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The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Light showers, followed by fair; east winds.

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CAPRIVI OUT OF OFFICE.

GERMANY'S CHANCELLOR AND COUNT ZU EULENBERG RESIGN.

They Could No Longer Act Together—Eulenberg Favored Extreme Measures Against the Social Democrats and Anarchists, While Caprivi Was Opposed to Them—The Chancellor Also Said to Have Displeased the Emperor by Disapproving His Recent Military Speech—Count Waldersee, Who Intrigued Against Bismarck, May Succeed Caprivi, and May Also Be Made Prussian Premier.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Chancellor von Caprivi has handed his resignation to the Emperor. Count zu Eulenburg, President of the Ministerial Council, has also resigned.

Doctor Miquel, Prussian Finance Minister, has been appointed President of the Council and to Prince von Hohenlohen-Shillingsfurst, Governor of Alsace-Loraine, has been offered the Chancellorship.

Before offering the Chancellorship to Prince Hohenlohe, Emperor William consulted with the envoys from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Baden. It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe declined the office, owing to his age. The Emperor has summoned Gen. Count Waldersee, the political soldier who was conspicuous in the final intrigue against Bismarck. The general inference is that he intends to make him Caprivi's successor.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI.

Should Waldersee become Chancellor, the office of Prussian Premier probable would be given him shortly, and thus the division of the two posts which was effected at the time of the School bill crisis would be ended. There is a rumor that Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf is a candidate for the Prussian Premiership and the Chancellorship. Either of these Generals would be acceptable to the Conservatives, who have become totally estranged from the Government under the Caprivi régime.

The immediate cause of Chancellor von Caprivi's resignation is not entirely clear. It is known, however, that the differences between him and Count Botho zu Eulenburg had grown too sharp to be ignored or compromised. Caprivi, at first, was strongly opposed to severe steps against the Social Democrats and Anarchists, while Eulenburg favored extreme measures. Under pressure from the Emperor the Chancellor is said to have yielded several points early in the week, but his master only got him into trouble with the Federal Ministers, in whose council he presided yesterday. Several Ministers opposed his proposal that the Reichstag amend the penal code so as to deal more severely with the Socialists. The individual States, they said, should be left to legislate within their own borders for the suppression of the Social Democracy and Anarchy.

The Chancellor was equally embarrassed when the question of financial reforms was broached. The envoys made several demands for changes in the financial relations of the States to the empire, but the Chancellor was manifestly out of sympathy with all of them.

Caprivi is believed to have been crushed between the Emperor and the Federal envoys, not going far enough to suit the former, and going too far to suit the latter. The difficulties of his position were increased, moreover, by the intrigues of Miquel and Eulenburg, who, for more than a year, have spared no effort to discredit his policies and diminish his influence with the Crown.

One of the Chancellor's last acts before offering his resignation was to notify the Reichsbank that the decree prohibiting advances on Russian stocks had been cancelled, as no longer necessary on either economic or political grounds.

The Emperor had arranged to leave Potsdam to-day to hunt in the neighborhood of Blankenburg, but he gave up the trip in view of the disruption of his Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Central News correspondent in Berlin sends this despatch concerning Caprivi's resignation:

Count von Caprivi resigned on the 23d, but the Emperor called upon him and persuaded him to reconsider his resignation. The relations between the Chancellor and Count Botho zu Eulenburg, however, grew more strained. First Eulenburg and then Caprivi asked to be retired to-day, and the Emperor promptly dismissed them both.

The Emperor is credited with holding the opinion that the separation of the Chancellorship and Prussian Premiership has been a failure, and that it is imperative to reunite them. Among the many reports as to the cause of the crisis is one that Caprivi displeased the Emperor by expressing disapproval of his Majesty's speech at the recent presentation of colors to 132 regiments. The Emperor then hinted that the half battalions would soon be made full ones. The Chancellor not only disapproved of this speech, but also opposed the publication of it in the *Reichsanzeiger*. It is due to his opposition that the speech has not yet appeared in official form.

The *Times* correspondent in Berlin says: "In political circles, whether friendly or unfriendly to Count von Caprivi, there is absolutely no explanation obtainable of the reasons which led to this sudden *coup de theatre*. It is idle to speculate at present on the consequences. I am assured on good authority that the issue was purely personal at the last, and quite incommensurate with the grave results involved. After he visited Caprivi, the Emperor was the guest of Count Philip zu Eulenburg, whose brothers are the Prussian Premier and the Marshal of Ceremonies. It might therefore be inferred that the Emperor yielded to the influences of the Eulenburg family, with whom he always has been intimate, but the resignation of Count Botho zu Eulenburg hardly bears out the inference.

"There is reason to believe that the Emperor's unavailing attempt to compose the difference between the two Ministers was one of the causes that determined his momentous decision, but it is hardly possible to draw positive conclusions until something more definite is known of the precise cause of the crisis. The uncertainty and anxiety from which the public mind in Germany has suffered in recent years will hardly be allayed by such a startling manifestation of instability in the supreme conduct of the State."

The *Times* will say editorially to-morrow: "Caprivi had little familiarity with the arts of political intrigue. He probably has suffered for the simplicity and magnanimity which have commanded the admiration of dispassionate observers, and have carried him through many parliamentary troubles which ordinary finesse might have failed to deal with. The task he relinquishes will be in no degree facilitated for his successor by the circumstances of his dismissal. The motives for his dismissal may or may not be sound, but until conclusive evidence to the contrary appears we must believe they do not include the Emperor's surrender to the reactionist influences. Whatever temporary ease might thus be purchased, the consequences for Germany would be too grave to be lightly contemplated."

The *Morning Post's* Berlin correspondent says: "Everybody with a sense of fair play denounces the despicable intrigues of the Agrarian and Bismarckian reactionist groups against Count von Caprivi. The Socialists will rejoice because the dread of them, although they did not raise a finger, has been sufficient to plunge the empire into a crisis."

The *Daily News* correspondent in Berlin says of Caprivi's fall: "After the conference with the Federal Ministers the Chancellor had an audience with the Emperor, who is understood to have approved of his Minister's proposals in everything. It was settled that he should remain. The only difficulty was in bringing about tolerable relations between Caprivi and Eulenburg, whose antagonism was an open secret. The matter had assumed the character of a personal quarrel, which in the interest of the authority of the Government had to be settled.

"This seems to have been the cause of Caprivi's fall. The Emperor had the alternative, Caprivi or Eulenburg, and he decided in favor of the latter. It may be, also, that his Majesty was annoyed by the Government papers which so openly expressed satisfaction at Eulenburg's defeat in the conference. It is not known whether the Chancellor previously informed his Majesty of his intention to convoke the Federal Ministers; if not, the reason of his fall is clear. It was an imperial reprimand. Bismarck's conference with Windthorst without the imperial knowledge really caused Bismarck's fall, and the present situation is somewhat similar to the one in the spring of 1890. Bismarck will enjoy a happy day. By his hand his successor has at last been overthrown and under similar circumstances.

"Caprivi's fall is a purely domestic affair, and in no way affects Germany's foreign policy. A more active course in colonial affairs possibly will be taken, for Caprivi always was averse to colonial adventures. The event must, however, affect Germany's position in Europe. At home the removal of Caprivi must arouse the greatest apprehensions in German Liberal quarters. Although a thorough Conservative, he was not a man of force. He disliked extremes. As matters stand his dismissal can only be regarded as a sign that the Emperor is determined to adopt Eulenburg's scheme against socialism. A conflict of a dangerous character, therefore, appears on the horizon, the consequences of which are simply incalculable. The acceptance of Eulenburg's resignation does not exclude the possibility of his being appointed Chancellor, which, however, is improbable. Caprivi will start in a few days for Geneva. The Emperor, after accepting his resignation, summoned the Federal Ministers and informed them of the fact."

The *Standard* has this despatch from Berlin: "Eulenburg's resignation has been in the Emperor's hands since the 23d. It was accepted on the condition that he would remain in office until his successor could be appointed. Both Ministers assigned as reason for retiring the hopelessness of successful cooperation. The Emperor probably was actuated by the desire to see the Chancellorship and the Prussian Premiership reunited. Nevertheless, it is stated that he tried vainly to effect a reconciliation between the two Ministers.

The *Standard* says editorially: "The crisis is astonishingly sudden. If either Minister had to go, we would have supposed he was Eulenburg, inasmuch as Caprivi was credited throughout the difficulty with holding the trump position. It may well excite serious feeling, as Bismarck resigned the reins for deference to the demands for a new course. Is it to be inferred that Caprivi's resignation implies the adoption of a yet newer course?"

The *Daily News* comments: "It is the Bismarck business all over again. The Emperor probably will take things into his own hands for a while. He is an astonishing sort of imperial ruler, a bewilderingly incongruous mediæval figure in the centre of modern Europe. It is a German question altogether, however, and a stranger may regard the crisis from the pictorial point of view."

"The *Tageblatt*, in an editorial, says that the resignation affords the clearest proof of the necessity that the highest positions in the empire and Prussia be combined."

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Petite Bourse was much depressed by the news of Chancellor von Caprivi's resignation.

Count Caprivi was a notable figure in Germany for many years before he was raised to the post of highest political importance in the empire, which he has just resigned. He had won distinction of the highest order in military, in naval, and in political affairs, long before he was made Chancellor on Bismarck's retirement from office in 1892. As a General his achievements, on the field and in highest executive position, were remarkable in a nation of military experts. Ten years ago he was made head of the Admiralty, and, contending against great difficulties from those under him, who objected greatly to having a military man placed over them, he yet made a record in the reorganization and improvement of the German navy of which any naval expert might have been exceedingly proud.

The trouble which has culminated in Caprivi's resignation commenced in 1891, when he negotiated the commercial treaties which formed Germany, Italy, and Austria into a commercial union. The principal feature of the tariff reform was a lowering of the duty on cereals. This set the big landowners, the Conservatives, the Agrarian party, in violent opposition to Caprivi. Bismarck had given the Agrarians the high duty on grains which Caprivi took off, and this fact made Bismarck the patron saint if not the champion of the Agrarians. The fight against Caprivi was waged hotly from and on every possible point. Count Herbert Bismarck was prominent as a leader among the Agrarians, and their chief organ was the *Kreuz Zeitung*.

When, a few months ago, Caprivi concluded the commercial treaty of reciprocity with Russia, which involved a reduction of the grain duties from that country also, the ire of the landowners was further increased, and they sought every means to make trouble for the Chancellor.

Caprivi has made many enemies in the Reichstag, and the Agrarians utilized this fact to the utmost. He was the best debater there since Windhorst's time, a very clear, easy speaker, making occasional use of notes, but generally speaking extemporaneously. He was very quick in reply, and it was during the debates last winter on the Russian treaty that he made most enemies, by the keenness of his repartee and the bitterness and cleverness with which he exposed the schemes back of the agitation fomented by the Agrarian League and its titled leaders.

He was himself a conservative of the strongest type, but he did not hesitate to make alliances with the Social Democrats and Radicals in order to consummate his tariff reform policy. This led to the accusation in the *Kreuz Zeitung* and other agrarian newspapers that he sympathized with the Socialists. This accusation was taken up even by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and other influential papers of the Bismarckian press.

When President Carnot was assassinated, strong measures of repression against the Socialists were proposed in Germany, and these Caprivi objected to. This gave the Conservatives another chance to raise an outcry against him, and the accusation of sympathy with the Socialists was renewed with vigor. Count Eulenburg, the Prussian Premier, who is more than half suspected of wanting to take Caprivi's place as Chancellor, joined in this outcry against Caprivi and started trouble in the Cabinet. The pressure from without, combined with intrigues against him in the Cabinet itself, doubtless tried Caprivi beyond endurance, and have at last resulted in his resignation of office.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' PROPAGANDA.

A Commission Appointed to Inquire Into the Needs of the Peasants.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26.—The proceedings of the Social Democratic Congress at to-day's session were devoted chiefly to the discussion of the agrarian question. Resolutions were unanimously passed advocating an energetic propaganda among the peasants, and Herren Vollmar, Bebel, Liebknecht, Schoenlank, Molkenbuhr, and Schippel were appointed a Commission to inquire into the special needs of the rural population.

Herr Meist of Cologne referred to the principle of a May Day labor festival, which is now universally recognized, and urged the congress to advise workingmen to hold a demonstration on May Day wherever possible.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT ROBBED.

Large Sums of Money Missing from Boxes in an Omaha Bank.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—A sensation was caused in Omaha commercial circles late this evening when a series of robberies from the deposit vault department of the Omaha National Bank became known. Large sums of money have disappeared from the boxes, and there is no clue to the thief nor any plausible theory explaining the affair. The discovery was made three weeks ago, and every precaution has been taken by the bank officials to keep the matter secret. Chief of Police Seary and one of his detectives have been working industriously upon the case, and J. H. Millard, President of the Omaha National Bank, has given the larger share of his time since the discovery to an effort to unravel the mystery surrounding the case. He has even made a trip to Chicago for the purpose of making special investigation into the workings of the safety deposit system in that city, to discover, if possible, whether any important precautionary measures had been neglected in the Omaha system.

The principal loser by the thefts is William Gladish, a retail druggist. Mr. Gladish has been the lessee of a box in the vault of the Omaha National for a number of years. Last March he placed in his box the sum of $27,000 in gold. On Oct. 5 he discovered that about $1,300 of the amount was missing. He at once notified Mr. Millard, and the investigation began.

Another person who claims to have lost money from the vault is Blanche Wilson, keeper of a resort on Ninth street. She says that three $100 bills have been abstracted from her box.

The discovery of the thefts has overwhelmed the Omaha National officials with perplexity, and fears are entertained that other losses will be brought to light when all the boxes have been examined.

PURISTS WIN IN LONDON.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL RESTRICTS THE EMPIRE'S LICENSE.

Its Promenades Barred to the Demi-Monde—A License Without This Restriction Granted to the Alhambra—A Great Prayer Meeting Held Near By During the Council's Session—All London Excited Over the Decision—Betting on the Stock Exchange—The Empire May Close.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The fate of the Empire has been hanging in the balance to-day, and all London has been awaiting the decision in tiptoe excitement more eager than that on the eve of a general election. The situation becomes almost ludicrous when it is explained that the momentous question at issue was the fate of the Empire Music Hall at the hands of the London County Council, and not any of the great political questions which threatened to embroil the nation.

The matter had, however, developed into an issue of the first public importance, for upon the action of the Council depended the policy of the world's metropolis toward the social evil. This question, readers of THE SUN know, has, during the past two weeks, been paramount in London. There has been a marked change the last few days in the terrific struggle which has been waged upon the very unpleasant, but very real, issue in all public prints, and in most religious and public meetings of the metropolis the storm of angry protest which at first greeted the action of the Licensing Committee of the County Council, in refusing to allow the music hall to continue on its present lines, has brought about a reaction.

The attacks upon the licensing body became so bitter and threatening that they defeated their own object. The full power of religious bodies, not only in London, but in all England, has been brought to bear this week in defence of the Council, and the agitation spread throughout the country. Then the opposition took such defiant tone that most of the members of the Council, when it assembled to-day, were in such an exasperated state of mind that they were determined to resent the attempted dictation at any cost. The result was the most inconsistent action which could have been taken.

Crowds thronged the Council chamber and the vicinity all day. The crush was so great that it became necessary to close the gates of St. James's Park, through which the main entrance to the Council chamber is reached. Nothing else seemed to be discussed on the streets. Even the business of the Stock Exchange was seriously interfered with, and there was more betting on the result between brokers than on Derby day. The current odds were six to four in favor of the Council's granting a license to the Empire without restrictions.

The manager of the Empire announced in the morning papers that the question whether the theatre would be open to-night would be decided after the decision of the Council was made known. The debate in the Council lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 5 o'clock. One hundred and ten out of one hundred and thirty-six members were present.

The question of renewing the license of the Alhambra, a rival music hall in the same square as the Empire, came first. This house presents precisely the same class of entertainment, and its promenades are thronged nightly by members of the demi-monde equally with the Empire. In this point of view of morality it is not a whit superior to the other house. Two members of the Council emphasized this fact, and moved to postpone the question of renewing the Alhambra's license until the case of the Empire was decided. The Council refused, and almost unanimously voted to renew the Alhambra's license without restrictions.

The debate which followed on the Empire was not edifying, and it is quite plain that resentment against the management for what the Council regarded as its bluffs and manufactured agitation was a more potent influence than considerations of morality. The Council finally voted, 75 to 32, to uphold the restrictions recommended by its Licensing Committee, which the manager of the Empire declared would compel him to close the theatre.

A great prayer meeting was held all day in St. Martin's Town Hall, close by, where religious leaders have been imploring Heaven to guide the council to a wise decision. When the vote was made known, the meeting resembled a political ratification more than a religious gathering.

Despite the threats of the management the Empire was open to-night, and it was crowded, the demi-monde being conspicuous as usual. When the curtain fell Manager Edwardes stepped forward and, amid cheers and groans, announced that, much as they regretted depriving poor people of their means of livelihood, the directors had decided to close the place after to-night. The general impression is, however, that this is also part of the game of bluff.

SMALL-POX IN WASHINGTON.

The Whole Interior Department Closed Until It Can Be Fumigated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The employees of the Interior Department are much demoralized by the outbreak of small-pox there. One new case was reported to-day, that of J. J. Parker, one of the attorneys in the office of Judge Rucker, who was stricken on Saturday. More than half of the employees remained away to-day and very little work was done. It has been impossible to get enough vaccine points in the city to inoculate all the clerks, and orders have been sent to Baltimore for a large number, and also for material to fumigate the rooms. This afternoon the department will be closed for two days, and will be thoroughly disinfected, so that there will be no danger of contagion.

This afternoon Dr. Woodward, Health Officer, insisted that as a matter of precaution the entire Census Office building be disinfected. Accordingly the Interior Department was closed till Monday for disinfection. Twelve days' leave was granted those clerks who have been particularly exposed to infection by contact with the people of the afflicted law division. The department will be opened on Monday, but no clerk will be admitted who has not been vaccinated. This applies to the Secretary's office, Census Office, Patent Office, General Land Office, miscellaneous division, railroad division, and Indian affairs division.

FORTY MILES OF FIRE.

Cattle Burned and Farms Destroyed in Nebraska—Loss of Life.

MULLEN, Neb., Oct 26.—Reports of the fearful damage resulting from the prairie fires which continue to devastate Grant, Cherry, and Sheridan counties are gradually drifting it. The loss of life, it is thought, is not large, but the damage to pastures, hay and ranch property and range cattle will run into the thousands. In this section the great prairie fire which is now raging, started on Sunday afternoon on the road between Whitman and Pullman Post Office. This fire was all whipped out that night.

Fire again started about in the same neighborhood on Monday, and swept east at a furious rate, taking everything of the ranchmen. Thousands of tons of hay were consumed. Two unknown men were burned to death about nine miles north of that town yesterday while trying to back the fire to save their homes. As near as can be learned, the fire has burned from the Middle Loup River to the North Loup, about forty miles.

There is strong suspicion it was started by some one out of spite. The country is thoroughly aroused, and if the incendiary is found there will be short work made of him. Searching parties are now looking for him.

On all sides are found dead cattle and the ruins of ranchers' homes. The ranchers' families are supposed to have taken refuge near the streams.

A Night of Terror

is the title of a thrilling new story by Mrs. Alexander, Published complete in next Sunday's Advertiser. 20 pages, 2 cents.—Adv.

SET FIRE TO THE RATS.

The Police Break Up a Game that Is Popular in Norfolk Street.

They have a new way of exterminating rats in Norfolk street, which, while very thorough in its results, at the same time affords great enjoyment to the sports of that locality. Unfortunately the officers of the law do not take kindly to the game, and it received a setback yesterday morning through the arrest of one of the participants, who was taken to the lock-up just at the most exciting time.

There are lots of rats in the Norfolk street tenements, large, gray old fellows, who are as shrewd and cunning as any of their tribe, and they cause no end of bother to the housewives. How to get rid of them has been a puzzle for years. Cats won't do it, poison won't, and traps are of little use. Long ago people in the street gave up hope of exterminating the pests, and then some bright mind conceived the idea of getting some fun out of them and at the same time killing off a few in a way that would be an example to the rest. The scheme was to catch a lot of the largest, soak their coats well with kerosene, then put a match to the oil, and let the animals scamper down the street, squealing in their agony, in a vain effort to get away from the flames. The game became popular immediately, and its devotees rapidly grew in number.

At 180 Norfolk street is a little grocery, one of the kind that is numerous on the east side—hardly more than a hole in the wall. Early yesterday morning, when the store was opened for business as usual, the rat trap was examined to see if there were any captives. Luck was on the side of the sports, for there were four great, big, sleek rodents, grown fat from long peculation on the grocery stock. Word was passed around, and soon a crowd had assembled. Those living in the block who weren't in the street hung out of the windows to get a view of the proceedings.

The trap was brought out on the sidewalk so that no one should miss the sight. The rats rushed around inside as if they were already aware of approaching torture. The crowd yelled with delight. A gallon can of oil was quickly brought, and a young fellow began to pour it on the rats. As the smarting liquid soaked through their coats and began to work into their skins, the animals became furious in their terror and pain. They squealed and tried to gnaw the steel bars of their prison, and finally began to fight each other. At last the master of ceremonies said that enough oil had been poured on, and he gave the order to set it afire. The crowd fell back, and the match was applied from underneath the trap.

A sheet of flame enveloped the poor rats as the door of the trap was opened. With terrific squealings the maddened creatures rushed down the street followed by the yelling crowd. They darted this way and that trying to escape from the torturing flames. They ran for holes and crevices in the walls and houses, but every time there was some one there to head them off with a stick or a stone. They weren't going to lose any of the show by letting the rats die in some dark hole and possibly set the houses on fire. At last the poor tortured animals gave up the fight, turned their toes to the air, and nothing but four charred bodies remained of the four big gray rats that had been foolish enough to go into a trap to get the enticing bit of cheese.

In the mean time, Policeman Hughes of the Eldridge street station, attracted by the crowd and the noise, came up unnoticed in the confusion, and saw Fishel Friedman, 20 years old, of 180 Norfolk street, open the trap to let the burning rats out. He promptly arrested the fellow, dispersed the crowd, and marched his prisoner to the Eldridge street station. Later in the day Friedman was taken before Justice Sims at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with cruelty to animals. He said that he thought he could kill rats in any way he wanted, but Justice Sims held him over for trial on $300 bail, in default of which he was locked up.

A DEFAULTER IN HARTFORD.

J. Allen Francis Confesses that He Has Stolen $23,000 from the City Bank.

HARTFORD, Oct. 26.—J. Allen Francis, who has been teller of the City Bank of Hartford for thirty-eight years, is a defaulter to the extent of over $23,000. He was arrested at 6 o'clock to-night, and is now in jail. He has confessed. The arrest made a sensation among financial men, because of the long service of the defaulter and the implicit confidence placed in him by his employers. Francis has been prominent in church and Sunday school work, and in his forty years of banking life here no breath of suspicion has rested on his honesty. The defalcations have existed for two years. The discovery was made by Charles T. Welles, the cashier of the bank, who found a suspicious cash memorandum in the desk of the teller. He called Mr. Francis's attention to it, and the explanation not being satisfactory a meeting of the directors was called. Mr. Francis was called before the Board, and finally confessed that his accounts were some $20,000 short.

Francis was a bachelor, and so far as the officers and directors knew lived quietly and simply. The system which Francis used was to raise the entries in his teller book. He also made false entries of money which he hypothecated to his own use. Ten thousand dollars of the loss to the bank will be covered by the bond of the American Surety Company.

Upon the discovery of the shortage Bank Examiner Buck was notified, and he came on to examine the books, but took no steps to arrest the defaulter, and the teller's bondsmen took no action until to-day. Francis has been at liberty therefore for three days and could easily have fled. He was at his rooms in Hotel Capitol this afternoon when the officer with a warrant knocked at his door. Francis opened the door, extended his hand, and said:

"Well, I suppose you are after me?"

The officer, who was an old playfellow with Francis, replied that he was. Francis then rang for a bellboy and ordered a hack. As he left the hotel he gave up his key at the desk. On arrival at the police station the hackman said:

"Shall I wait, Mr. Francis?"

"I am afraid it will be a long time," replied Francis, wearily, and, putting his hand in his pocket, paid for the drive. Francis refused to see reporters, but sent this message:

"I have not drank or speculated, nor squandered the money taken, but helped my friends."

In the course of his whole forty years of service with the bank Francis had never taken a vacation. He is 61 years old.

THE LUCANIA SCORES AGAIN.

She Takes the Short Route and Cuts 25 Minutes Off the Record.

Twenty-five minutes were clipped off the record from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook Lightship yesterday by the Cunard steamship Lucania on the voyage which officially ended at 3:43 P. M. The Lucania left Liverpool on Saturday, and Queenstown at 12:55 P. M. on Sunday. Her runs for the days thereafter were 529, 534, 533, 549, and 544 knots, and 90 knots between the nautical day ending at noon yesterday and the time she got abeam of the lightship.

The total distance covered was 2,779 knots. Her average hourly speed was 21.81 knots. Moderate winds and clear skies prevailed until yesterday, when the big ship was helped along by a strong northeaster, which rolled up a nasty sea astern. Her average of 21.81 knots is .08 of a knot less than she made on an eastward voyage in June. The record the Lucania broke was made by herself on Sept. 29 and was 5 days 7 hours and 48 minutes. Her best day's run was 11 knots below the record.

There were 1,269 passengers on board; 369 were first cabin, 248 second cabin, and 652 steerage. Smith M. Weed, Victoria Woodhull Martin and her husband, J. B. Martin; Sir Henry Cunningham, E. Jakobowski, the composer; Sir Henry Wrixon, and Sligo de Pothonier, who is to act as the representative of the British stockholders of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad bonds, were among the voyagers.

The American liner New York got in last night in time to land her passengers at her pier, having made a passage from Southampton of 3,051 miles in 6 days 9 hours and 25 minutes. Among her passengers were Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator Smith of New Jersey, Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton, Mr. Clyde Fitch, Mr. Alfred C. Johnson, United States Consul at Stuttgart; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Lieut.-Commander F. H. M. Mason, U. S. N.; Miss Lillian Russell, and several members of her company.

The Hamburg-American steamship Fürst Bismarck, which arrived last night and anchored inside Sandy Hook owing to thick weather, made the passage in 6 days 10 hours and 8 minutes, only 10 minutes behind her best previous record of 6 days 10 hours and 32 minutes.

Street Newspaper Boxes Ready for Use.

Seventy boxes for the deposit of newspapers and books were placed in Broadway, Third, Sixth, and Eighth avenues last evening by direction of Superintendent Morgan of the Post Office general delivery department. More boxes will be placed as soon as the permits are obtained from property owners. The first collection by letter carriers in wagons will be at 8 o'clock this morning.

Florence Marryat's New Novel

Entitled "The Beautiful Soul," will appear in next Sunday's Advertiser. 20 big pages for 2 cents.—Adv.

BYRNES NABS REPEATERS.

A PLAN BY WHICH TEN MEN WERE TO CAST 400 VOTES.

Nine Prisoners and a Story that Implicates Election District Captains in the Twelfth—$10 a Day for Registering Twenty Times

A gang of knaves who were operating a scheme of wholesale false registration and colonization in the Twelfth Assembly district were discovered by the police yesterday and before noon nine men were in custody at Police Headquarters. Several of them made confessions, implicating others and giving in detail full particulars of the scheme. The prisoners were:

Thomas Donovan.
John Downs, alias "The Ripper," an old thief.
John Duffy, alias Bowden.
George King, a thief.
Joseph Otis.
Patrick Sullivan, a shell game man.
Daniel Sweeney.
James Walsh.
George Young, alias Linderman, a thief.

All were remanded at the Essex Market Police Court until this morning, when, Superintendent Byrnes says, every other person who had to do with the job will be under arrest.

In telling the story yesterday, Superintendent Byrnes said that he received certain information early in the morning of the operations of such a gang in the Twelfth Assembly district, which is bounded by Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth streets, Fourth avenue, and the East River. Police Captains Martens and Gallagher, whose precincts embrace the district, were summoned to headquarters and ordered to begin at once a canvass of the district in search of fraudulent registration. Meanwhile the Bureau of Elections had been notified and had put the election officials in every election district in the Assembly district on their guard. Finally thirty detectives, under Detective Sergeants Valley, Titus, Holland, and Crowley, were sent into the district. The nine prisoners were all arrested in the streets. When arrested King threw away a slip of paper. The detectives recovered it and found that it contained twenty names and addresses. At Police Headquarters a similar list was found on Otis.

Otis was the first man to confess. His confession, as given out by Superintendent Byrnes, was as follows:

"Last night (Thursday) I was standing on the corner of Second avenue and Houston street when a man that I know very well by sight, but whose name I do not know, approached me and asked if I wanted to make a few dollars. I said, 'Sure I do.' Then he told me what I was to do. 'I want you,' he said, 'to go and register tomorrow (Friday) at several places and on Saturday also, and I will pay you $10 a day.' I accepted the offer, and he told me to meet him about 6 o'clock in the morning. He told me that there would be several other people, too, and that we would be instructed by a man who would guarantee us protection. I met him this morning and was taken to another man, who gave us each (there were ten of us there) a slip of paper containing the names and residences of twenty people. He directed us to go to each residence and look at the place, so that if we were questioned we could describe the place. He told us that everything was all right and that all we had to do when entering a registry place was to put our forefingers under the lapels of our vests and our right hands across our breasts. If things were not all right the captain of the election district would say, 'I guess you are in the wrong district,' but otherwise he would let us register without a word. He assured us that there would be no trouble, but if there was that the people behind him would get us off all right. Then he told us that where the fever was not mentioned on the slip we should say that we lived on the third. In addition to the list of names he gave each of us a slip pasted on a playing card which contained the location of every polling place in the Twelfth Assembly district.

"Then I was told by the man I met Thursday night to go up town with another man and register. When I got through at night I was to meet him at Second avenue and Houston street and get the money. I went up town with Downs (one of his prisoners), between 8 and 9 o'clock and registered at five places. I do not know the name of the man who hired me, for I have only seen him half a dozen times. The man I received the instruction from was a stout, smooth-faced man. He was lame in one hand, and he kept this hand under his coat."

Subsequently Otis identified Pat Sullivan as the man who had hired him and Duffy as the one who had given the instructions.

King, in his confession, corroborated Otis's statement, and in addition said that Sullivan took him to a room at 153 East Houston street, where he met Duffy and received instructions. He registered several times and was to have received his money last night from Duffy in a saloon at Houston and Clinton streets.

The room where the men met is in the apartment of Dan Sweeney. In his statement Sweeney said that Sullivan approached him several days ago and asked for permission to meet several people in Sweeney's house. It was given and on Thursday night and again yesterday morning Sullivan brought in a lot of men. Duffy came on the second occasion, and, Sweeney stated, instructed the men how to register. Sweeney stated that some few men demanded $20 a day for their services, and because they could not get it refused to have anything to do with the scheme.

On Duffy, who says he is 25 years old and lives at 377 Third avenue, was found a small book, which contained the names of all the other prisoners.

The District Attorney was notified of the arrests, and one of his assistants will be on hand at the Essex Market Court this morning to prosecute the cases.

Superintendent Byrnes said that he believed that 400 false names would have been on the registry list by to-night if the job had not been discovered. He refused to say that he knew what election district captains were in the scheme or in whose interest the fraud was committed. As to the morals of the men arrested he said he knew most of them to be professional crooks.

James Monahan, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for illegal registration in the seventeenth election district of the First Assembly district, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions. He pleaded not guilty, and Judge Cowing committed him in default of $2,500 bail to the Tombs. Monahan said that he would like to be tried immediately, because he could prove his innocence. He had lived, he said, for thirty years in the district in which he registered.

William Allen of 70 Market street tried to register last night at 60 Market street under the name of William Curtin. He was already registered as Allen. He was arrested. The police say that a gang that had accompanied him to the polling place tried to rescue him.

UPSET IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Patrol 3 Runs Into a Coach and Two Persons Are Injured.

Fire patrol wagon No. 3, while running to a fire at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, collided with a coach on Fifth avenue, near Thirty-first street, overturning the coach and injuring the driver and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of 17 West Thirty-sixth street, his passenger. The coach, which belongs to the New York Cab Company, was badly wrecked.

The house of Patrol 3 is at Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street. The wagon, going at a high rate of speed, turned into Fifth avenue at Thirtieth street, and, warned by the clanging gong, the carriages on the avenue quickly made way for it.

Driver James Rogers did not turn aside quickly enough, however, and the pole of the patrol wagon passing under the body of his coach in the rear, tossed it over on its side. The patrol wagon was instantly stopped, and while some of the men on it rushed to the heads of the coach horses others went to the assistance of Mrs. Thompson and Rogers.

It was found that Mrs. Thompson's ankle was sprained and that she had sustained several bruises. Rogers's right arm was broken and his left leg injured. He was taken to the New York Hospital and Mrs. Thompson was driven to her home.

Prizes for Catching Violators of the Election Laws.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy has laid aside $3,000 of the $250,000 campaign fund to pay persons who catch election officers violating the law. The committee had a meeting yesterday, and decided to give $1,000 to the first man, $500 to the second, $250 to the third, and $100 each to the next five. That will use up $2,250 of it. The other $750 will be given—$250 to the first person who catches anybody not an election officer violating the Election law, and $100 each to the next five.

In addition to these rewards, the City Club has put up $3,000, and they will pay $1,000 for the conviction of the first fraudulent voter, $500 for the next, $250 for the next, and $100 for the next ten. What they will do with the $250 left over hasn't been determined.

WHITE CAPS AND BLUE BILLS.

A Midnight Battle Between Them, in Which Three Men Were Killed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26.—For two years there has existed in Sevier county a large organization of White Caps. They have committed many outrages on defenceless citizens, especially women and colored persons. Several weeks ago another gang was organized in opposition, which is known as "Blue Bills." It is said to be composed of the better element of citizens, and was organized to wipe out the White Caps.

Last night a body of White Caps numbering thirty or forty started out to whip a man who lives five miles from Sevierville. This man was a "Blue Bill," and he hastily summoned his crowd. About twenty of them went to a bluff on Pigeon River and secreted themselves in a thicket of laurel.

Shortly before midnight they heard the approach of the White Caps, who were passing up the road discussing plans for their midnight work. As they approached the thicket the "Blue Bills" opened fire with rifles and shots ensued for several minutes.

Two White Caps, Laban Latham and John Kibble, were killed and several others wounded. The "Blue Bills" lost one man, Elithnan Allen, a prominent farmer. Two or three others of their clique were badly wounded. Some time ago the Sheriff of Sevier county ordered two bloodhounds to run down the White Caps, but last night's battle puzzled him. He is not after the "Blue Bills," but the hounds are just as likely to run them down as the White Caps.

TAPPED AN ARC LIGHT LAMP.

Mr. O'Connor Touched the Bottom of One with His Umbrella Tip.

City Clerk William F. O'Connor of Newark is congratulating himself upon a narrow escape which he had on Thursday night. While he was standing with John F. Shanley and John Kehoe in front of David Straus's store at the corner of New and Broad streets with his silk umbrella over his head, he felt a shock which nearly knocked him down and the umbrella was torn from his grasp. When he recovered and looked around he saw that he had touched the bottom of an arc light with the ferrule of his umbrella, which has a metal tube running through the rod.

There was a small blister raised upon his right forefinger where it had touched the latch of the umbrella. Mr. O'Connor was deeply impressed with the danger he had undergone and his nerves were unsteady for the rest of the evening.

The two arc lights in front of Straus's store hang so low that a man can easily touch them with his hand. There are many other lamps in the city which are similarly placed. In wet weather the insulation is imperfect, and any one making good contact with one of the lamps might get 1,500 or 2,000 volts.

ROBBERS BLOW UP A BANK'S VAULT.

Between $10,000 and $20,000 Stolen—Money Blown Into the Street.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 26.—The Farmers' National Bank of Malvern, a town about forty miles south of here, was wrecked and looted by robbers about 3 o'clock this morning. The vault and safes inside of the vault were blown to pieces, the concussion completely wrecking the inside fixtures of the building. Three distinct explosions were heard, the third awakening residents in the neighborhood, who arose and repaired to the scene, but did not arrive until the robbers had fled.

Some of the money was blown into the street and bills and securities were found in the débris by the bank officials this morning. Not until the wreckage is cleared up will the exact loss be known. It is estimated that the robbers carried away between ten and twenty thousand dollars. The country is being searched to-day for miles around for the robbers. The bank officers announce that the depositors will lose nothing, the bank sustaining all the loss.

SHE SHOT THE CLAIM JUMPER.

Bartell Will Die as a Result of His Duel with Agnes Jones.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Oct. 26.—A duel was fought between Miss Agnes Jones, who is about