty-fifth street.
Stephen D. Ditchett, real estate, 2 New Chambers street.
David Friedlander, real estate, 303 East Forty-second street.
Charles G. O'Hara, Jr., salesman, 107 Liberty street.
Judson Johnson, salesman, Thirty-first street and East River.
James Hamilton, contracting carpenter, 217 West Fifty-third street.
Matthew Anderson, real estate, 2,652 Third avenue.
Cornelius McCarthy, saloon keeper, 902 Eleventh avenue.
Christian Hammel, retired merchant, 152 East Eighty-first street.
Albrecht J. Wagner, wine importer, 1,465 Third avenue.

The fact that a majority of the jurors are foreign-born seemed equally pleasing to counsel on both sides. Before the prosecution opened, Mr. Hall asked the Court to instruct Mr. McIntyre to designate which of the two counts in the indictment, both of which charged incendiary speeches made on Aug. 21, he proposed to move. Mr. McIntyre named the count referring to the evening speech, the others having been delivered in the afternoon, and then proceeded with his opening.

Mr. McIntyre made a simple, dignified presentation of the facts the people expected to prove, explained the statute, sub-division 3, section 451, of the Criminal Code, under which the charge was brought, and concluded with a statement of the harm the good name and welfare of the community would suffer if the law did not suppress promptly lawlessness of the character the defendant is charged with.

Detective Sergeant Charles Jacob was called as the first witness. He explained that he had been assigned from Police Headquarters to attend the Union square labor meeting on the evening of Aug. 21, with instructions to report to his superior officer any language or act which in his opinion was of an incendiary character. Jacob said that he spoke, read, and wrote German. He had made his notes at the meeting in the language, English or German, used by the speakers, and he produced a large note book containing the matter written down by him at the time. The detective was requested by Mr. McIntyre to read his notes in German and to translate them, sentence by sentence, into English. The witness did this, and this is the translation he gave of such of Emma Goldman's language as he noted while she spoke:

My friends and workmen, we have assembled here to speak of the improving of our condition, but with speeches only we can accomplish nothing. You must have courage. You want bread, but who will give it to you? No one will give it to you. If you want it you must take it. If you do not get it on your own demand, take it by force. Go out into the social revolution. Prepare yourselves. The capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed with pistols and clubs. You can defend yourselves with sticks and stones if attacked. [The crowd—"We will."

I tell you again: Organize and go and demand what you want, and, if it is not given, then take it by force. If you take bread alone it will not help you much. Take everything. [The crowd: "She's right; that we will do."] March to the palaces of the capitalists and demand your rights, and if they are not given to you take them by force. You will be attacked by the militia and the police. You must be prepared to defend yourselves with sticks and stones. Prepare yourselves. [The crowd: "That's right. We will! Hurrah for Emma Goldman!"] Either you will have to do what I tell you, or you can go home quietly, lay yourselves down, and die of hunger. You can't accomplish anything by making speeches. You must act, and if you want to act you must prepare yourselves, so that you will be able to defend yourselves. [The crowd: "She's right; we must prepare ourselves!"] It is true we are not prepared while we know that the police are with sabres, but we also know where weapons are to be obtained. [The crowd: "You bet we do! We know where to go to get them!"] We are living in a time when you must act. The law will not fill your empty stomachs. The laws are made for the rich and not for the poor. The rich are living in luxury. Their wives and children have the best, while your wives and children are starving and running about in rags. [The crowd: "You are right! We know it!"] Now you know what you have to do, prepare yourselves. Hey! anarchy live!

Jacob then testified that he had brought the defendant from Philadelphia, where she had been arrested on information given by him.

During the direct examination Miss Goldman eyed the witness closely, and two or three times smiled as if she were criticsing the translation. Mr. Hall rose to cross-examine the witness, but first said to him:

"Having ended your speech to the jury allow me to look at your note-book."

The witness complied with this request, and Mr. Hall examined him sharply as to the manner in which he had made the notes. The witness explained this satisfactorily, and Mr. Hall next attacked him as to bias.

Q.—How did you happen to go to that meeting? A.—Was sent by Inspector McLaughlin.

Q.—Hoping to hear some incendiary language? A.—Had no idea.

Q.—But you were gratified that you did hear such language? A.—No.

Q.—You were interested? A.—Officially; enough to make an intelligent report to my superior.

Q.—When did you come to this country? A.—Born here.

Q.—Ah! Where did you learn German? A.—At home and in school. I was detailed for several years at the German theatre and learned much of the language there.

"What was the German word you translated 'force?'" asked Mr. Hall.

The witness answered to this "Kraft," but afterward corrected himself and said that Kraft meant "strength" or "power," and that the German word for force is "Gewalt." Then Mr. Hall gave to the witness a paper, on which five catchwords were written in German. The detective, at counsel's request, translated the words readily, but Emma Goldman's smiles at one translation was an unintended "prompt" that he had made a mistake. He looked at the paper again and at once corrected himself, saying that the word he had mistranslated was badly written and looked like the German for "wares," but he saw, on second examination, that it was the German for "defend."

To Mr. McIntyre the witness said his parents were German, and German was their family language. He was teaching his own children German.

This ended the first day's session.

Mr. Hall told a SUN reporter that the defence will contend that the Union square meeting was not an unlawful assemblage, and will deny the accuracy of witness Jacob's report of Miss Goldman's speech. Her own notes of the speech will be offered in evidence.

The trial goes on to-day.

ELEVEN MORE CASES AT BRUNSWICK.

This Makes a Total of 93 Now Down With Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—To-day eleven new cases of yellow fever in Brunswick were reported and one death. This gives a total of ninety-three cases under treatment and of fifteen deaths up to date. The percentage of deaths is the smallest ever known, being less than ten per cent. The total number of cases to date has been, according to the official reports, 140.

The new cases are Dr. Robert Burford, who has been one of the most prominent physicians in fighting the plague; Thomas Larentzon, B. Davis, and Diana Briggs, white; W. Timmons, Dick Allen, W. Johnson, Venus Wheeler, Jane Jones, William Andrews, and Julia Jones, colored. Timothy Hennipen, white, who nursed J. R. Muller, who died, was the death reported. An infant also died and was reported to have had yellow fever, but the attending physicians denied it.

Three new cases were also reported on Jekyl Island, that famous resort of New York sportsmen, Lewis Walter, Mrs. H. Holsen, and John Berry. There are other suspicious cases on the island, and the Northern members of the club whose preserves there are among the finest in the country, will have to defer visits to the place until January in all probability.

Two new cases are reported on St. Simon's Island, Irene Wood and Alfred Wood. Many Brunswick people spent their nights on this island during the early stages of the epidemic, and it is doubtless just as much infected as the city itself.

Surgeon Murray and staff have completed their investigations at points where there was good reason to believe yellow fever existed. He announced to-day that the fever existed positively at five places: Brunswick, Jesup, St. Simon's, Jekyl Islands, and Fancy Bluff. The cases at Gardia and Bellevista can only be classified as suspicious.

Surgeon Murray went to Jesup to-day to direct the removal of any more of the residents of that place who might desire to go into the detention camp. Those remaining are of the belief that the fever will not spread.

Further investigation has satisfied Surgeon Murray that Waycross is not infected. Careful examination was made in the case of Crawley, and as there has been no further fever in his family the cause of his death is to-day officially pronounced as malaria.

The investigation of another Government physician at Naresboro has satisfactorily refuted the story that there were cases there.

Surgeon Carter will arrive in Savannah tomorrow morning. He is on his way from Washington to take charge of the entire district between Brunswick and Jesup. His work is to form all refugees into camp and prevent the further spread of the disease. It was through refugees camping out at Gardia that fever was introduced into Jesup. It is reported that refugees are at several other points between Brunswick and Jessup.

MISSIONARY THORNTON KILLED.

Murdered by Alaska Indians While at His Post of Duty in that Territory.

AUBURN, Me., Oct. 4.—A telegram has been received by John S. Pratt of this city, a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, announcing the murder in Alaska of Harrison R. Thornton, Mr. Pratt's son-in-law, a missionary at Cape Prince of Wales, 1,300 miles from Sitka, the nearest telegraph station. The despatch is from Judge Thornton of San Francisco, uncle of Missionary Thornton, and says that the latter was shot by the natives Aug. 20, and that Mrs. Thornton is on her way home. No further particulars have been learned. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt expect their daughter to reach home in about a week.

Mr. Thornton was in the employ of the American Congregational Missionary Society, and had been in Alaska nearly three years. After the first year he returned to New York city and took a medical course. Here he met Miss Nedi Pratt of Auburn, Me., who was engaged in home mission work, and to whom he was married in April, 1892. They left at once for the mission fields in Alaska.

In his last letter home Missionary Thornton wrote that the natives were peaceable when not under the influence of liquor. When intoxicated they were dangerous. The natives threatened to shoot Mr. Thornton and his wife only a few days before the last letter was sent. Firearms were pointed at them. Mr. Thornton was 36 years old. He was a native of Virginia, and was a graduate of Hampden Sidney College.

The Missionary Society received this telegram yesterday from W. T. Harris, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, at Washington:

Thornton killed by natives Aug 19. Mrs Thornton has arrived at San Francisco on cutter Corwin.

Mr. Thornton was the only white man within fifty miles, the nearest being Mr. Lopp, who is in charge of the Government reindeer station at Port Clarence.

Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, while walking on the beach last October, were fired at by a drunken native without warning, and six months before a native under the influence of liquor tried to stab Mr. Thornton with a heavy hunting knife.

A JEALOUS WIFE'S REVENGE.

Mrs. Follen Throws Vitriol Over Her Rival, Disfiguring Her for Life.

Mrs. Mary Follen of Hudson Park, on the outskirts of New Rochelle, emptied a bottle of vitriol in the face of Mrs. C. Traphagen in the latter's bakery on Huguenot street, on Tuesday afternoon. The acid ran all over the woman's face and down her neck. Some of the vitriol fell into her mouth, which was wide open at the time the acid was thrown. The membrane of the mouth and part of the tongue were eaten away, and the throat was badly burned. Her face will probably be disfigured for life.

Mrs. Follen entered the bakery shortly after 2 o'clock and presented a bill of her husband's for painting Mrs. Traphagen's house. Mrs. Traphagen objected to one of the charges, and the other woman suddenly drew out the bottle of vitriol from under her dress and threw its contents in Mrs. Traphagen's face. Mrs. Follen was arrested yesterday afternoon.

She is about 45 years of age, and has been a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for a number of years. She is also a constant churchgoer.

She says Mrs. Traphagen has alienated her husband's affections and ruined her home. The two, she adds, have been holding clandestine meetings for the past year.

Mrs. Traphagen has not been living with her husband for several years, although there has been no legal separation.

MEXICO'S DAY AT THE FAIR.

The White City Freshened and Beautified by a Deluge of Rain.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—With the return of fair weather to-day the attendance at Jackson Park ran up to the average counted upon for the last month of the Exposition. The park was in excellent condition, the rain washing the buildings and freshening the foliage. The special attractions also drew many people.

Mexico's celebration contributed largely to the entertainment of sightseers, while the fireworks to-night swelled the record of admissions by many thousands.

While Mexico was celebrating Rhode Island had a general inspection of exhibits by Gov. Brown and members of his party. To-morrow Gov. Brown will preside over the festivities of Rhode Island day, attended by the Newport Artillery, which arrived to-day.

Honors were showered upon the architects of the World's Fair to-day by the Committee of Awards. All the architects who designed the big buildings received medals, and similar decorations were given to a number of architects of State buildings. Charles B. Atwood of New York will receive medals for the Fine Art Gallery, the peristyle, the big railroad station, the club house on the lagoon, and the Public Comfort building. George B. Post of New York will get a medal for Manufacturers' Hall; McKim, Mead & White of New York for Agricultural Hall, the New York State building, White Star building, and *Puck's* home. Peabody & Hearns receives decorations for Machinery Hall, Massachusetts building, and the Colonnade and Obelisk, and Richard M. Hunt of New York for the Administration building.

To-day's paid admissions to the Fair were 174,755.

Contract Prison Labor.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4.—The Minnesota Thresher Company has agreed to employ one-half of the convicts in the State prison for two years at the rate of "31" cents a day.

ANGEL DANCERS ON TRIAL

"GOD THEIR COUNSEL," AND SILAS THE PURE CROSS-EXAMINES.

Old Mr. Storms Says the Angels Danced Over the Tea Table, Broke Dishes, and Burned Bibles—John the Baptist Says the Devil Was the Dish-Breaker.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 4.—The party of religious fanatics known as the Park Ridge Angel Dancers, who have been in Hackensack jail for the past five months, were placed on trial before Judge Van Valen to-day under the first indictment against them, which charges them with maintaining a disorderly house in the dwelling of old Herman Storms at Pascack, now called Woodcliff. The court room could not contain the eager throng which pressed for admission, and after the proceedings commenced Judge Van Valon ordered that no person who retired should be readmitted to the overcrowded room. Just before the angel dancers appeared, Mrs. Maria Storms, the wife of Herman, and their son Garret, who were released from jail shortly after arrest, were brought in by Sheriff Bogert and were arraigned under a similar indictment. Then the angel dancers came in: Mnason T. Huntsman; John McClintock, known as "John the Baptist," his right hand held aloft; Daniel Gaines, otherwise "Silas the Pure;" Mary Stewart, alias "Thecla," clothed in black; Jane Howell, alias "Phœbe," wearing an old brown waist, patched in several places; old Eliza Berry and Mary Storms, in white. Richard Storms, the Rutgers College graduate, sat with his mother and sister.

When the prisoners were asked if they had any counsel, Mnason replied:

"I have God."

Judge Van Valen said:

"We don't deal in visionary things here. We deal with things in the flesh. Do you desire to have counsel assigned you?"

All answered "No," and the Judge told them they could challenge any juror they wished, but they did not exercise this privilege.

When Herman Storms, the State's first witness, took the stand people leaned forward to hear better the story of the old man who was said to have been persecuted and robbed by the religious zealots led by Mnason after the Storms family had been broken up. Mr. Storms, with much coaching from the prosecutor, remembered how Mnason and others came to his farm five years ago. They were not there by his invitation, but they came and went at will, and had matters pretty much their own way until last May, when they were arrested. They had all manner of noisy demonstrations in the house.

At the command of Mnason, Mrs. Howell and others walked over the tea table one evening, stepping into the food and breaking the dishes. Mrs. Howell walked around fourteen times, when Mnason and Mary Storms joined her, and all went through the same performances. They all stepped into a fresh baked cake, and because Mrs. Storms said she didn't approve of this, Mrs. Howell compelled her to clean up the "muss." One night, after Storms had retired, Mnason led all the women into his room and they danced around the bed. When, after indulging all manner of insult, the witness ordered Mnason away, the evangelist said:

"I dare you to put me on the road, you black devil," and he didn't dare. On another occasion Mnason said:

"I'll bring you under, you devil. I'll subdue you, by the Eternal God."

Storms said he once found Mnason and Mrs. Howell together near the barn, and this was the only suggestion of immorality in the case. He told how the angel dancers had a grand row in the dining room on the morning of their arrest, when they broke nearly all the dishes, scattered food over the floor, threw molasses all over the walls and ceiling, and made a tremendous racket. Mr. Storms subsequently told how Mrs. Howell and his daughter Mary burned four Bibles, Mnason standing by and shouting in approval:

"That's right; it's nothing but a dime novel!"

On another occasion the angel dancers took hold of the edges of a blanket and danced wildly around the room shouting and singing hymns.

When the old man concluded his testimony he was cross-examined by his daughter Mary in a manner which confused him and established that young woman in the good opinion of the audience. She showed that at the time he said the blanket dance took place the angel dancers were in Hackensack jail. Silas the Pure compelled Storms to admit that he did not think his wife or daughter was guilty of immorality as charged.

These incidents added to the interest of the case, and the frequent demonstrations in the audience indicated that popular sympathy, outside of the large Pascack contingent, favored the prisoners.

Joseph Mackey, the *Guide* publisher, gave the prisoners good character, and in reply to a question as to what denomination the prisoners belonged, said they were simply Christians, their object being to glorify God in their own way, which was that of purity and simplicity. Richard Storms swore he had never seen anything wrong about his father's house; that these people were moral, and they did not separate his father and mother.

Thomas Alvosa was a unique witness from East Milton, Mass. He wore a red sweater, bearing the words in gold, "Blood and Fire Band." He said he was a stonecutter by trade, and was led by the spirit of God to visit Woodcliff, where he found a band of brethren similar to that at his home. The last witness for the day was John the Baptist. He said he was a preacher for God, had spoken in twenty-one States in Baptist and Methodist churches, and, hearing of Mnason's good people, went to join them. He denied that there were any immoral practices among them and declared their only object to be the worship of God. They all worked faithfully on the Storms farm, and never did the old man or his family harm. As to the row when the dishes were broken, the witness said the spirit of the devil got into the place and broke them.

The case will probably be finished to-morrow, and there is a prevailing belief that the prisoners will be convicted.

SOME THORNS FOR MR. ROSEBORN.

Casino Employees Clamor for Money He Hasn't Got—All Get Their Pay.

There was a gathering of chorus girls, lithograph men, and other employees at the Casino yesterday morning, and a clamor for salaries. They had understood that Mr. H. W. Roseborn, the lessee, would be on hand to settle, but he did not appear. Rudolph and Albert Aronson, Sydney Rosenfeld, and Manager Charles Barton waited for him for over an hour. Messengers were sent to his house, and in response his brother appeared and said that it was impossible for Mr. Roseborn to come because he was ill and had no ready money. There was something like $4,500 required to settle the claims of the company.

The creditors were gathered in the theatre, and Manager Barton assured them from the stage that their money would be forthcoming at 7 o'clock in the evening. They were satisfied at this and left. Messrs. Aronson and Rosenfeld succeeded in raising the money during the afternoon, and the chorus was paid off on time last night.

The orchestra was also paid. Rudolph Aronson said last night that there was no backer found for the company, but he and Mr. Rosenfeld would be able to keep it running all right. The principals expect to be paid off to-day, when it is thought they will find a backer.

Mr. Roseborn is quoted as being willing to assign his lease at any time. The performance went off without interruption last evening.

The Northwest's Bounteous Wheat Crop.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4.—Receipts of wheat during September were almost unprecedented. The Duluth receipts for the month were 5,100,949 bushels. The railway companies in St. Paul say that wheat receipts will be still larger this month, and they are making preparations to take care of the freight.

The Pillsbury estimate of 70,000,000 bushels as the yield of the Northwest is now conceded to be too low, and the farmers expect to run over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. Freights are rising, and the rate is now 2½ cents a bushel from Duluth to Buffalo.

To Build a Bridge at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4.—The levying court of this (Pulaski) county yesterday entered into a contract with the Little Rock Bridge and Terminal Company to build a bridge across the Arkansas River at this point. The proposition was made for the purpose of giving the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad a crossing to this side, that road having been shut out by the Missouri Pacific several months ago. The county is to pay $200,000 in ten annual installments of $20,000 each.

Striking Switchmen Return to Work.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 4.—The striking switchmen on the Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley roads held a conference with Vice-President J. F. Harahan, who arrived in Memphis yesterday, and the result of it was that they returned to work this morning. On the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern the striking switchmen were discharged this morning. Matters are at a standstill in the Memphis and Charleston yards

PASTOR STOECKER TO SAIL TO-DAY.

He Tells the German Y. M. C. A. that the Bible Solves All the Questions of the Day.

The Rev. Dr. Adolf Stoecker of Berlin made other speech in the Young Men's Christian Association building in Twenty-third street last night, but this time he did not speak of the Jews or the Social Democrats. The meeting was called by the German branch of the Y. M. C. A. and Dr. Stoecker spoke mainly of the work of Christian organizations. He began with this short prayer:

"Peace and mercy unto all who have the love of Christ in their heart. Amen."

DR. STOECKER.

"The Christian world of culture," he then went on, "is sick, and only Christianity can cure it. In the Bible—the Old Testament as well as the New—is the solution of all the questions of the day. The question of socialism is agitating the German empire. Princes are worried about it; Ministers cannot sleep on account of it. And yet the old Kaiser William found the solution of that question when he said, 'You must spread the spirit of the Gospel.'"

Among other things, Dr. Stoecker said:

"Prince Bismarck cannot be considered a friend of the Church. He only looks at it in the Roman light, and as a part of the Roman institution. But at heart he is a Christian, and when he uttered the sentiment, 'We Germans fear only God,' he spoke from his heart. In the same way our young Kaiser is a God-fearing Christian reformer.

"The Jewish question and socialism are merely the result of a falling away from the Gospel."

After his speech Dr. Stoecker held an informal reception. He sails for Europe to-day.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC CONTEST.

A Philadelphia Banking Firm Tells Why a Change of Management is Essential.

Messrs. Charles D. Barney & Co. of Philadelphia have issued a circular letter to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in which they strongly urge them to send their proxies for the coming election to the committee composed of Messrs. August Belmont, J. Horace Harding, Brayton Ives, Donald Mackay, and Winthrop Smith. Messrs. Barney & Co. say that the 21,700 shares of stock stand in the names of these five gentlemen on the company's books, while ten of the candidates named by the official proxy committee have but 12,800 shares registered in their names.

Referring to the argument advanced by the Northern Pacific directors that the interests of stockholders "will be better served by wisely treating present conditions than by nourishing complaints of the past," Messrs. Barney & Co. say:

We appeal to you, should a management be elected that announces to you in their candidacy that they will forget the past, which includes the Rocky Fork and Cook City Railroad purchase, Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railroad purchase, Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad purchase and lease, Seattle Belt Line construction, Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad lease, Chicago and Calumet Railroad construction, and the Wisconsin Central Railroad lease.

The records show that some of your directors were interested in the selling of these roads to your company, and the records further show that one of them alone has entailed a net loss upon your company of over $1,000,000 per annum, an amount equal to 4 per cent. per annum on your preferred stock.

When there is a possibility of stopping some of this loss, should not the stockholders insist that it be done, and that restitution to your company be compelled? All the operations mentioned were entered into by the present Board of Directors of which Mr. Villard was Chairman, and notwithstanding the report of your stockholders' committee exposing these losses, your Board of Directors added insult to injury by endorsing Mr. Villard in the most laudatory terms and extolling his services to our company on the occasion of his retirement. Hardly a month had elapsed after you received copies of these resolutions when the placing of your property in the hands of receivers was announced—a much more fitting endorsement of Mr. Villard's services than the resolution of the Board.

A further proper criticism of the present members of your Board, which has proven so costly to many of you, is the dishonesty of the semi-official information imparted to you. You were informed verbally and by published interviews—all the truth of which was never denied—that the dividend on the preferred stock due July 15, 1892, had been earned, the money to pay it was in bank, and it would be paid. The next day by unanimous vote of the Board it was stated, because it had not been earned, and because the company had not the money to pay it with.

You were told in the same manner of the million dollars and more preferred stock that would be cancelled by the winning of the "Manitoba land suit." You were not told until months later that by a process of "bookkeeping" the larger amount of that money was diverted to the general uses of the company. You have probably not yet been informed that your directors bought for your company on margin preferred stock at $60 to $70 per share, which your company is still so carrying if it has not been sold out at a large loss.

You were told in the same manner of the impossibility of receivers being appointed, when for days the application for receivers had been prepared and was ready to be filed. You were told of the profits from the Wisconsin Central and Chicago and Northern Pacific leases when it stands admitted now by the referees and confirmed by the courts that there were nothing but losses, the total aggregating $2,500,000.

It is understood that Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Co. have given assurances that they will support the Belmont committee, and that they will receive proxies from other important foreign interests.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSIONS.

An Average of Over Fifteen Hundred Passengers a Week on These Trains.

The returns made by the trunk lines of the business done by the day coach excursion trains to the World's Fair show that the September travel by these trains out of New York was more than double that during the period from July 24, the date of the first excursion, to Aug. 31. The total number of west-bound passengers from this city during the ten weeks to Sept. 30 was 15,174, of which 7,993 were carried in September. The approximate statement of the passengers carried by each road and the percentage of each is as follows:

	September		July 24 to Sept. 30	
	Passengers.	Per cent.	Passengers.	Per cent.
Erie	2,445	30.6	3,733	24.6
O. and W.	1,047	13.1	2,309	15.2
West Shore	834	10.4	1,685	11.1
Lehigh Valley	845	10.5	1,632	10.8
D., L. and W.	596	7.5	1,538	10.1
N. Y. C.	610	7.6	1,510	10
B. and O.	779	9.8	1,460	9.6
Pennsylvania	835	10.5	1,306	8.6

Asking a Co-receiver for Georgia Central.

Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court will hear argument in Washington to-day on the application for the appointment of a co-receiver with H. M. Comer of the Central Railway and Banking Company of Georgia. D. H. Chamberlain, formerly Governor of South Carolina, has been suggested by some of the Southern interests, but it is thought more probable that Capt. R. S. Hayes, who is the nominee of the New York security holders, will be appointed, if the Judge grants the petition for a co-receiver. Capt. Hayes is one of the directors of the Richmond Terminal Company, and has had great experience in railroad affairs. Application will be made for a rehearing of the decision in the Southwestern Railway case, under which it was held that the Southwestern was first liable under the terms of the tripartite mortgage.

Louisville and Nashville Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company in Louisville yesterday, the following directors were elected: August Belmont, J. A. Horsey, Arnold Marcus, William Mertens, H. F. Garth, J. D. Probst, Thomas Rutter, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Anthon of New York, Edmund Smith of Philadelphia, John D. Taggart, M. H. Smith, John A. Carter of Louisville, Ky.

The Board organized by the election of the following officers: August Belmont, Chairman; M. H. Smith, President; S. R. Knott, First Vice-President; A. M. Quarrier, Second Vice-President; W. W. Thompson, Treasurer; J. H. Ellis, Secretary.

GIRLS AT CARTE AND TIERCE.

A NEW DIVERSION AT THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE.

Graceful Fencers in Silken Hose Delight the League by Their Expertness with the Flashing Foils—Three Dainty Figures.

"En garde!"

Stamp! Stamp!

The sparks flew merrily, the foils clashed, and the Professional Woman's League held its breath with excitement. It was the regular Wednesday afternoon meeting, and the time was being devoted to fencing. The League members crowded the parlors at the headquarters, 29 West Thirtieth street. Such an attendance had not been known since the day when Miss Blanche Weaver mounted a table and did Delsartean poses, or the warm afternoon when Leontine danced the ballet to the League's entire satisfaction. Everybody listened with interest while Miss Olive Oliver read her paper on "Fencing." The League always listens politely to anything. The members would make good teachers in that "kindergarten for audiences," which one of the League women suggested to Sorosis.

But they were not at all sorry when Miss Oliver closed amid loud applause. This was not because Miss Oliver's paper was not good. It was fine; everybody agreed on that. It told all about swords and duels and fencing in all lands and all times. But the dead bones of history are not half as interesting as the flash of swords wielded by shapely arms, or the poise of trim little feet as they execute a *pas seul*. So there was a great deal of applause when Miss Oliver finished her paper and disappeared through a door.

But that was nothing to the acclamation which greeted her when she reappeared, clothed in flaming scarlet, and attended by two lovely satellites in blue and black. Miss Oliver wore a red velvet jacket, a red skirt, reaching to the knees, black tights, and light, fleecless fencing shoes. Her lovely satellites were Miss Pauline Willard and Mrs. Hattie Neffen. Miss Willard wore a white silk shirt waist, pale blue silk skirt, reaching, like the others, to the knees, and light blue tights. Mrs. Neffen looked striking in an entire costume of black silk. The three figures, the scarlet, the pale blue, and the black, lined up before the spectators and saluted. Miss Willard and Mrs. Neffen have taken only nine lessons from their teacher, Miss Oliver, but they went through the salutes with such grace and skill that all the League members present registered a mental vow to learn fencing before another moon should wax and wane. Being actresses, that was the regulation form of the vow.

When the fencers put on their "chest protectors" and masks, things began to look serious, and the League took the deep breath before mentioned. Miss Oliver drew first blood, as it were, after the foils were crossed, but Miss Willard returned an immediate Roland for her Oliver. Then Mrs. Neffen had a bout with the shapely teacher, and the chest protectors came in for some more prodigious thrusts.

Miss Oliver, who, like so many clever people, hails from San Francisco, is tall and graceful. She says that before she commenced fencing she would have passed for a member of the awkward squad.

"I was ungainly," said Miss Oliver, and while she was too modest to say "and behold how graceful I am now" she couldn't help hearing murmurs to that effect from her admiring audience. The upshot of the meeting was a baker's dozen of applicants for fencing lessons, and another wave of prosperity for the League. Everybody went away in high good humor after signing the register, and nobody seemed to know or care who it was that wrote in bold characters across the page "Love One Another." They seemed to think that it had no particular significance, and when the Victoria Bateman affair was suggested merely said:

"She knew the free advertising she wanted, and the subject has been dropped."

DUPED WITH MEDICAL TRICKS.

A Young Woman's Career and Arrest in Boston—Her Confederate.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Minnie Copeland and Dr. Frank P. Moore, alias "Dr. Hall," are under arrest here. Mrs. Copeland is young and pretty, and insists that she is a trance medium. She says furthermore that she is the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter, and that she was born in mid-ocean on Christmas Day. She is said to have told her visitors who sought revelations that she had "a sure thing" in the Louisiana lottery. She declared, the police say, that she was the niece of Paul Conrad of the lottery organization, and that on certain months of the year he allowed her to draw the capital prize for a certain sum. For $100 she could draw a $1,500 prize. For $200 she could draw $3,000, and $300 would get $5,000. One of those who was caught by this bait is Mrs. Mary A. Ham, who lives at the Highlands. She wanted to get $3,000 of the capital prize, but all the money she had at the time was $170. This was accepted, however, and it was arranged that the $21 balance should come out of the $170 when the drawing took place. The drawing was to be on a certain day, and on the Saturday after that Mrs. Ham was to call at the office of the medium and receive her money. She called, but instead of getting the $3,000 which she counted on, she got the information that the medium had moved away on the previous day. She reported the case to the police, and they found that the medium had been making money out of the unsuspecting inhabitants of Boston.

The woman's headquarters were at 608 Shawmut avenue. Her confederate, so the police assert, was Dr. Frank E. Moore, who had moved away and a room at 308 Shawmut avenue. She referred every doubting Thomas to Dr. Moore, who endorsed her so well that no one seemed to suspect collusion between them. The woman was arrested just as she was about to take a carriage to go to the railroad station, her baggage being marked for Cincinnati. Dr. Moore was arrested later this afternoon at Worcester. He was mixed up in a similar case here two years ago, the police say. The woman is only 18 years old.

MRS. CYRUS W. FIELD, MILLINER.

Her First Day as a Shopkeeper Was Pretty Hard, but She's Plucky.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field entered upon the practical duties of a milliner yesterday. It was the opening day of her store at 210 Fifth avenue, and many society women went there to see one of their set sell hats and bonnets. Mrs. Field kept up a smiling countenance all day, and made believe that she liked it.

"But, oh," she said at the close, "I never passed through such a time before in my life. It was a great deal harder than I had anticipated. A great many of my friends came in, some to buy bonnets, others to promise that they intended to buy bonnets, and all of them saying 'Oh, Mrs. Field, I think you're so plucky!' And you're doing so much to help women!' But none of them suspected that I felt more like running away and crying than I did like standing there and showing them bonnets.

"But I guess it will all come out right. All my old friends will stand by me and help me. Many ladies with whom I used to dine and drive came here to-day and looked at my stock of bonnets. They're real lovely bonnets, too; new from Paris. I told them that if they didn't need a new bonnet they might want their old ones made over. We're not proud here; we do everything in the millinery line.

"I tell you I was very happy when one lady handed me a fifty-dollar bill for two bonnets and a veil. It was the first money I ever earned in my life."

ROBBERIES AT RYE.

Houses Looted at Rye and a Telegraph Messenger Held Up by Day.

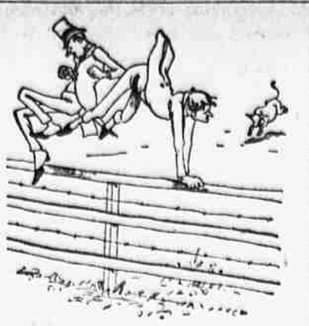
The burglars in Westchester county seem to grow bolder every day, and robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent. The more recent ones have been in the neighborhood of Rye. The residence of E. M. Fulton, Jr., on the post road, was entered a few nights ago and over $600 worth of silver was stolen, including a handsome drawing-room tea set and two prize cups won by Mr. Fulton at the Westchester county fair in 1892.

The house of Mrs. E. P. Cowles on the Milton road was also entered, but nothing was taken. The burglars, who had collected together some of the silver on the lower floor, had evidently been scared off by the barking of the dogs outside.

Edward Owens, the sixteen-year-old messenger of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was held up by a robber on the Grace Church road on Monday afternoon. While the boy was driving along in his messenger cart the highwayman jumped out from some bushes at the side of the road and seized the horse by the bridle. He threatened to kill the boy unless he gave up his money. Owens, who had about $10 in his pocket, offered the man 10 cents, saying that that was all he had with him. The robber took the money and disappeared.

An Addition to the Flower Hospital.

Flower Hospital, at Sixty-third street and Avenue A, founded and endowed by Gov. Flower, is to be enlarged. An excavation was begun recently for an addition to be built against the western side of the main building. The addition is to be used as a medical ward, and will have room for sixty people. The estimated cost is $45,000.



Over They Go

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