WARNER MILLER HOPEFUL.

HE LOOKS FOR REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN STATE AND NATION.

Herkimer County Names Him for Delegate to the State Convention and Allows Him to Choose His Associates—He Responds with a Speech, in Which He Draws Contrasts Between the Results of Republican and Democratic Administrations.

HERKIMER, Sept. 4.—The Republican County Convention was held here to-day. After organization by Senator Mills nominated the Hon. Warner Miller as delegate to the State Convention, and offered a resolution that Mr. Miller be allowed to select his associate delegates. Senator Miller then came before the Convention and was welcomed by tumultuous applause. After thanking the Convention for its courtesy he talked for a time of early politics in Herkimer county. He referred to the steadfast support which Herkimer county has always given to Republican principles and to the local contests for county nominations, counselling harmony and loyalty to the party after the nominations have been made. Referring to matters of wider interest, he said:

"The Republican party now being out of power in the national Government, it has come to a waiting place where it may very properly look back on its record of more than thirty years, during which it controlled the councils of the nation and the Government, and we may, I think, congratulate ourselves, fellow Republicans, upon our history and upon our success. Under the wise revenue legislation of the Republican party we have become the largest manufacturing nation in the world. The results of the last census bear me out in this statement. The statement is equally true as to agriculture; the agricultural interests have developed as never before, and along with it our transportation interests and our commerce, both internal and external. The last year of Republican rule, the year 1892, was the most prosperous in the history of the American republic. Every industry from one end of the land to the other was busy; every one found labor at remunerative wages; the internal commerce of the country reached a volume that year never before known, and our foreign trade, both export and import, exceeded that of any other previous year in our history. I think we may with pride point to these achievements, and I think we have the right to assume that very much of the great prosperity of the country is due to the principles of the Republican party as represented in the legislation which it has directed.

"But, unfortunately for the country, in 1892 the election brought a change, and the entire power of the Government, both executive and legislative, passed into the hands of the opposition. I do not propose to speak of the Democratic party to any great extent, or discuss what it has done, chiefly because there is very little it has done effectively of which we can speak. We even fail to love their country, and as patriots we cannot but regret that at the present time the country is not in so prosperous a condition as it was in 1892; as Republicans we should much prefer to see our country prosperous and successful, even though it be under Democratic rule. In 1892 the Democratic party came into power by the election, and what has been the result? For nearly a whole year a Democratic Congress has been in session attempting to carry out the principles of their party upon tariff legislation. That they have utterly failed in their expectations is conceded by the remark of one of the leading Democratic Senators the other day, when he said that the Tariff bill just passed did not, in his judgment, meet the approval of more than 1,000 people in the United States. The party in power has found itself unable to unite upon any principle of tariff and tax legislation; they have passed a bill which none of them approve in full, and which the President himself refused to sign.

"If we may judge from the results of this mismanagement from the election of last fall, we may feel confident that the election that is now before us will redound to the success of the Republican party. There is no doubt in my mind but that the next House of Representatives will be Republican, and the legislative power of the Government will be returned to the hands of those who most successfully carried out the principles of protection for more than thirty years. The result in this State last year, in which the Republican party carried both branches of the Legislature and elected their State officers, leads us to believe most confidently that the result will be reversed and pronouncedly Republican this fall. The Republican party does not build upon disasters; it does not build upon misrepresentations; it appeals to that great intelligence of the people, and it will ask of them whether they are not better satisfied with the results which have attained in this country during the rule of the Republican party than they have been during the rule of the Democratic party; and in thus appealing to the people it does so with confidence that the people fully understand and appreciate the cause of the present disastrous condition, and also understand what the remedy must be before the revival of business can be effected.

"To the Republicans of Herkimer county I have only to say, in conclusion, that I have no doubt that you will do your full share in the work that is before us, and that, as in the past, you stood loyally by the Government, so at the present time you will stand loyally by the principles of the Republican party, and see to it that the great question of protection to American industries and to American labor is looked after effectively by this country, and as a result of that labor, I have no doubt that you will reap a great victory. I trust Herkimer county will, in the coming election, give one of the largest majorities that it has ever given in its history, and this can be done by united and hearty work from now until the November election."

After Mr. Miller's remarks, which were enthusiastically received, delegates were named as follows: The Hon. Warner Miller, the Hon. W. C. Prescott, the Hon. A. M. Mills, the Hon. Titus Sheard, H. G. Munger, Alfred Dolge, and Seth G. Beardsley.

J. J. Gilbert of Little Falls, candidate for Congress, was permitted to name his delegates to the Congress Convention. A meeting of the County Committee was held after the Convention. There was a sharp contest between the old Chairman, N. E. Ransom of Little Falls and H. G. Munger of Herkimer. The latter was elected.

WARNER MILLER IN ALBANY.

He And Mr. Burleigh Said to be Opposed to the Nomination of Morton.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The Hon. Warner Miller was in town this morning, stopping at the Delavan House. To-night he was in conversation with Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, Washington County; Deputy Comptroller Morgan, and Ex-Assemblyman John C. Keeler of St. Lawrence. Mr. Miller is Chairman of the Herkimer County Delegation to the Republican State Convention. Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Keeler are also delegates.

Several gentlemen who spoke with Mr. Miller and Mr. Burleigh said that both of them were pronounced against the nomination of Mr. Morton for Governor. Mr. Miller would not be interviewed. Mr. Keeler said to-night:

"Seventy-two delegates from the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton, Saratoga and Schenectady will be for Justice Leslie W. Russel for Governor.

Broome County Instructs for Mayor Green for Governor.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Broome county Republican Convention this afternoon granted Mayor George E. Green the honor of naming the delegates to the State Convention. State Committeeman Col. George W. Dunn leads the delegation. The others are Gen. John C. Robinson, Senator Edmund O'Connor, the Hon. E. D. Hoyt, the Hon. George R. Curtiss, County Judge Taylor, Lyman Arms, E. F. Ward, Orin Holden, and J. P. Wheeler. Amid much enthusiasm the delegates were instructed to vote and work for the nomination of Mayor George E. Green for Governor. Mayor Green addressed the Convention and at the conclusion of his speech was cheered for five minutes.

Hill Men Appointed Election Officers.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 4.—The sub-committee of the Democratic State Committee appointed to decide the question as to the regularity of the contesting Spellman and Decker City Central Committees of this city, at its meeting last week in Syracuse decided that the Spellman Committee was regular. This morning Mayor Aldridge (Hill) appointed the list of election inspectors submitted to him by the Decker Committee. He filed with the appointments a memorandum citing judicial decisions which he contends upon his action. The Spellman men are Cleveland and the Deckerites are Hill men.

Gov. McKinley and Flower to Speak.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—To-day was Philippine Day at the fifty-fourth annual fair of the Cayuga County Agricultural Society, and F. E. Spaulding of Elmira, Prohibition candidate for Governor, was the orator of the day. H. Clay Ransom of Troy also spoke.

To-morrow will be Soldiers' Day, and Gov. McKinley of Ohio will address the veterans. Congressman Payne and State Senator Charles T. Saxton will also speak.

On Thursday Gov. Flower will talk to the farmers and Congressman Michael H. Harter of Ohio will make a speech on the tariff.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Meeting of the American Association in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—The American Social Science Association met this morning, the Department of Education and Sociology, with President Kingsbury in the chair. From 9:50 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. a conference on social science teaching was held in which papers on "The Relation of Sociology to Other Scientific Studies" was read by Prof. F. H. Giddings of Columbia College; "A Scheme of Sociological Study," by Prof. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago; "The Plan of Sound Philosophy in Education," by Prof. George G. Wilson of Brown University, and "The Possibilities of Social Amelioration," by Prof. John J. McCook of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Prof. McCook said that the great factors that are the stumbling blocks that encumber the pathway of civilized life and social advancement at every step are licentiousness, shiftlessness, and intemperance, all leading directly to the degeneracy of manhood and womanhood, creating the great tramp evil, and leading to pauperism and crime. The statistics of American almshouses and prisons showed that 90 per cent. of their inmates are of intemperate habits. Like begets like, and weak and licentious parents beget children who are condemned by the law of heredity to follow the footsteps of their parents. The homely word "shiftless" fully explains why it is that so many workmen who earn large per diem wages when working are so soon penniless, and seek town or charitable relief as soon as that labor is cut short and the weekly pay is cut off. Then the search for work commences, and the man and his family, from honest people, degenerate into tramps, and the children sink lower and become depraved. They enter the ranks of inebriety. Licentiousness, the cause; shiftlessness, the effect; inebriety, the result.

Secretary F. B. Sanborn then read a paper on "Practical Instruction in Civics," which was prepared by Prof. Jesse Macy of Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.

The morning conference was concluded by Mr. D. G. Porter of Waterbury, Conn., who read a paper on "English as a Universal Language." He said that in the present century there had been a demand for a universal language. French and the so-called Volapuk had been advocated and there had been a demand for the revival of the Latin tongue; but the English, the youngest of all the great tongues, seems to be the fittest to win in the struggle for the supremacy. It was largely owing to the fact, he said, that it was the language which grew from the necessities of the common people, without regard to the rules of orthography or grammar. He traced the formation of the English language from the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the Norman-French that had been forced on Great Britain as the language of its court and legal tribunals was forced to compromise with the Saxon-Danish, which was spoken by the peasantry, so that all classes of people could converse and comprehend each other; and from the necessities that urged that compromise has grown that which requires that the spoken English should be the universal tongue, for of its energy begotten by the compounding of races grew the commercial supremacy of England and her colonies, that had encircled the world, and carried with it the English speech, until now commerce requires it, and it is even supplanting French as the tongue of diplomacy. He alleged that the incoherency of the English vowel sounds had their origin in the ignorance and incompetency of early schoolmasters, and the vagaries of its orthography were due to the early retention of the Norman-French forms. The paper closed with an appeal for orthographical reform.

The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of these and other papers. In the evening Prof. J. Irving Manatt of Brown University delivered an address on "The Obligations of Culture in Modern Life," and Prof. Daniel Quinn, Ph. D., of the Catholic University of America, read a paper on the "Higher Education in Greece."

THE INSANE ASYLUM INQUIRY.

Better Clothing Given to the City's Paupers Than to the City's Insane.

The State Commissioners in Lunacy yesterday resumed their investigation of the city insane asylums. Evidence for the defence was presented.

A. J. Dickerson, the general storekeeper of the Department of Charities and Correction, testified concerning the supplies furnished to the asylums. The estimate for clothing was cut 33⅓ per cent. three years ago, he said. Later it was developed that the clothing furnished to the city's insane was inferior to that supplied to the paupers in the almshouse. It was both thinner and cheaper. The witness said he was under the impression that no sugar was supplied to the inmates of the workhouse.

"But the superintendent of the workhouse makes a requisition upon you for sugar?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"What does he do with it?"

"I don't know. It's none of my business."

"Then you don't know whether the inmates of the insane asylum get sugar?"

"I do not."

"He knew nothing about the quality of the meat furnished to the institutions, but it was his understanding that better meat was sent to the insane asylums than to other departments.

Mr. Dickerson was next examined as to butter. He said that the contracts called for two grades.

"How do you classify it? Good and bad?"

"Hardly that way."

"Would you like to have the second grade on your table?"

"I would rather not eat it."

"How about the first grade butter?"

"I would rather eat it than none at all."

"What is the difference in price between the butter furnished to the officers and that furnished to the asylum?"

"Nine cents a pound."

Patrick J. Guiry, John W. Watterson, and Martin McDermott, attendants, were called to display testimony for the prosecution. McDermott said he had been a hostler before he was employed in the city insane asylums.

Henry Jetter, the dockmaster of the department, said he was in the butcher business previous to his appointment last May. He inspected all the meat intended for the various institutions. Sometimes meat was returned, and frequently for the reason that the quantity sent was too large.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Progress Toward a Reorganization of the Reading Companies.

At a conference held yesterday afternoon between the Olcott committee, representing general mortgage bondholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and two members of the Earle committee, representing extensive Philadelphia interests in the Reading companies, it was formally decided to amalgamate the two committees. The Philadelphians present at the conference were George H. Earle, Jr., President of the Finance Company, and S. F. Tyler, President of the Fourth Street National Bank. Both of these have been added to the New York committee, which now becomes a general reorganization committee, and the name of a third member from Philadelphia will be added in due time.

Mr. Olcott is Chairman of the consolidated committee, and in that capacity appointed a sub-committee of three to draft a plan of reorganization. Mr. Earle is a member of that committee, and the other two were selected from the New York membership. The committee has received a number of suggestions and has discussed the situation informally for some time past, but will now proceed to formulate its views and such of the suggestions as it may accept. It is understood that the Olcott committee has receded from its original position of insisting upon cash for the arrears of interest upon the general mortgage bonds that it represents, and is willing to make concessions provided the junior security holders will also make them. Otherwise foreclosure of the general mortgage will be proceeded with.

Lake Shore's New General Manager.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held in Newport on Monday, Mr. D. W. Caldwell was elected General Manager of the company to succeed the late John Newell, who was President as well as General Manager. It is understood that Mr. Caldwell will eventually succeed to the Presidency. The new General Manager of the Lake Shore road is 64 years of age, precisely the same age as his predecessor, and has been engaged in railroad business forty-two years. The greater part of that time was spent in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, or "Nickel Plate" Railroad, was completed Mr. Caldwell was elected Vice-President and General Manager, and when it became insolvent he was appointed the receiver. Upon its reorganization he was elected President, and has held that position to the present time. According to all accounts, he has always enjoyed the high esteem of the Vanderbilts, and expression is given to it by his promotion. In personal appearance and temperament Mr. Caldwell is said to resemble Mr. C. P. Huntington.

Gen. Harrison Goes to West Virginia.

Ex-President Harrison, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. J. R. McKee, and her children, left on the 6 o'clock Royal Blue train last evening for West Virginia to visit ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins. Gen. Harrison will be in Martinsburg to-day when the Republican opponent of Prof. William L. Wilson is nominated for Congress in that place. He would not say that he would not make a speech to the Convention, and could only be got to declare that it was not his intention so to do.

THE FIGHT FOR CONGRESS.

SENATOR FAULKNER'S VIEWS ON THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

He Says that the Fight Will Be Made on the Senate Tariff Bill as Against the McKinley Bill—The Party Is Arousing Itself for an Aggressive Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, was asked to-day if his committee is doing any work for the campaign in New York. He replied that the Democratic organization in New York is so thorough that the Congressional Committee is seldom called upon for assistance. The information received at headquarters from New York indicates that the real work of the campaign has not yet commenced, but the outlook is encouraging in all the districts now held by the Democrats, and the prospects are that Mr. Quigg will be retired and a full Democratic delegation will be returned to the next Congress from New York city. The work of the committee has been mapped out, and the fight will be made on the Senate bill as against the McKinley bill. So far as the Wilson bill is concerned it will cut little or no figure in the coming election. All practical men know that the business interests of the country are opposed to making a new tariff the issue in the approaching election, and all talk in that direction is futile. The stump speakers are preparing to go among the people and draw comparisons between the new tariff act and the late McKinley law and show the various communities wherein they may be benefited under the existing law. The committee proposes to use as campaign material an advertisement of John Wanamaker, former Postmaster-General, in which he announces that, in view of the new tariff on domestic goods, he will be obliged to sell his wares much cheaper than under the McKinley law.

Senator Faulkner has been engaged in the committee work for several months, in addition to his Senatorial duties, and since the adjournment of Congress he has been daily at his desk in committee headquarters. He defrays his own expenses, and by careful manipulation he has managed to keep the expenses of the committee within the limits of the voluntary contributions from various sources. To-morrow Senator Faulkner goes to Hampton, Va., to spend a week with his family, after which he will resume his labors with the committee until the campaign closes. Next week he will probably run over to New York and confer with the leaders there on business connected with the coming election.

"I sincerely believe now," said he, "that with the wonderful improvement in the industrial interests of the country which is going on, the next House will be held by a fair working majority. I am frank to admit that a month ago the political horizon was rather cloudy, and our confident hope of maintaining the Democratic supremacy in Congress was in somewhat of an eclipse. The reaction during the last two weeks, however, throughout the whole country has simply been marvellous. Reports from all parts of the country indicate already to a great extent that the party has thrown off its lethargy and indifference and is arousing itself for one of the most earnest, aggressive, and enthusiastic campaigns that we have had in the country for some time. This is indicated by the very large primaries and enthusiastic conventions being held in almost every Congressional district. I don't mean by this that the party is overconfident. It realizes that it has to fight an astute, able, and earnest organization which has so long fattened upon the results of power, and been entrenched so firmly behind the protective barriers of legislation, that nothing but unity in the Democratic organization will enable the latter to maintain its supremacy."

NEWS OF THE NAVY

Admiral Erben to Start for Home To-day to Be Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—On the 5th inst. Rear Admiral Henry Erben, commanding the European station, hauls down his flag from the Chicago and returns home to be placed on the retired list. Admiral Erben has been in charge of the station about fourteen months, having gone from the New York Navy Yard to Europe immediately after the naval review, when Admiral Gherardi relinquished his sea command for shore service. Admiral Erben will be relieved by Admiral Kirkland, who has been transferred from the South Atlantic station, and who is now en route from Cape Town, where his flagship, the Newark, is in dock. Admiral Erben is one of the best known officers in the navy, and is popularly known as "Bully" Erben, on account of his whole-soul ways and love for the old traditions of the service. For a number of months after reaching European waters it is reported that Admiral Erben and Capt. Mahan, who commands the Chicago, were not on friendly terms. Capt. Mahan is said to be more of a student than a sailor, and Admiral Erben found fault with his methods of discipline, and reported him to the Navy Department as "not capable of commanding a warship." The report was of course pigeonholed and no notice taken of it. Later the Admiral reported that the efficiency of the Chicago's crew had vastly improved, and that she was in a pretty good state of discipline. It is stated that the Old Salt became quite sick and tired, during where Capt. Mahan was, was informed by the orderly that he was writing in his cabin.

"Yes; damn it," Erben said, "he is always there instead of looking after his ship."

Capt. Mahan will soon reach his forty years' service in the navy, and it is expected he will then apply to be retired, in order that he may further continue his writings on naval subjects. His tour of sea duty on the Chicago will not expire until next summer, and he will be allowed to serve it out on the European station, as the department has decided to put the new ship there until her new machinery, which is now building, is ready for installation. In the autumn several more vessels will be sent out to the station to join Admiral Kirkland's command. One of these will undoubtedly be either the Minneapolis or Columbia, as the department desires to show foreign navies what we have accomplished in the way of three-screw ships. The New York will probably also be ordered out along with the Raleigh and Cincinnati, and one of the cruisers of the Detroit and Montgomery type.

Martin M. Ramsay, Guy G. Rogers, and J. J. Cheatham, recently admitted, qualified for admission to the navy at the Navy Department to-day, and became full-fledged Assistant Paymasters. Mr. Ramsay is a son of Rear Admiral Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Mr. Rogers is a son of Capt. Rogers, U. S. A., retired, and Mr. Cheatham is a son of the late Gen. Cheatham of Tennessee.

The Ericsson's Trial Again Put Off.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 4.—The builders of the new torpedo boat Ericsson have decided not to haul her out upon the ways until some time next week, when the vessel will be painted. Her trial trip will follow immediately. Men are at work overhauling the machinery as she lies at the wharf. A dock trial and several spins will be taken over the Long Island course before the Ericsson is painted, in order that the officers may become familiar with the tides and currents in that vicinity. Workmen are engaged scrubbing the deck and sides and scouring the metal work, which were in a very dirty condition after her long voyage from Dubuque. All the awnings on the Ericsson were sent to a local laundry yesterday, and the building in which they were stored caught fire and the awnings were destroyed.

The Concord at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Navy Department has received a cable message reporting the arrival of the gunboat Concord at Yokohama to-day. The Concord was sent direct from Behring Sea to the Asiatic naval station to assist in protecting American interests in the Japanese-Chinese war. The training ship Essex arrived at Havre to-day.

The Kansas Drought Broken.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Sept. 4.—The long drought here has been broken. It rained on Saturday night and Sunday, but the finest rainfall was that of last night, which was a perfect downpour. Wells had become exhausted, streams were dry, and the country was parched. The thorough wetting will not only provide against these ills, but will make late pasturage better and stock water plentiful.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 4.—The five weeks' drought in this part of Kansas was broken by a heavy downpour yesterday. Several bridges were washed away, live stock drowned, and the two-year-old child of Sarah Ellis, a colored woman, was swept away. Cellars and subways were flooded by the waters of Three Mile Creek.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 4.—The lower portion of this town was inundated early this morning by a cloud burst. The lightning, which was incessant, killed the little son of Thomas Herman, fatally burned a nine-year-old daughter, and tore the house to pieces.

Wedding in a Salvation Army Camp.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 4.—The Salvation Army camp meeting came to a close here last night with a grand wedding between Capt. William Humphreys of Corry, Pa., and Lieut. Alice B. Lambert of Norwich, N. Y. They were married in the presence of several thousand people. The camp meeting has been in session for ten days, the result being an unusual number of converts.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative syrup of Figs.—*Adv.*

IMPRESSED BY THE NEW COURTS.

Guilty Prisoners Not Disposed to Trifle with Justice in Her New Home.

The first day's business of the Court of General Sessions was done yesterday in the new Criminal Courts building in Centre street. The new building is so large as compared with the old brown-stone building in the City Hall Park that officials, lawyers, witnesses, and policemen had a hard time in finding their respective places.

At 11:30, in Part I., Recorder Smyth and Judges Cowing, Martine, and Fitzgerald went upon the bench. Because the court was not fully at home in its new quarters the Judges had decided that there should be no formal dedication of the building to its new work at present. Announcement was made of this fact, and Judges, Cowing, Martine, and Fitzgerald retired and Recorder Smyth began his day's work.

It was found that the work of the court was much expedited by the bridge connecting the building with the Tombs. The first batch of prisoners brought over the bridge numbered thirty-three. They were locked up in the prisons at the court building end of the bridge. As they are wanted, they are taken up a stone stairway, enclosed between two thick walls, to the several court rooms. As they were disposed of, they were taken back to the Tombs.

It was noticed that they were much impressed with their surroundings, and unusually disposed to plead guilty, when they were guilty. In the old building, the prisoners' boxes were in the court rooms. The wooden walls of the boxes were honeycombed with peep holes, cut by the prisoners. Through these holes the prisoners could see and hear all that went on.

Now and then they saw a defendant escape conviction by a clever defence, and so, when they were called to the bar, they frequently refused to plead guilty, though caught red handed, and put the county to the trouble and expense of trying and convicting them. But yesterday they saw and heard nothing but their own case. They were taken up the narrow stone stairway to a splendid court room, and brought face to face with their Judge, surrounded by all proper attributes, and they evidently did not care to trifle with justice when they were conscious of guilt.

It is believed that the capacity of the court for disposing of criminals rapidly, properly, and economically will be more than doubled in the new building. One of the Assistant District Attorneys, enthusiastic over the new system, said that, though he had travelled all over the world, he had seen no system in any country comparable with it for impressiveness and effectiveness.

The first conviction in the new building was obtained by Assistant District Attorney Weeks, in Part II., before Judge Martine. The case was that of James Raynold, who said that he was a laborer, and that he had lived at 1,112 Madison street, Hoboken. He was charged with robbing Choy You Chong, a Chinese physician, in his medicine shop, at 25 Pell street, on the evening of Aug. 2. Choy is 73 years of age and feeble. The extreme penalty under the conviction is imprisonment in the State prison for twenty years.

MORTALLY HURT WHILE DRIVING.

A Stranger Lashed Gilbert's Horse and Caused Him to Upset the Buggy.

Wilford J. Gilbert, 22 years old, of 304 Delancey street, died suddenly at his home on Monday afternoon in consequence of an accident which occurred on Sunday while he was driving.

On that day he and Dr. C. J. Musgrove of 65 Monroe street drove to Coney Island in a light box buggy. When on the way home and near the entrance to Prospect Park they overtook a man and a woman who were driving in an open carriage. When Gilbert tried to pass, the driver of the other vehicle whipped up his horse.

"I guess we can try a brush with these fellows," he said, turning to the woman.

As he caught up with Gilbert's horse he struck the animal sharply with his whip. The horse began to rear, and the stranger hit him again. Then the animal bolted, overturning the buggy and throwing Gilbert and Dr. Musgrove into the road. The stranger paid no attention to the accident, but drove rapidly away.

Dr. Musgrove scrambled to his feet, and saw Gilbert sitting on the ground with his hands pressed against the back of his head.

"I'm all right," said Gilbert, "but I feel a little dizzy. If you'll get the horse I'll be right again in a minute."

The Doctor went down the road until he found the runaway in charge of a mounted policeman. When he returned Gilbert had disappeared. A bystander said that he had boarded a trolley car.

Shortly after 1 o'clock on Monday morning Gilbert was seen sitting on the steps of his home. The janitor asked what ailed him.

"Nothing," answered the young man. "My head's a little dizzy; that's all." Then he went to his room.

Eight hours later a servant found him lying on the floor, apparently asleep. There was a pillow under his head, and, with the exception of his coat, he was fully dressed. When the efforts of the family failed to arouse him, a doctor was called. The young man exhibited symptoms of alcoholism, and after writing a prescription the doctor left. Gilbert died at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, without regaining consciousness. It was found that he had been suffering from concussion of the brain.

The Brooklyn police tried yesterday to discover the man who caused the accident, but did not succeed.

RACE WAR IN GREENPOINT.

It Began when the Poles and Irish Became Fellow Tenants—A Pole Injured.

John Oshosky of 65 Freeman street, Greenpoint, received a fracture of the skull late on Monday night during a fight between the Polish and Irish tenants of the tenement. The Poles moved into the house a week ago, and hostilities began with the Irish tenants when some of the Polish children played in the hall the next morning. On Monday night Oshosky saw one of the Irish tenants strike his little son. He remonstrated, and, in a twinkling, a dozen Polish men and women had joined the Irish contingent in a fight. Oshosky was hit with a heavy stone. The row was over when the police got there.

An ambulance was then summoned, and Oshosky was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. He is badly hurt. James Murray and John Barrett, both aged 18 years, were arrested. When arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday they denied striking Oshosky. They said he fell. Justice Murphy remanded them.

Arrangements for the Reception of Dr. Burtsell.

KINGSTON, Sept. 4.—The final arrangements for the reception to be tendered Dr. Burtsell on his arrival in this city were completed to-night. He will be met at the train by a delegation in carriages, and on Sunday morning a grand mass of thanksgiving will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church. This will be rendered by an orchestra of twelve pieces. On Sunday afternoon a public reception, to which the Board of Trade, Kingston City Hospital Association, and the city clergy will be invited, will be given in the Opera House. The Doctor is expected here Thursday or Friday.

A Prisoner Becomes Insane.

John Urban, a Bohemian milk dealer, confined in the Yorkville prison charged with wholesale theft of milk, became insane on Monday night, and yesterday was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He imagined that detectives were trying to shoot him in his cell.

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ALTENBERGER GIVES UP HOPE.

Katie Rupp's Murderer Breaks Down at the Prospect of Dying To-morrow.

Bernard Altenberger, the murderer of Katie Rupp, has made up his mind that he must die to-morrow. His lawyer, Max Salinger, went to Trenton yesterday and made a final appeal to the Court of Pardons. The court had already considered the case, and refused to grant a commutation of sentence. When the news was communicated to Altenberger he broke down completely, and cried at intervals for several hours. The Rev. E. A. Meury, his spiritual adviser, did everything possible to cheer him up, but without success.

Heretofore Altenberger has been cheerful, and apparently reconciled to his fate. His appetite was good and he slept well. He spent his time in playing cards with the Sheriff's deputies, who are on the death watch, when not singing and reading the Bible. He always professed his readiness to die, and declared that he preferred to die on the day appointed, rather than have the execution postponed, if his life could not be saved. All this bravado has left him, and, unless he exhibits more nerve to-morrow than he did yesterday, he will probably have to be carried to the gallows.

Lawyer Charles J. Peshall is still of the opinion that Altenberger will not be hanged to-morrow, but he is not taking any steps to prevent the execution. He has prepared an elaborate opinion quoting the law and the authorities, and he has tried to persuade Lawyer Max Salinger to apply to Justice Lippincott, or some other Supreme Court Justice, for a writ of error. On the writs being refused, an appeal from the refusal would act as a stay. Under the laws of New Jersey the writ of error is not a writ of right in murder cases, although it is in all other cases. Mr. Peshall says this law is unconstitutional. Mr. Salinger may apply for a writ to-day, and if it is granted the execution will be postponed until the case can be argued, which will not be until the November term of the Supreme Court. An application for a writ of error was made to Chancellor McGill several weeks ago and he refused it.

Gov. Wertz has not acted on the application for a reprieve, which has been before him for several days, and he has given no intimation of what he will do about it. The Governor is a member of the Court of Pardons, and as the Court has refused even to consider the case again it is thought to be very improbable that the Governor will grant a reprieve.

Altenberger wrote a long letter on Sunday to his mother in Germany, and the Rev. Mr. Meury mailed it for him.

Hangman Van Hise will bring the gallows from Newark before daylight to-morrow morning, and will erect it in the same place in the jail where Hallinger, the negro murderer, was hanged. It will be tested with bags of sand. The two juries, one appointed by the court and the other by Sheriff Toffey, to witness the execution, have been notified to be at the Sheriff's office at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow. It is inferred from this that the execution will take place as soon after 10 o'clock as possible.

MURDERER GENZ HAS A FIT.

Other Prisoners in the Hudson County Jail Much Excited.

Paul Genz, who murdered Clara Arnim in Hoboken a week ago yesterday, was seized with an epileptic fit about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon while on his way to the bathroom in the Hudson county jail, Jersey City, and fell down a flight of stairs. There was intense excitement in the jail for a short time. A report got around among the prisoners that Genz had attempted suicide by plunging headlong from the second tier to the stone floor below. Warden Mitchell was quickly on the scene and found Genz struggling in the grasp of several keepers. As usual with epileptics, Genz, although a slight-built man, displayed amazing strength while the fit lasted. When it passed away he was completely exhausted.

A couple of the prisoners who say they witnessed the occurrence insist that Genz did fling himself over the railing, but Warden Mitchell says he fell down the iron steps. The other four murderers, who are in the jail tier below, were deeply interested in the occurrence. Edward Mahaffey, the latest addition to the occupants of Murderers' Row, increases the number to five, which is unprecedented in Hudson county.

NEAR DEATH IN HIS FRUIT STAND.

Nicolo Buffalo Turned the Gas On by Accident Before Going to Sleep.

Nicolo Buffalo, an Italian fruit dealer, 30 years old, had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning. He was found almost suffocated by gas in his stand at the corner of Hudson and Canal streets.

The Italian slept in the stand, which was scarcely larger than a medium-sized closet. Yesterday morning passers by smelled gas coming through cracks in the stand. When it was broken open the Italian was found lying unconscious on the floor. In entering his narrow quarters he had evidently turned a block on Monday afternoon, without regaining consciousness. It was found that he had been suffering from concussion of the brain.

The Brooklyn police tried yesterday to discover the man who caused the accident, but did not succeed.

RACE WAR IN GREENPOINT.

It Began when the Poles and Irish Became Fellow Tenants—A Pole Injured.

John Oshosky of 65 Freeman street, Greenpoint, received a fracture of the skull late on Monday night during a fight between the Polish and Irish tenants of the tenement. The Poles moved into the house a week ago, and hostilities began with the Irish tenants when some of the Polish children played in the hall the next morning. On Monday night Oshosky saw one of the Irish tenants strike his little son. He remonstrated, and, in a twinkling, a dozen Polish men and women had joined the Irish contingent in a fight. Oshosky was hit with a heavy stone. The row was over when the police got there.

An ambulance was then summoned, and Oshosky was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. He is badly hurt. James Murray and John Barrett, both aged 18 years, were arrested. When arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday they denied striking Oshosky. They said he fell. Justice Murphy remanded them.

Arrangements for the Reception of Dr. Burtsell.

KINGSTON, Sept. 4.—The final arrangements for the reception to be tendered Dr. Burtsell on his arrival in this city were completed to-night. He will be met at the train by a delegation in carriages, and on Sunday morning a grand mass of thanksgiving will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church. This will be rendered by an orchestra of twelve pieces. On Sunday afternoon a public reception, to which the Board of Trade, Kingston City Hospital Association, and the city clergy will be invited, will be given in the Opera House. The Doctor is expected here Thursday or Friday.

A Prisoner Becomes Insane.

John Urban, a Bohemian milk dealer, confined in the Yorkville prison charged with wholesale theft of milk, became insane on Monday night, and yesterday was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He imagined that detectives were trying to shoot him in his cell.

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TAKEN FROM A MAN'S LIFE.

A TRUE STORY OF A TYPICAL CASE OF CATARRH.

Told in the Language of a Patient of Doctors McCoy and Snow.

The following is a true history of a typical case of catarrh taken from life and told in the language of the patient. It began by taking cold and ended in consumption:

"How is this? My nose began to itch, it felt awfully full, and is nearly stopped up. I have severe pains across the front of my head, my eyes are watery, I want to sneeze a great deal, I have cold, creepy chills running down my back, and my bones and joints ache. Some one told me it was only a cold, others tell me I am getting catarrh. I don't know what it is, but I feel terribly bad. Only yesterday my throat began to feel dry and husky, and I had a tickling sensation as though there was a horsehair in it. Last night a dropping began in the back of my throat, which bothered me most when I was lying down in bed.

"I feel pretty well in the middle of the day, but now toward night my nose has stopped up again, my voice is husky, my throat feels a little sore, feels like it was closing up, and I want to be clearing it all the time. I found when I went to bed that first one side of my nose, then the other, would close up entirely, so I could not breathe through it at all. I find my sense of smell is leaving me, and my hearing is getting bad. I drop off to sleep, only to wake up frequently, which I find is caused by